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associated themselves most sincerely with the Government and the people of the United States of America, and with the governments and the peoples of all the United Nations in their sentiments of great grief and sorrow. President Roosevelt played a very important part in making this Conference possible, and he was very hopeful of its results. His memory will be a great inspiration to all of us.

All members of the Salvadoran Delegation are fully aware of the heavy responsibilities which are placed upon the shoulders of all delegates to this Conference, in our common task of organizing the future peace. The Conference itself is the focus where the eyes of the whole world are centered in these eventful days. The hopes of humanity are also centered here. We must be successful. We cannot afford to disappoint our peoples. We must relieve their anxieties and fear.

I cannot but recall vividly some of the words of His Excellency Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, which were transmitted to us by radio at the Opening Session of this Conference. I quote:

"You members of this Conference are to be architects of a better world. In your hands rests our future. By your labors at this Conference, we shall know if suffering humanity is to achieve a just and lasting peace."

We certainly have a tremendous task to perform; and we must be successful. Our agenda includes the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals which contemplate as the principal organs of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace, the following: A General Assembly; a Security Council; an International Court of Justice; and a Secretariat.

I naturally regard the General Assembly as the most representative body of the United Nations because of its two following characteristics: First, every one of the United Nations is to be represented there; and, second, all such nations will have an equal vote.

The Security Council, as contemplated in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, should consist of five permanent members, namely, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, and also of six non-permanent members which should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year.