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the universally beloved President of this great country, the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt. His death at this all-important period in the history of the world is a loss, not only to the United States of America, but to all freedom and peace-loving peoples. He was, in very truth, one of the greatest sons of mankind and stood preeminent among those great statesmen who are striving to found a new world of peace and security. I would go so far as to say that he was the beacon light of democracy.

Iraq, the cradle of civilization and of law, is today looking forward to the creation of a new reign of universal peace that shall be based upon mutual respect between nations, upon the recognition of human values, and upon the principles of justice.

In this spirit Iraq took her part in the recent establishment of a League of Arab States whose charter has been submitted to the Secretary General of this Conference. Five of the states who joined that League are attending this Conference, resolved to assist in creating an international organization capable of realizing all ideals for the welfare of humanity.

Sir, Iraq, at the very outbreak of this war, recognized her duty and severed all diplomatic and economic relations with Germany. In due course she broke off relations with the other Axis powers and finally declared war on them all.

As a belligerent state standing astride world communications between East and West, Iraq placed at the disposal of her Allies the whole of her resources, particularly her means of communications. She has thus been enabled to take an active part in the struggle and will continue to do so willingly and gladly until victory is finally won.

The Iraq Delegation comes to this Conference rejoicing and confident, rejoicing at the long series of brilliant victories gained by our Allies on the field of battle, and confident because of the evident determination of every nation represented at this Conference to insure that this time the opportunity will not be lost; that we shall succeed in establishing an organization to secure world peace, an organization that is based upon the recognition of the highest principles of truth and justice, an organization which above all is armed with strong and efficient deterrent force, so that this time the great losses and sacrifices of the war will not have been made in vain.

But if those hopes are to be realized, it would appear that special study of the following principles is necessary:

First, that the observance of the principles of right and justice is part and parcel of the task of guaranteeing true world peace and security.

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Second, that while the special responsibilities that devolve upon the great powers entitle them to greater authority in certain matters, yet every nation, great or small, should feel that the general principle of equality of all states in the new world Organization is recognized and that it will be observed in practice.

To achieve this, it is necessary not only to increase the number of states represented on the Security Council but to have due regard for fair regional representation. In this way all states will have an opportunity to share in the responsibility as well as in the task of settling disputes and preventing war.

Third, that the nature and extent of the duties and obligations that are to be incumbent upon all states should be clearly laid down, and should be such that they can in practice be properly carried out by the states themselves, or if necessary enforced.

Fourth, that the composition and procedure of the Security Council should be of such a nature as will insure a prompt and just settlement of disputes between nations. Any elaborate machinery which would tend to delay the taking of prompt decisions and effective action might result in stultifying the whole value of the award and the measures taken to enforce it. Disaster might quite possibly follow from belated action.

Fifth, that the general assembly should have jurisdiction over any dispute between nations which is likely to lead to armed conflict and which the Security Council has failed to settle either on account of disagreement between the permanent members, or for any other reason. In such cases, it should be the duty of the Secretary General immediately to convene a meeting of the General Assembly to consider the dispute in question and the decision of the Assembly carried by a two-thirds majority should be enforced.

In conclusion, I salute the future peace of the world, which is in your hands.

MR. STETTINIUS: Fellow Delegates, before introducing our next speakers, I wish to announce that the plenary session as scheduled this evening for 8:30 will be held. I also wish to announce that a plenary session will be called for tomorrow afternoon at 3:30. Dr. Soong will preside this evening at the plenary session commencing at 8:30, and Mr. Molotov will preside tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 3:30.

We have two remaining speakers this afternoon, which concludes our program. First, the Chair recognizes the Vice President and the Chairman of the Delegation of Liberia, and he will be immediately followed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Delegation of Turkey.

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