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Sovereignty of states. It does not seem superfluous to us to add here that international law cannot remain static, no more than civil or penal law. It must be capable of adapting itself to the changing conditions of life of the peoples of the world. The nationalism of former days, when states could remain isolated within their own frontiers, cannot belong to our modern times of rapid communications by air.

The concept of the sovereignty of the state may thus no longer be an inviolable principle. We must, however, insist that it is not only the small nations who would then be called upon to accept the necessary sacrifices. The peace and security of the international community depend upon concessions on the part of all powers whatever they may be and whatever may be the rights of some of them to recognition from others.

To return Gentlemen, to the Proposals of Dumbarton Oaks, the Haitian Government considers it a good and useful innovation, on the part of those who prepared it, to have introduced in Chapter II a statement of the principles which must serve as foundations for the International Organization and should determine its functioning and development.

My Government believes nevertheless that this statement of principle, in order to be complete and to produce better results, should take into consideration both the intentions and principles constantly reaffirmed at international conferences and whatever experience is gained from facts. The latter shows us, for example, that the actual world conflict arose, not only from economic causes, but also derived much of its cruel intensity from psychological disturbances that were created by racial and religious discrimination in the political doctrines against which the United Nations are fighting in their desire to remain faithful to the democratic ideals of freedom and human dignity.

Facts postulate for states as well as individuals new and more precise legal and political guarantees. This is why the Government of the Republic of Haiti believes that, together with the fundamental principle of equality between peace-loving states, as mentioned in Chapter 2 of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, it is also necessary to express there the principle of racial and religious non-discrimination in relations between peoples.

But the principles, Gentlemen, as well as the machinery of an International Organization, no matter how reasonable or strong they may be, do not suffice. It is with deep satisfaction that we heard last Saturday the representatives of Iran, Lebanon, and Uruguay speak of the absolute necessity, in the world of tomorrow, of intellectual collaboration between all states.

We now touch upon a problem that my Government considers of primary importance to insure peace and future security. If the warlike traditions of certain peoples and their unhealthy instinct to steal the nests of others restrain them from freely submitting to an international order based on justice and equality between

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nations, then these traditions and malignant desires must certainly be attacked. Coercion and economic reforms are not sufficient in such an emergency. They may eventually insure the physical disarmament of some states. But education alone will permit us to effect a moral disarmament and extinguish hate in the heart of man, and develop in him sentiments of love and tolerance for others without which there will never be real peace on this earth.

I point out here, Gentlemen, that the dictators themselves understand the essential importance of the problem of education. On their attaining power, their first consideration has always been to obtain control of the youth and schools. From this point of vantage, they could carry on advantageously their other daring campaigns to abolish freedom, persecute the Jews, lie, steal, and even attack God. One sometimes wonders how human beings could submit to such an abject regime. The explanation is clear. The dictators had been able, through education, to control the soul of the people and mold it to their liking.

In Chapter IX of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, the Haitian Government believes that special mention should be made of the necessity of intellectual cooperation between peoples with a view to peace, and proposes that, in addition to the economic and social councils, a council on education be created which will be given the task to see that the educational systems of the various countries should never be used to propagate ideas contrary to peace and security.

This, Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the message which I have the honor to bring to this honorable assembly in the name of the Haitian Delegation, with the promise that, faithful to the traditions of peace, liberty, and justice which have guided its history, my country will contribute, to the full measure of its capacities, to the great task assigned to us. I mean the building of a sounder, more generous, and more reasonable world that will conform to the legitimate aspirations of our peoples.

MR. STETTINIUS: The Chair now recognizes the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Delegation of Iraq.

MR. AL-OMARI (speaking in Arabic; English version as delivered by interpreter follows): Mr. President and Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Iraq Delegation I wish to thank the Government and people of the United States of America and particularly the Mayor and citizens of San Francisco for their kind welcome and for the hospitality they have extended to us so generously.

All members of the Iraq Delegation were stricken with grief when they heard on their way to this Conference the heart-breaking news of the death of the revered and, indeed