

MR. EDEN: If any delegation wishes to abstain it remains seated on both occasions. Fellow Delegates, we have now taken a vote on whether the matter should be postponed or not, and we have decided it shall not be postponed. Now I shall put the positive question to the Conference. Those in favor of the admission of Argentina in accordance with the terms previously agreed at our Steering Committee this morning, please stand up. The heads of delegations. Thank you, Gentlemen. Thirty-one. Those against? Heads of delegations, please stand up. Thank you, Gentlemen. Four against. The resolution as moved before our Steering Committee is therefore, I declare, approved in Plenary Session this afternoon.

Now sir, I will call upon our Rapporteur, who I think is still patiently waiting to continue to read his report.

MR. BELT: Report on the organization of the Conference: The meeting refers to the Conference in plenary session and recommends approval of its report on the organization of the Conference referred to by the Rapporteur of the Second Plenary Session, April 27, 1945, point 5 of the Rapporteur's report of that date.

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates. If you will allow me, I shall not now read this report, a copy of which has already been sent to every one of you. I do this in order to save time.

MR. EDEN: I hope my fellow delegates are impressed by the last suggestion. I ask them whether they are prepared now to approve the report on the organization of the Conference which has been circulated to us all which has been referred to by the Rapporteur. Are there any objections? I declare the report approved.

Fellow Delegates, we now resume the speeches in our Fifth Plenary Session. I recognize the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Delegation of Colombia.

MR. LLERAS CAMARGO: Mr. President, Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is already easy to understand, from the addresses we have heard in the first few days of the Conference, the spirit which moves us.

We are under the tremendous influence of the most devastating war which humanity has ever endured. We sense the anxious vigilance of the soldiers and sailors of the

United Nations, of our peoples, of the humble folk of the world, watching over each and every one of our acts and words. Fresh in our minds is the memory of--one might better say remorse for--the dismal failures of the prior world organization in the preservation of peace. For that very reason we are more realistic and far-seeing and, at the same time, we feel obliged to be more audacious in our experiments. We do not believe today, as in 1919, that this has been the last war; rather, we share the prudent fear that others may occur if we do not act here with care and energy. For the purpose of preventing another war we are prepared to subordinate sentiments, and even principles, which we deemed, and still deem, to be fundamental. We are ready to deposit part of our individual sovereignty as nations in the common treasury in order to build up capital against possible future aggressors.

Furthermore, with the aim of adjusting our conduct to reality, we have talked of international hierarchy more than at any previous conference. It almost seems as though none of us has used the word "nations" without explaining that there are large, middle-sized, and small nations. We have said that some have more responsibility and greater duties than the rest for the security of the world, and must consequently, be in possession of better means to comply with their responsibilities adequately. Juridical equality seems thus to be subordinated to political responsibility. We small nations well understand that otherwise the world organization would be feeble and we are ready to accept the fact that security, which is based on the force to be employed against the violators of international law, should be likewise a question of hierarchy in responsibility.

Nevertheless, I have thought that it would not be completely lacking in interest to present the point of view of an American nation, a small nation, of course, as to the possible agreements which may emerge from our deliberations. Colombia early entered into the fraternity of the United Nations. It has not been neutral in the war since December 1941. Like the other republics of the hemisphere, it declared its solidarity with the United States, attacked at Pearl Harbor. Its little Army, recruited from a people dedicated to the arts of peace, has not had the painful privilege of fighting at the side of the large armies. Its cities have not been bombarded, its women have not suffered the sad absence of their men under arms, its territory has not been invaded nor its people enslaved. It has offered but modest