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it was the first institution of its kind in the world set up in a permanent form with compulsory jurisdiction, and one which set a magnificent precedent in international justice.

Guatemala firmly believes that the success of the political organization of the world depends, to a large degree, on an international economic organization which will enable all the countries of the world to raise the standard of living of their people, and to banish misery from the face of the earth. We must work toward the increase of production and consumption in our countries, in order that we may attain an economic condition of abundance and well being. In this respect, the functioning of the Economic and Social Council, provided for in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, will no doubt permit the orientation of international political economy toward this noble objective.

The Delegation of Guatemala wishes to go on record as being in harmony with the spirit which yesterday inspired the foreign ministers of the Americas, in sustaining so brilliantly the right of Argentina to be present at this Conference, and, through my voice, expresses profound satisfaction in the attainment of the total unity of the Americas and the incorporation of the Argentine Republic in the assembly of the United Nations.

The Delegation of Guatemala, in rendering its warmest homage to the armies of the United Nations for the admirable courage they have displayed in the defense of human liberty, desires, as well, to emphasize the stirring and gallant participation of women, not only in the home front but in the battlefields as well.

Delegates, in this glorious moment, when the Allied armies are planting their victorious banners in the very heart of the Reich, let us invoke the memory of that illustrious and immortal statesman, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose spirit of justice will guide the steps of the nations assembled in this Conference.

MR. STETTINIUS: Ladies and Gentlemen, we also have another very special group of guests this afternoon, a group of wounded United States sailors and marines from the Naval Hospital near San Francisco. I am going to ask them to arise at this moment. (The entire audience stood and applauded the sailors and marines.)

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

MR. LESCOT (speaking in French; translation follows): Mr. Chairman, my Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen:

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Franklin Delano Roosevelt has passed into eternity having completed his journey here. His passing had that rare quality which we who admired him so profoundly found fitting to his indomitable spirit. He fell, like a giant tree struck down by a storm in the forest.

May I dwell for a few moments upon the memory of one who will remain an outstanding figure of the century, for I believe it our duty to adhere to the path laid out for us, a path already outlined in the blood of so many thousands of human beings. Franklin Delano Roosevelt never despaired of mankind; he professed an absolute respect for humanity. He had faith in the unshakable virtues of democracy. He believed with all his will in a just and enduring peace. He had cherished the greatest hopes in the work to be achieved at this Conference of San Francisco. The greatest homage we can pay to the memory of the Great Departed is to carry on the noble and difficult task he has left us, with all the wisdom and perspicacity of which we are capable.

I have already mentioned the blood which has run so freely on the battlefields in the defense of civilization. I cannot but avail myself of this opportunity to express the admiration and the deep gratitude of the Government and the people of Haiti to the Governments and the people of the U.S.A., our great neighbor, of Great Britain and her Dominions, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of China, and of all the other fighting nations who have, with the rampart of their unflinching will, protected the world against the mounting floods of totalitarian barbarity. Let us likewise greet publicly and with deep affection the Government and the people of a country to which the Republic of Haiti is bound by ties that are strongest after those of family, I mean those of language and of culture. We offer the homage of our sincere admiration to the country of the rights of man, to the country of dignity, clarity, and a sense of proportion, to the France of which none of us ever despaired, to France that is eternal.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Government of the Republic of Haiti, which I have the honor of representing, has already made known at the time of the publication of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals that it agreed with them in principle, and that it desires to become a member of an International Organization for peace and security that would be based on these principles. My Government, however, does not consider that the proposals are perfect and need no amendments. But it believes that the four great powers which formulated them at Dumbarton Oaks considered the problems of peace and security from a practical angle and are endeavoring to build an International Organization that will be capable of effectively preventing any recourse to war as a means of settling international conflicts.

The objection has been raised to the Dumbarton Proposals that they do not respect the traditional concept of the

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