

I have been asked to recognize the Peruvian Delegation and I call on Ambassador Belaunde to come to the Tribunal.

MR. BELAUNDE: Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen (continued in Spanish):

INTERPRETER (in English): I am happy to speak before you in Spanish--Spanish, the language of international law. For the founders of international law spoke in Spanish and it was in Spanish that Bolívar called on the American nations to convene at that historical congress. In Spanish, also, a great Argentinian pronounced that memorable phrase: "America for humanity."

MR. BELAUNDE (in Spanish):

INTERPRETER (in English): The Delegation of Belgium, supporting the request expressed by the Soviet Delegation, has asked that this question be postponed for a few days. I feel definitely that such postponement of the question would be entirely useless. For what reason can such postponement be invoked? Is it desired to make a research or an analysis of the constitution of the Argentine Government? Is it desired to investigate its character? I submit that such investigation will be contrary to the principle of non-intervention and would lead to--it would merely be tantamount to saying Argentina is not to be present.

MR. BELAUNDE (in Spanish):

INTERPRETER (in English): True it is that the purpose is to maintain and establish unanimity, but this unanimity depends on the action of the four sponsoring nations. It does not depend on us. We ask that they consider our views and our feelings. We realize that this unanimity does not depend on us. It is a question, it seems to me, of faith in the actions as agreed on during the Mexico City Conference as was so eloquently pointed out by the Foreign Minister of Mexico, Ezequiel Padilla. The question for me is one that can be briefly stated. Do not the American nations constitute a juridical and moral unity? I ask then why do not other nations render homage and do honor to the actions concluded in Mexico in the Chapultepec Conference. We are now faced with the fact that Argentina has met the requirements placed upon her in the course of that Conference.

MR. BELAUNDE (in Spanish):

INTERPRETER (in English): We cannot forget, as has been so ably pointed out by the Delegate of Belgium, the long-standing democratic tradition of Argentina.

The South American continent was made free by two great liberating forces of men, those from the North under the leadership of Bolívar, those in the South moving northward under the leadership of San Martín.

I speak with deep emotion. Peru can never forget San Martín, the Argentine, the liberation of Chile, and finally the liberation of Peru.

It is true that the Argentine Government may have deviated from its long-standing democratic traditions. But now we are faced with the fact that the Argentine Government has incorporated itself juridically and morally into the family of American nations. This cannot be denied. This cannot be questioned. This question, therefore, cannot be postponed.

MR. BELAUNDE (in Spanish):

INTERPRETER (in English): The question for postponement can only be applied in a situation that calls for an investigation--a situation that is doubtful. But it cannot be applied to the present situation, where there is no doubt, where there is nothing to question regarding the actions taken in the Mexico City Conference.

Although the Argentine Government of that time may have made deviations, we are now faced with the fact that the Argentine Government has complied with the Mexico City Conference requirements. Argentina, furthermore, we must bear in mind, generously furnished food and raw materials during the war. Argentina stands out for its great service to culture. It was one of the first Latin American nations to modify her school systems, adopting reforms inspired by the educational system of the United States.

We admire also the great literary movement of our sister republic and also the significant contributions that she has made in the Pan American Conferences. In 1890 she came out strongly for the condemnation of all territorial conquest. In the Drago doctrine, she made a great contribution to juridical thought. It was also Argentina that made the contribution to our inter-American system expressed in the system of consultation of foreign ministers. Keeping all of this in