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Let us devoutly hope that in the interest of an ordered and peaceable world, these United Nations will now and forever work together in order that true democratic civilization and human values might not be blotted out of the lives of future generations of this earth. I thank you.

MR. STETTINIUS: Fellow Delegates, as our last speaker at this plenary session, I now present to you the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Delegation of Turkey.

MR. HASAN SAKA (speaking in French; translation follows): Mr. Chairman, Honorable Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish first in the name of the Turkish Delegation, to perform the pleasant duty of offering my sincere thanks to the Government of the United States for having taken the initiative of summoning this Conference on free and democratic American soil, and especially to the administration of this beautiful city of San Francisco which, in spite of all the difficulties to which a great war base is subject, has granted us the most cordial welcome and the most exquisite hospitality.

In mounting this platform, my first thoughts go out, with deep emotion, to the great man who is no longer amongst us and to whom we are all indebted for being gathered here. President Roosevelt was not merely a great national leader who inspired the love and the respect of his people, he was also a great human being whose whole thought and whose every effort were constantly intent on the creation of a world whose peoples would be free, happy, and prosperous, conscious of their rights and confident in justice.

In the name of the Turkish Delegation, I bow my head before the memory of President Roosevelt and offer him my tribute of gratitude and thankfulness.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Turkish Delegation has already submitted to the Conference's General Secretariat a memorandum in which it discusses in general its considerations concerning the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. I therefore wish to avoid wearying my listeners by repeating here our comments that have already been made public. Allow me, however, to summarize very briefly here the essence of these remarks, in order to explain their spirit and intention.

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The Government of the Turkish Republic, which has fervently and militantly defended the principle of collective security, felt itself immediately in sympathy with the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, in which it saw the realization of a form of association of nations more mature and more perfected than the Geneva Institution, in that it allows preventive action, the lack of which was the primordial cause of the failure of Geneva.

In the opinion of the Turkish Delegation, the new Charter ought to stipulate that this settlement of disputes should be sought in accordance with principles of law and justice. In conformity with the principle of the sovereign equality of all Member States, the General Assembly, which is the true representative organ of the new Organization, ought to be endowed with more extensive powers than those provided in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, and especially ought to be granted all powers of control in making decisions pertaining to the maintenance of peace and security; this, of course, without limiting in any way the powers originally conferred on the Security Council. Likewise, while granting to the great nations which assume heavy responsibilities in the field of security more extensive powers than to the other states, the Turkish Delegation considers that it would be well to ensure a more real balance within the Security Council by increasing the number of its non-permanent members and by likewise increasing the number of the minimum votes required to obtain decisions.

The essential innovation of the new Organization consists in the creation of a Security Council which would dispose of armed forces whose duty it would be to prevent aggression. Notably amongst its other duties and powers, the Security Council has the power of being able to recommend at any point in a matter under dispute for its settlement the most appropriate procedure and methods. In its application this ruling would result in allowing the Security Council to withdraw a suit whose judgment is pending from the jurisdiction of the Court in order to refer it to other bodies. The Turkish Delegation considers that it would be more in accordance with the principles of law that the judiciary procedure, once it has been set into motion, should follow its normal course and that, moreover, the Council should protect the party to the dispute that comes before the Court.

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