

United Nations

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Now, ladies, are you ready? Here is question No. 1.

1. When and where was the United Nations Charter adopted?

Ans. At San Francisco, California, on June 26, 1945.

2. How many nations are members of the United Nations?

Ans. 57. See list on page 8.

3. Who are the two newest members?

Ans. Yemen and Pakistan.

I imagine that most of you know the newly-created nation of Pakistan, but I wonder who can tell me in what part of the world Yemen is located?

Ans. It is in the lower left-hand corner of the Arabian peninsula.

4. What is the purpose of the United Nations?

Ans. To maintain international peace and security.

5. What are the six principal organs of the United Nations?

Ans. General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, and a Secretariat.

6. What is the General Assembly?

Ans. It is the policy-making body of the organization. Its job is to work out the over-all policies of world cooperation.

7. What are some of its functions?

Ans. The General Assembly keeps watch over the work of all organs of the UN; recommends action to other organs; has the responsibility of seeing to it that the United Nations accomplishes what it is set up to do; considers the applications for membership in UN; controls the purse strings of the UN.

8. Are all the members of UN represented in the General Assembly?

Ans. Yes.

How many representatives may they have?

Ans. Not more than five with the same number of alternates.

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How many votes?

Ans. One for each nation.

9. When does the General Assembly meet?

Ans. It meets in regular session each year on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in September.

10. How many times has the General Assembly met so far?

Ans. Four.

Can you name them?

Ans. First in London, January, 1946; then at Flushing Meadows, N. Y. in October, 1946, the second part of the London session. Third was the special session called in April, 1947 to discuss the question of Palestine, And the fourth in 1947 in New York.

11. Who are the officers of the General Assembly?

Ans. At each session, the Assembly elects its President and seven Vice-Presidents, who remain in office for the duration of that session. In addition, there are the Chairmen of the six working committees of the Assembly: Political and Security; Economic and Financial; Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; Trusteeship; Administrative and Budgetary; Legal.

12. Who was the president of the 1947 Assembly?

Ans. Oswald Aranha, permanent Brazilian representative at UN. He has been his country's ambassador to the United States and has served as Foreign Minister of Brazil.

13. Name the head of the United States delegation this year.

Ans. Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

14. Who was the United States' woman delegate?

Ans. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

15. What woman headed the delegation from her country?

Ans. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's ambassador to the USSR. She is the sister of Nehru, prime minister of India. She has served as leader of her delegation before.

16. How many members does the Security Council have?

Ans. Eleven.

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17. Who are the Permanent members?

Ans. The Republic of China, France, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

18. How long do the representatives of the six other member nations serve?

Ans. Two years.

19. How many representatives does each nation have on the Security Council?

Ans. One and one vote.

20. Who is the permanent representative of the United States?

Ans. Warren R. Austin, former Senator from Vermont.

21. When does the Security Council meet?

Ans. It is organized so as to be able to function continuously.

22. Is there any particular vote that is peculiar to the Security Council in the United Nations organization?

Ans. Yes, the veto. It is used only in the Security Council. It means that the vote of the Big Five on any issue must be unanimous.

23. How many judges are on the International Court of Justice?

Ans. Fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and Security Council. No two can be citizens of the same state.

What is the term of office?

Ans. Nine years.

Who are parties to the court?

Ans. All member nations.

Leader: We have discussed three of the six main organs of the United Nations. As you look at the chart, you will see that the three other organs are in direct relation to the General Assembly.

24. What is the purpose of the Economic and Social Council?

Ans. To promote higher standards of living, full employment, economic and social progress, and international cultural and educational cooperation.

25. How many members are there in the Economic and Social Council and how are they chosen?

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Ans. The Economic and Social Council has 18 members, elected by the General Assembly. These representatives meet regularly three times a year and in special session when necessary.

You will see that its activities are carried on through a number of specialized agencies. (Point to them on chart, giving title.) We hear more about UNESCO than any other. Can you give its title?

Ans. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

26. What is UNESCO's task?

Ans. To bring about the free flow and exchange of information among nations.

27. The United States has a National Commission on UNESCO. The General Federation of Women's Clubs has a representative on this Commission. Can you tell me who she is?

Ans. Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of New York, former Chairman of International Relations for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She has a three-year term.

28. We hear a great deal about one of the Commissions under the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights. Can you tell me who is chairman of this Commission?

Ans. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

29. What is the Trusteeship Council?

Ans. It is a body named to supervise the trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as are designated trustee territories by individual agreements. These include: territories now held under mandate; territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of World War II; and territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

30. What is its membership?

Ans. Members administering trust territories; such members of the Big Five as are not administering territories; and as many other Members elected for 3-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations administering trust territories and those which do not. Each member has one vote.

31. What is the Secretariat?

Ans. A secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require.

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32. Who is the Secretary-General?

Ans. Trygve Lie of Norway, chosen by the General Assembly at its first London meeting on recommendation of the Security Council.

33. How may the Charter of the United Nations be amended?

Ans. Amendments must be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

34. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations?

Ans. Permanent site is in New York City, buildings yet to be constructed. Plenary sessions are now held at the Flushing Meadows site of the New York World's Fair, and committee meetings are held at Lake Success, 8 miles away.

Leader: This concludes our "quiz" on the United Nations. Let it not be said that any member of this group has left here today without a better understanding of the United Nations organization. We hope that with this getting of wisdom, you have also gained understanding and that you realize that it is only by whole-hearted trial of every step that means peace and cooperation that we keep our faltering feet on the road that leads to good will among men and peace on earth.

The End

note

(This program was prepared in September, 1947 and had been re-run twice. Necessarily some up-to-date information is not included. We suggest that the Leader supply additional facts. The entire program will be revised this summer to be ready for distribution this fall.)

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NATION MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Afghanistan	Iraq
Argentina	Lebanon
Australia	Liberia
Belgium	Luxembourg
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Byelorussian S. S. R.	New Zealand
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Norway
China	Pakistan
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Czechoslovakia	Philippines
Denmark	Poland
Dominican Republic	Saudi Arabia
Ecuador	Siam
Egypt	Sweden
El Salvador	Syria
Ethiopia	Turkey
France	Ukraine
Greece	Union of South Africa
Guatemala	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Haiti	United Kingdom
Honduras	United States
Iceland	Uruguay
India	Venezuela
Iran	Yemen
	Yugoslavia

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CHARTER

OF THE

UNITED NATIONS

TOGETHER WITH THE

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE



Signed at the
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
San Francisco, California
JUNE 26, 1945

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PUBLICATION 2353

CONFERENCE SERIES 74

(Reprint)



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CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

and for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

Purposes and
Principles*Article 1*

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

Membership

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations con-

tained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

Organs

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

The General Assembly

COMPOSITION

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.
2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action

is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

a. promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

b. promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions, and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter

setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

VOTING

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of Article 86, the admis-

sion of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

The Security Council

COMPOSITION

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

Pacific Settlement
of Disputes

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotia-

tion, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

Action With Respect to
Threats to the Peace,
Breaches of the Peace,
and Acts of Aggression

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of

the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

Regional Arrangements

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

International Economic and Social Cooperation

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the

United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

The Economic and
Social Council

COMPOSITION

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected

each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized

agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the

inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

c. to further international peace and security;

d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

International
Trusteeship System*Article 75*

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the

trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

The Trusteeship Council

COMPOSITION

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

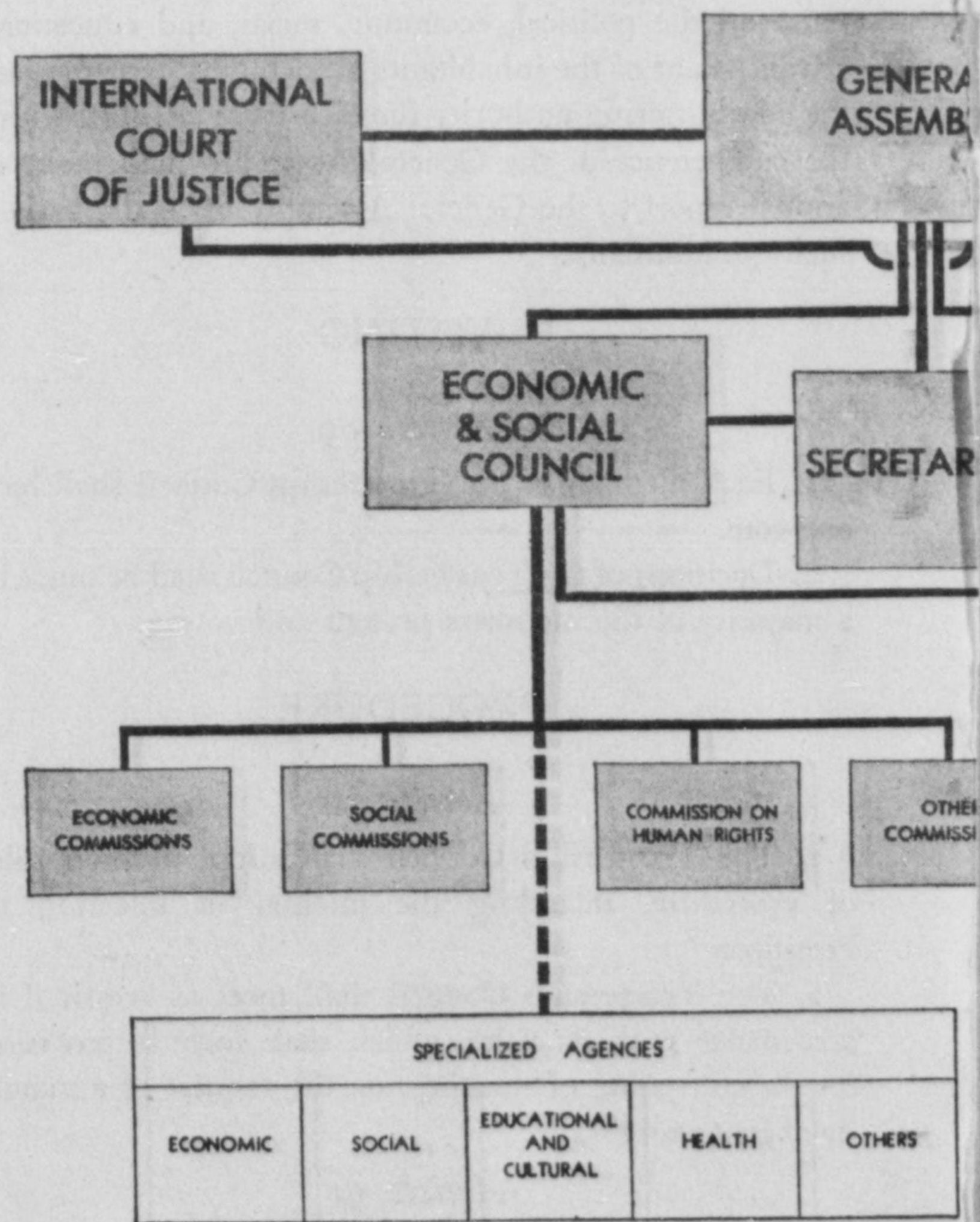
Article 90

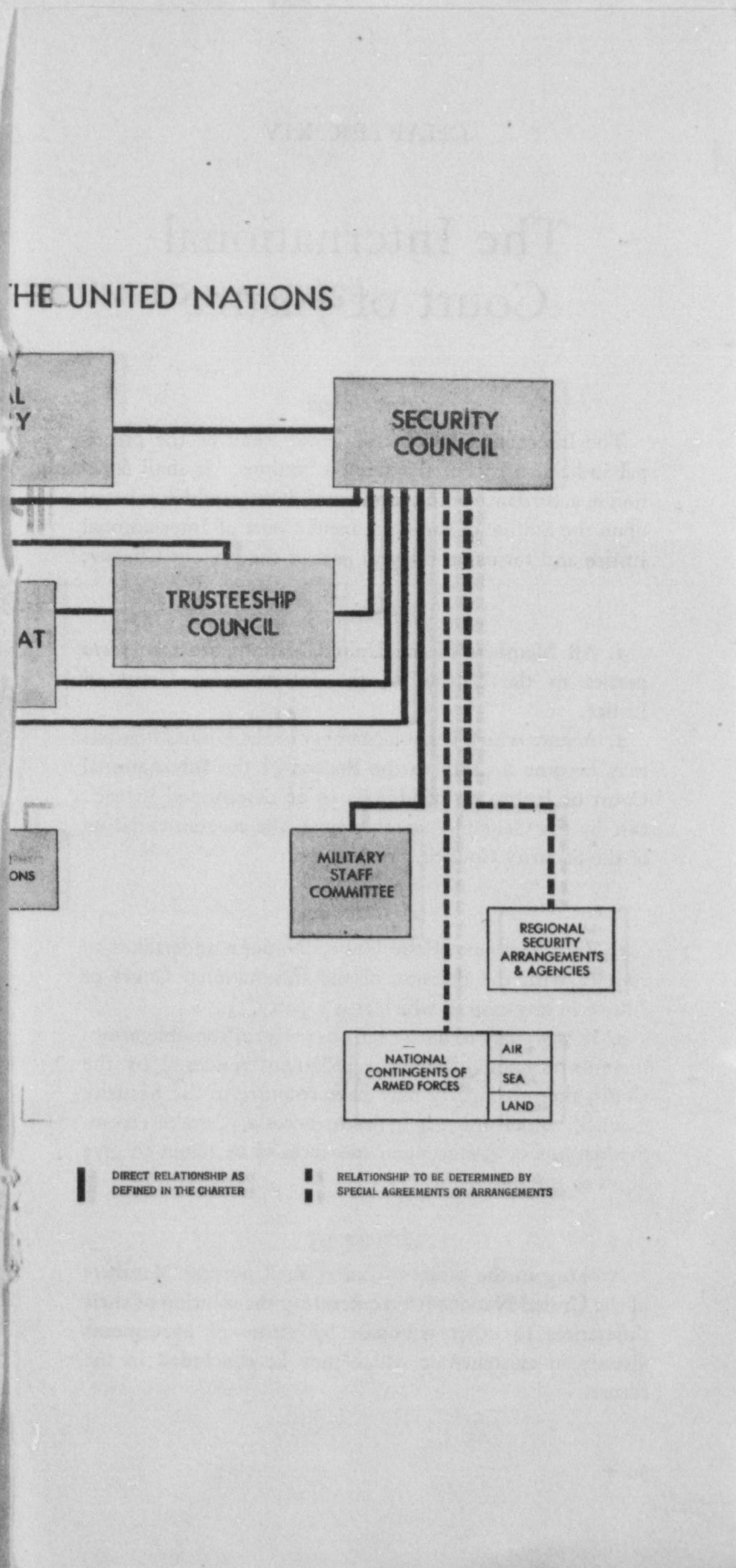
1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS





CHAPTER XIV

The International
Court of Justice*Article 92*

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

The Secretariat

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to

the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous
Provisions

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.
2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.
3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

Transitional Security Arrangements

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943,

and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII

Amendments

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective consti-

tutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

Ratification and Signature

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original

Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article III

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I

Organization of the Court

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurists of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.
2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security

Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of

cases; for example, labor cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy despatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their traveling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

CHAPTER II

Competence of
the Court*Article 34*

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.
2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.
3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.
2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.
3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.
2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto*

and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;

d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

CHAPTER III

Procedure

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.
2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.
2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.
3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.
2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.
3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.
4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.
5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.
2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favor of its claim.
2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles

36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.
2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.
2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.
2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some

fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

CHAPTER IV

Advisory Opinions

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

CHAPTER V

Amendment

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

FOR CHINA:

VI-KYUIN WELLINGTON KOO
WANG CHUNG-HUI
WEI TAO-MING
WU YI-FANG
LI HWANG
CHUN-MAI CARSON CHANG
TUNG PI-WU
HU LIN

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

A GROMYKO
A LAVRENTIEV
K NOVIKOV
S. TSARAPKIN
S GOLUNSKY
S KRYLOV
RODIONOV

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND:

HALIFAX.
CRANBORNE.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

E R STETTINIUS, JR
CORDELL HULL
TOM CONNALLY
A H VANDENBERG
SOL. BLOOM
CHARLES A. EATON.
HAROLD E STASSEN
VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE.

FOR FRANCE:

J. PAUL-BONCOUR

FOR ARGENTINA:

M CÁRCANO
O IBARRA G.
JUAN CARLOS BASSI
A D BRUNET

FOR AUSTRALIA:

F. M. FORDE.
H V EVATT.

FOR THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM:

A E DE SCHRYVER

FOR BOLIVIA:

V ANDRADE
C SALAMANCA F
E ARZE Q.

FOR BRAZIL:

P. LEÃO VELLÓSO
C DE FREITAS VALLE.
GEN. ESTEVAO LEITAO DE CARVALHO
A. CAMILLO DE OLIVEIRA
DR BERTHA LUTZ

FOR THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:

K KISELEV
A ZHEBRAK
V. PERTSEV
G BAIDAKOV
F. SHMYGAV

FOR CANADA:

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.
LOUIS. S. ST. LAURENT

FOR CHILE:

JOAQUÍN FERNÁNDEZ F
MARCIAL MORA M
JOSÉ MAZA
GABRIEL GONZÁLEZ.
CONTRERAS LABARCA
F. NIETO DEL RÍO
E ALCALDE C
GERMÁN VERGARA.
JULIO ESCUDERO.

FOR COLOMBIA:

ALBERTO LLERAS
AL GONZÁLEZ FERNÁNDEZ
EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL
SILVIO VILLEGAS
JESÚS M. YEPES.

FOR COSTA RICA:

JULIO ACOSTA
J RAFAEL OREAMUNO

FOR CUBA:

GMO BELT
ERNESTO DIHIGO

FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

JAN MASARYK.

FOR DENMARK:

HENRIK KAUFFMANN
HARTVIG FRISCH
E. HUSFELDT

FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

M PEÑA BATLLE
EMILIO G GODOY
GILBERTO SÁNCHEZ LUSTRINO
T. FRANCO F
MINERVA BERNARDINO

FOR ECUADOR:

C. PONCE ENRÍQUEZ
GALO PLAZA
C. TOBAR ZALDUMBIDE

FOR EGYPT:

A. BADAWI.
IB. HADI

FOR EL SALVADOR:

HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO
CARLOS LEIVA, M. D.

FOR ETHIOPIA:

AKLILU H
AMBAYE W
EPHREM T. MEDHEN

FOR GREECE:

J. A. SOFIANOPOULOS

FOR GUATEMALA:

GUILLERMO TORIELLO
M. NORIEGA M
E SILVA PEÑA

FOR HAITI:

GERARD LESCOT
A. LIAUTAUD

FOR HONDURAS:

JULIÁN R CÁCERES
MARCOS CARIAS REYES
VIRGILIO R. GALVEZ

FOR INDIA:

A RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR.
V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

FOR IRAN:

MOSTAFA ADLE

FOR IRAQ:

MOHD. FADHEL JAMALI

FOR LEBANON:

W. NAIM
A. YAFI
SALEM.
CHARLES MALIK

FOR LIBERIA:

C. L. SIMPSON
GABRIEL L. DENNIS
J. LEMUEL GIBSON
RICHARD HENRIES
M. N. GRANT

FOR THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG:

HUGUES LE GALLAIS

FOR MEXICO:

E. PADILLA
F. CASTILLO NÁJERA
MANUEL TELLO.

FOR THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS:

A. LOUDON

FOR NEW ZEALAND:

PETER FRASER.
C A BERENDSEN

FOR NICARAGUA:

MARIANO ARGÜELLO
LUIS MANUEL DE BAYLE

FOR THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY:

WILHELM MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE

FOR PANAMA:

ROBERTO JIMÉNEZ

FOR PARAGUAY:

CELSO R. VELÁZQUEZ
J. B. AYALA

FOR PERU:

MANUEL C GALLAGHER
V. A. BELAUNDE
LUIS FERNÁN CISNEROS.

FOR THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH:

CARLOS P. ROMULO
FRANCISCO A. DELGADO.

FOR POLAND:

[to be signed at a later date]

FOR SAUDI ARABIA:

FAISAL

FOR SYRIA:

F. AL-KHOURI
N. ANTAKI
N. KOUDSI

FOR TURKEY:

HASAN SAKA
HUSEYIN RAGIP BAYDUR
FERIDUN CEMAL ERKIN

FOR THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:

DM. MANUILSKY
IVAN SENIN
ALEXANDER PALLADIN
MIKOLA PETROVSKY

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

J. C. SMUTS F.M.

FOR URUGUAY:

JOSÉ SERRATO
JACOBO VARELA
HÉCTOR LUISI
CY GIAMBRUNO
JUAN F. GUICHÓN
HÉCTOR PAYSSÉ REYES

FOR VENEZUELA:
 C PARRA PÉREZ
 GUSTAVO HERRERA
 A MACHADO HNDZ
 R ERNESTO LÓPEZ

FOR YUGOSLAVIA:
 STANOJE SIMIĆ

Reports of Activities for 1949

昭和廿四年度

事業報告

自昭和廿四年四月一日
至昭和廿五年三月廿一日

Japanese UNESCO

今治ユネスコ協力会

四月七日、年次総会を日吉校で開催、事業報告、收支^決計算、会則

変更等総て原案通り決定、続いて理事補充選挙が行われ、終

つて今治オ一高校演劇研究部のユネスコ演劇の発表会があり

シラスピテ原作「ベニス」の商人、武者小路実篤原作「天使」のこと

びを祝賀盛況であった。

四月十八日、四国瓦斯会議室で理事會開催、決議事項左の通り

一専門部は差当り左の七部とする(担任委員として下託の通り決

定したが尚各部委員会に於いてその講成陣容は変更補充すべ

編集委員会、正岡定雄、村上潔、山崎胸一、映画演劇委員

会、飯島壽、梶田茂、佐竹元美、講演委員会、原尚、

藤原栄、二名島夫、松本文三郎、松本三郎、音楽委員会、

藤一陽、高橋英夫、○宣傳委員会、三藤香吉、松本文三郎、

村上豊、大巻峰松、○婦人子供委員会、松本久子、砂田栄子

田坂ユキ、越智茂子、○学生委員会、藤原栄、久保裕一

一事務局には左の係を置く

庶務、会計、連絡

一機関誌の発行

一編纂委員会に於て毎月発行する。

一会員の拡充

婦人子供委員会及宣傳委員会に於て担当する、特に機関誌の

18

発行により之が経費の一助として大口の特別会費の増加を計る事

一 会費に付する連絡

会費宛機内誌、映画演劇割引券其の他の送達は在の校に別に分担する。

今治校区(谷口ノアヲ) 美須賀校区(砂田宋子) 日吉校区(村上君子) 別宮校区(飛智ツネ) 常盤校区(村ヒミツ) 近見校区(天明公代) 立花校区(秋山ツネ子) 波止波(八木武久男)

四月十八日 映画演劇委員会に於て在の映画を鑑賞映画として推薦 会費に割引券を發行した。○麗人草(三〇一二十六日)共楽館

○法隆寺(三〇一二十六日)今~~東~~東室

四月二十六日 四国瓦斯金庫室に於て当金指導の下に学生ユネスコ縮成準備委員会開催。今治一高、今治二高、越智局、今治工高、明徳高、精華高の各校代表、教員、先輩等三十一名多

集協力会より、後各校より二名の組織委員会が定まらぬ近づく等の交換等あり、規約その他取決めの進行中と決定した。

四月二十八日 今治一高講堂に於ける文部省、愛媛県主催東予地区三回社会教育研究協議大会に於てユネスコに

して、滝会長講演

五月二日 午前九時より、一時同半に於り宇和町中学校に於て、同
予地各町村の指導者参集、前記の通り社会教育研究協議大
会に滝会長講演、盛会であった。

同日 午後三時宇和島市議事堂に於て同地方の有志、有力者、学
生も集め滝会長講演好評を博した。

五月五日 今治キリスト教伝道学校主催の子供大会(映画と句燈
の夕べ)で子供ユネスコに於いてと題し三藤理事講話、参集約
二百五十名効果多夫であった。

五月六日 今治、常盤、美領、日吉、立花各小学校の児童絵画
作品を交換絵画としてアメリカ合家園国際教育関係局長宛に
付した。

五月七日 四國瓦斯に於てホー一回編纂委員会開催、創刊号を今
中に発行すること、編纂記事、機関紙の題字、図案に於て
議取決のを行つた。

五月十三日 四國瓦斯会議室に於てホー二回学生ユネスコ結成準備
委員会開催、各校委員によりクラブ規約案につき討議が行わ
れた。

五月十五日 映画演劇委員会に於てホー三回観賞映画として左の映
画を推薦、会費に割引券を発行した。

○春の戯れ(東宝)ニ。一ニ六日(日)のび泣き(三和)ニ。一ニ二日)

六月六日 午前八時五十分より一時間二十分にわたり今治一高に於て学生八百名に対しユネスコに於て連会長講演、効果大であった。

六月十一日より十七日に至る一週間CIE映画にユネスコスライド上映

六月十九日 日吉校に於て上映のCIE天然色映画「青少年赤十字」を推薦映画として指定した。

六月二十五日 高知縣商工会議所に開催の高知ユネスコ協力会協議会に連会長岩岸、今治協力会の過去一ヶ月年の動きの真相を解説し同協力会将来への参考に供した。

七月五日 越智高校講堂に於て同校生徒約五百名に対しユネスコに於て連会長講演

七月四日より七日に至る間に於けるCIE映画にユネスコスライド上映

七月十五日 四國瓦町会議室に於て今治ユネスコ学生クラブ高知準備委員会開催十六日に行う発会式の件につき打合せを行

七月十六日 午後三時より日吉校講堂に於て今治ユネスコ学生クラブ総成式を挙行

クラブ規約委員長以下役員並びに運営方針其の他を決定

七月十九日 同志社女子大学長ヒバード博士外数名を迎え、宇治同志社クラブ、宇治音楽協会、宇治文化研究会と共同主催の下に「教育講演と音楽の夕べ」を開催。聴衆約一千名盛会であった。

七月二十日 学生クラブカーン委員会開催、市施地区全国高校学生ユネスコ連絡協議の件につき打合せを行った。

七月二十九日 黒住教宇治教会の夏季祓大祭に於て常務理事松本文三郎氏が「ユネスコ」と題して講演。

八月十日 合衆国連邦保証部國際関係局長ケンボリック、エヌ、マシヤル氏より宇治市内学童絵画に於て返礼来る。

八月十五日 宇治市に於て開催の全国高校学生ユネスコ連絡協議会に宇治ユネスコ学生クラブより代表数名出席。

九月八日 宇治ユネスコ学生クラブより代表数名出席。

九月十三日 宇治西高校に於て開催の宇治ユネスコ学生クラブでカーン研究会に巻会長、宇野理事出席。ユネスコについて講話並に座談会を行った。

九月十七日 四國瓦葺会議室に於て理事会開催、事業報告があった。九月二十五日ユネスコ駐日代表李博士来宇準備の件。

らゝ

二原副会長轉ガの為その後任として米益今治西高校長を推薦し
 終会に於て事後承認を得ること。
 九月二十五日、ユネスコ駐日代表李熙謀博士、公式資格を以て参
 議員議員久松定武、岩村忍兩氏と共に来今、午前一時より日
 吉小學校講堂に於て講演大会開催聴衆約六百名、一同その熱
 并に傾聴、前午後七時より今治市庁ホールにおいて座談会を
 開き主として当会役員、学生クラブ役員他関係者が出席した。
 十一月八日、滝会長は宇和島市南高等学校において、水産科午前
 女子部午後の二回に亘り、ユネスコ講演を行い盛況を博した。
 十一月十一日、宇和島市市会議員控室において社会教育委員会用
 催、図書館建設の件、ユネスコ運動に因する件其の他を協議
 決定した。
 十一月十三日、滝会長は今治市生活研究会一週年記念祝賀会に出
 席会員全員に対し約一時間のユネスコ講演を行った。
 十一月十六日、大阪朝日会館における第三回全国ユネスコ大会に
 出席、講演した。
 十一月十九日、広島大学における日本学術会議中國四國懇談会に
 臨み十一月二十日帰今。
 十一月二十八日、午後一時より新居浜市公会堂において県社会教
 育課の主催のもとにユネスコ講演会を開催、講師は県社会教

育課主事大谷稔明氏、松山ユネスコ協会の幹事徳田孝氏、京
 都ユネスコ協会の理事江谷林蔵氏、本会々長滝勇氏で近々新
 居浜ユネスコ協会の発足する。
 十一月三十日 午後一時より宇和島商工会議所において縣社会教
 育課主事のもとにユネスコ講演を開催、講師は新居浜と同じ
 四氏で宇和島ユネスコ協会の近々誕生する。
 十二月十二日 縣會議事堂小會議室において開催の縣社会教育委
 員会に出席
 二月八日 愛媛県庁にて開催の四國民事部ヘイカー氏を中心とす
 る社会教育懇談会に出席
 二月二十四日 日本ユネスコ協会の連盟常任委員に出席、決議事
 項の通り
 一 従来日本ユネスコ協会の連盟及び東京ユネスコ協会の事務局
 は同一場所で行っていた事を分離に決定
 一 船次氏は病気の為事務局長を辞任したので、清水敏太郎氏が
 就任、事務局次長には塚原富衛氏が就任した
 一 当協会の連盟の機関紙を発行する事に決定
 一 五月上旬神戸において第四回ユネスコ全国大会を開催又八月
 六日広島において第五回全国大会を開催
 十一月十六日には長崎において第六回全国大会を開催する

二月二十五日 午前十時より参議院においてユネスコ国会議員連盟の主催のもとに日本におけるユネスコ具体的活動について公庁会が開催された。当日の出席者は左の通り

主催者 國会ユネスコ協力議員連盟会長 徳川頼貞
 副会長 久松定武
 常任理事 金子洋文
 幹事 若林義寿 松本七郎 城義臣
 庶務 金子洋文
 見聞 藤原春
 日本国際連合協会
 ユネスコ協力会連盟
 東京ユネスコ協力会
 全日本ユネスコ協力会
 朽木ユネスコ協力会
 仙台ユネスコ協力会
 甲府ユネスコ協力会
 広島ユネスコ協力会
 大坂ユネスコ協力会
 今治ユネスコ協力会
 長崎ユネスコ協力会

山形 誠一
 仁科 芳雄
 清水 義太郎
 城戸 又一郎
 小松 清
 竹内 勝治
 土居 光知
 吉江 勝保
 長田 新
 村上 愛治
 滝上 勇
 石田 壽

北佐久ニネスニ協カ会
 鶴岡ニネスニ協カ会
 全ニネスニ協カ会
 紀北ニネスニ協カ会
 奈良ニネスニ協カ会
 秋田ニネスニ協カ会
 全ニネスニ協カ会
 文部省
 全外務省
 全立憲会
 同書館

市川泰治
 山田長博
 吉川紀彦
 星野英夫
 吉松隆一
 榊原次郎
 池田謙三
 三鼓慶藏
 三宅哲一
 田畑美穂
 前田穰
 片山文士
 少根朝起

昭和24年度收支決算書
 自昭和24年4月1日
 至 25年3月31日

收 入		支 出	
前年度繰越	259.20	通信費	6,615.00
会費	58,677.30	編輯印刷費	32,690.00
寄附金	1,350.00	果会費(菓子類)	2,473.00
四面友社 和会	10,469.50	大会費	24,303.50
		備品(バツナド)	2,000.00
		平野記念品費	990.00
		書籍購入費	1,684.00
合 計	70,755.50	合 計	70,755.50
		残 高	0

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 2,000冊 約 500,000円 へのほり
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 自昭和25年4月1日
 至 26年3月31日

收 入		支 出	
会費	70,000.00	通信費	7,000.00
補助	33,500.00	印刷費	50,000.00
		大会費	25,000.00
		果会費	2,500.00
		中央連盟 東連会	12,000.00
		雑費	7,000.00
合 計	103,500.00	合 計	103,500.00

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A PROGRAM

For a More Effective

UNITED NATIONS



Address by the Secretary of State

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PUBLICATION 2928
UNITED STATES-UNITED NATIONS
INFORMATION SERIES 24

Released September 1947

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A PROGRAM FOR
a More Effective
UNITED NATIONS

Address by the Secretary of State¹

MR. PRESIDENT—FELLOW DELEGATES: I have been asked by the President of the United States to extend to you the cordial greetings of the Government and people of the United States, as well as his own warm personal welcome. We are happy to have you with us in this country. We trust that your stay will be productive of the far-reaching results which the peoples of all countries expect from this gathering.

Our point of departure for the deliberations of this Assembly might well be the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization. It is a noteworthy document. It records realistically the progress and development of the United Nations, and its failures. It reflects the diligent efforts of the Secretary-General and

¹ Delivered before the General Assembly of the United Nations at Lake Success, N. Y., on Sept. 17, 1947.

his staff to expedite the rapidly growing volume of United Nations business.

The situation we face today may be summarized by the statement that more than two years after the end of the war the fruits of peace and victory are still beyond our grasp. Men look anxiously toward the future, wondering whether a new and more terrible conflict will engulf them. We have not yet succeeded in establishing a basis for peace with Germany and Japan, nor have we restored Austria as an independent state. Reconstruction lags everywhere; the basic requirements of life are scarce; there is desperate need throughout great areas. The complex economic machinery which was thrown out of joint by the war has not yet been put back into running order. In place of peace, liberty, and economic security, we find menace, repression, and dire want.

A supreme effort is required from us all if we are to succeed in breaking through the vicious circles of deepening political and economic crisis. That is why the United States has placed on the agenda of this Assembly the question of threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece.

The history of the Greek case in the United Nations is well known in this Assembly. You are aware that the Security Council last December adopted a resolution establishing an investigating commission to inquire into the situation along the northern frontier of Greece and report the facts to the Security Council. You know that that commission and its subsidiary group, by large majorities, have attributed the disturbances principally to the illegal assistance and support

furnished by Yugoslavia, Albania, and Bulgaria to guerrilla forces fighting against the Greek Government. The extent or effectiveness of such assistance to the Greek guerrillas is not the point at issue here. It is a universally accepted principle of international law that for one nation to arm or otherwise assist rebellious forces against another government is a hostile and aggressive act. Not only has this principle been upheld in a number of famous cases in international law, but it has also found expression in international agreements. The majority of the members of the Security Council have recorded their support of this principle by their action in this case. One permanent member of the Security Council, however, has three times vetoed the efforts of the Council to deal with the situation.

This Assembly cannot stand by as a mere spectator while a Member of the United Nations is endangered by attacks from abroad. If the United Nations should fail to protect the integrity of one small state, the security of all small states would be placed in jeopardy. The inability of the Security Council to take effective action in this case passes a grave responsibility to the General Assembly. I am confident that the General Assembly will not fail to meet this responsibility. It must do so if the Organization is to carry out its fundamental purposes.

The United States Delegation will therefore submit to the Assembly a resolution which will contain a finding of responsibility; call upon Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia to cease and desist from rendering further assistance or support to the guerrillas in Greece; establish a com-

mission to assist in the implementation of these recommendations and to investigate the facts with regard to compliance therewith; and make other appropriate recommendations to the states concerned.

The General Assembly is also faced with the problem of Palestine. The Government of the United States intends to do everything within its power at this session of the General Assembly to assist in finding a solution for this difficult problem which has stirred up such violent passions and which is now resulting in the shedding of blood and in great mental and moral anguish. The solution will require of each of us courage and resolution. It will also require restraint.

The Special Committee on Palestine is to be highly commended for its contribution to the solution of this problem. Although the members of this Committee were not able to agree unanimously upon a number of important issues, including that of partition, they have been able to find the basis for agreement on 11 recommendations to this Assembly. Their achievement in reaching unanimity on so many points represents definite progress.

We realize that, whatever the solution recommended by the General Assembly, it cannot be ideally satisfactory to either of the two great peoples primarily concerned. While the final decision of this Assembly must properly await the detailed consideration of the report, the Government of the United States gives great weight not only to the recommendations which have met with the unanimous approval of the Special Commit-

tee but also to those which have been approved by the majority of that Committee.

I turn now to the question of the independence of Korea. At Cairo in December 1943, the United States, the United Kingdom, and China joined in declaring that in due course Korea should become free and independent. This multilateral pledge was reaffirmed in the Potsdam Declaration of July 1945 and subscribed to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics when it entered the war against Japan. In Moscow in December of 1945, the Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States concluded an agreement designed to bring about the independence of Korea. This agreement was later adhered to by the Government of China. It provided for the establishment of a Joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Commission to meet in Korea and, through consultations with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, to decide on methods for establishing a provisional Korean government. The Joint Commission was then to consult with that provisional government on methods of giving aid and assistance to Korea, any agreement reached being submitted for approval to the four powers adhering to the Moscow Agreement.

For about two years the United States Government has been trying to reach agreement with the Soviet Government, through the Joint Commission and otherwise, on methods of implementing the Moscow Agreement and thus bringing about the independence of Korea. The United States representatives have insisted that any settlement of the Korean problem must in no way

infringe the fundamental democratic right of freedom of opinion. That is still the position of my Government. Today the independence of Korea is no further advanced than it was two years ago. Korea remains divided at the 38th parallel with Soviet forces in the industrial north and United States forces in the agricultural south. There is little or no exchange of goods or services between the two zones. Korea's economy is thus crippled.

The Korean people, not former enemies but a people liberated from 40 years of Japanese oppression, are still not free. This situation must not be allowed to continue indefinitely. In an effort to make progress the United States Government recently made certain proposals designed to achieve the purposes of the Moscow Agreement and requested the powers adhering to that Agreement to join in discussion of these proposals. China and the United Kingdom agreed to this procedure. The Soviet Government did not. Furthermore, the United States and Soviet Delegations to the Joint Commission have not even been able to agree on a joint report on the status of their deliberations. It appears evident that further attempts to solve the Korean problem by means of bilateral negotiations will only serve to delay the establishment of an independent, united Korea.

It is therefore the intention of the United States Government to present the problem of Korean independence to this session of the General Assembly. Although we shall be prepared to submit suggestions as to how the early attainment of Korean independence might be effected, we believe

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that this is a matter which now requires the impartial judgment of the other members. We do not wish to have the inability of two powers to reach agreement delay any further the urgent and rightful claims of the Korean people to independence.

For the achievement of international security, and the well-being of the peoples of the world, it is necessary that the United Nations press forward on many fronts. Among these the control of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction has perhaps the highest priority if we are to remove the specter of a war of annihilation.

The preponderant majority of the Atomic Energy Commission has made real progress in spelling out in detail the functions and powers of an international control agency which would provide a framework for effective atomic-energy control. Two nations, however, have been unwilling to join the majority in the conclusions reached. This is a disturbing and ominous fact. In dealing with the facts presented by the advent of atomic energy, the majority has devised a system of control, which, while it is bold and daring, is, in our view, essential for security against atomic warfare. The minority has evidently been unwilling to face these same facts realistically. The mandate of the General Assembly remains unfulfilled. Failure to agree on a system of control which can provide security against atomic warfare will inevitably retard the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the benefits of the peoples of the world and will accelerate an atomic-armaments race.

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The initial offer made by the United States on June 14, 1946, by which this country would give up its present advantage in exchange for an effective system of control, has found most gratifying acceptance by the majority of the nations represented on the Commission. They have worked earnestly together to hammer out specific proposals whereby such a system could be put into effect. All have made important contributions to the end product. The majority is convinced that its proposals provide the only adequate basis for effective control.

Since the United States realizes fully the consequences of failure to attain effective international control, we shall continue our efforts in the Atomic Energy Commission to carry forward our work along the lines of the majority views. We must state frankly, however, that, in the absence of unanimous agreement on the essential functions and powers which the majority has concluded must be given to the international agency, there will necessarily be limitations on the extent to which the remaining aspects of the problem can be worked out in detail. If the minority persists in refusing to join with the majority, the Atomic Energy Commission may soon be faced with the conclusion that it is unable to complete the task assigned it under its terms of reference laid down in the General Assembly resolution of January 24, 1946.

The United States also recognizes the importance of regulating conventional armaments. We regret that much more progress has not been made in this field. From this rostrum it is very easy to pay lip service to the sincere aspirations of all

peoples for the limitation and reduction of armed forces. This is a serious matter which should not be the subject of demagogic appeals and irresponsible propaganda. I say frankly to the General Assembly that it is the conviction of my Government that a workable system for the regulation of armaments cannot be put into operation until conditions of international confidence prevail. We have consistently and repeatedly made it clear that the regulation of armaments presupposes enough international understanding to make possible the settlement of peace terms with Germany and Japan, the implementation of agreements putting military forces and facilities at the disposal of the Security Council, and an international arrangement for the control of atomic energy.

Nevertheless, we believe it is important not to delay the formulation of a system of arms regulation for implementation when conditions permit. The Security Council has accepted a logical plan of work for the Commission for Conventional Armaments. We believe that the Commission should proceed vigorously to develop a system for the regulation of armaments in the businesslike manner outlined in its plan of work.

The effective operation of the United Nations Security Council is one of the crucial conditions for the maintenance of international security. The exercise of the veto power in the Security Council has the closest bearing on the success and the vitality of the United Nations.

In the past the United States has been reluctant to encourage proposals for changes in the system of voting in the Security Council. Having accepted the Charter provisions on this subject and

having joined with other permanent members at San Francisco in a statement of general attitude toward the question of permanent-member unanimity, we wished to permit full opportunity for practical testing. We were always fully aware that the successful operation of the rule of unanimity would require the exercise of restraint by the permanent members, and we so expressed ourselves at San Francisco.

It is our hope that, despite our experience to date, such restraint will be practiced in the future by the permanent members. The abuse of the right of unanimity has prevented the Security Council from fulfilling its true functions. That has been especially true in cases arising under chapter VI and in the admission of new members.

The Government of the United States has come to the conclusion that the only practicable method for improving this situation is a liberalization of the voting procedure in the Council.

The United States would be willing to accept, by whatever means may be appropriate, the elimination of the unanimity requirement with respect to matters arising under chapter VI of the Charter, and such matters as applications for membership.

We recognize that this is a matter of significance and complexity for the United Nations. We consider that the problem of how to achieve the objective of liberalization of the Security Council voting procedure deserves careful study. Consequently, we shall propose that this matter be referred to a special committee for study and report to the next session of the Assembly. Measures should be pressed concurrently in the

Security Council to bring about improvements within the existing provisions of the Charter, through amendments to the rules of procedure or other feasible means.

The scope and complexity of the problems on the agenda of this Assembly have given rise to the question whether the General Assembly can adequately discharge its responsibilities in its regular, annual sessions. There is a limit to the number of items which can receive thorough consideration during the few weeks in which this body meets. There would seem to be a definite need for constant attention to the work of the Assembly in order to deal with continuing problems. Occasional special sessions are not enough. The General Assembly has a definite and continuing responsibility, under articles 11 and 14 of the Charter, in the broad field of political security and the preservation of friendly relations among nations. In our fast-moving world an annual review of developments in this field is not sufficient.

The facilities of the General Assembly must be developed to meet this need. I am therefore proposing, today, that this Assembly proceed at this session to create a standing committee of the General Assembly, which might be known as the Interim Committee on Peace and Security, to serve until the beginning of its third regular session next September. The Committee would not, of course, impinge on matters which are the primary responsibility of the Security Council or of special commissions, but subject to that it might consider situations and disputes impairing friendly relations brought to its attention by

member states or by the Security Council pursuant to articles 11 and 14 of the Charter and report to the Assembly or to the Security Council thereon; recommend to the members the calling of special sessions of the General Assembly when necessary; and might report at the next regular session on the desirability of establishing such a committee on a permanent basis.

In our opinion, every member of the United Nations should be seated on this body.

The creation of the Interim Committee will make the facilities of the General Assembly continually available during this next year to all its members. It will strengthen the machinery for peaceful settlement and place the responsibility for such settlement broadly upon all the members of the United Nations. Without infringing on the jurisdiction of the Security Council, it will provide an unsurpassed opportunity for continuing study, after the adjournment of this Assembly, of the problems with which the United Nations must contend if it is to succeed.

The attitude of the United States toward the whole range of problems before the United Nations is founded on a very genuine desire to perfect the Organization so as to safeguard the security of states and the well-being of their peoples.

These aims can be accomplished only if the untapped resources of the United Nations are brought to bear with full effect through the General Assembly and in other organs. The Assembly cannot dodge its responsibilities; it must organize itself effectively, not as an agency of intermittent action but on a continuous basis. It

is for us, the members of the Assembly, to construct a record of achievement in dealing with crucial problems which will buttress the authority of the Organization and enable it to fulfil its promise to all peoples.

The large powers bear special responsibilities because of their strength and resources. While these responsibilities bring with them special advantages, the Great Powers must recognize that restraint is an essential companion of power and privilege. The United Nations will never endure if there is insistence on privilege to the point of frustration of the collective will. In this spirit we have indicated our own willingness to accept a modification of our special voting rights in the Security Council. In the same spirit we appeal to the other permanent members of the Security Council, in this and in all matters, to use their privileged position to promote the attainment of the purposes of the Organization.

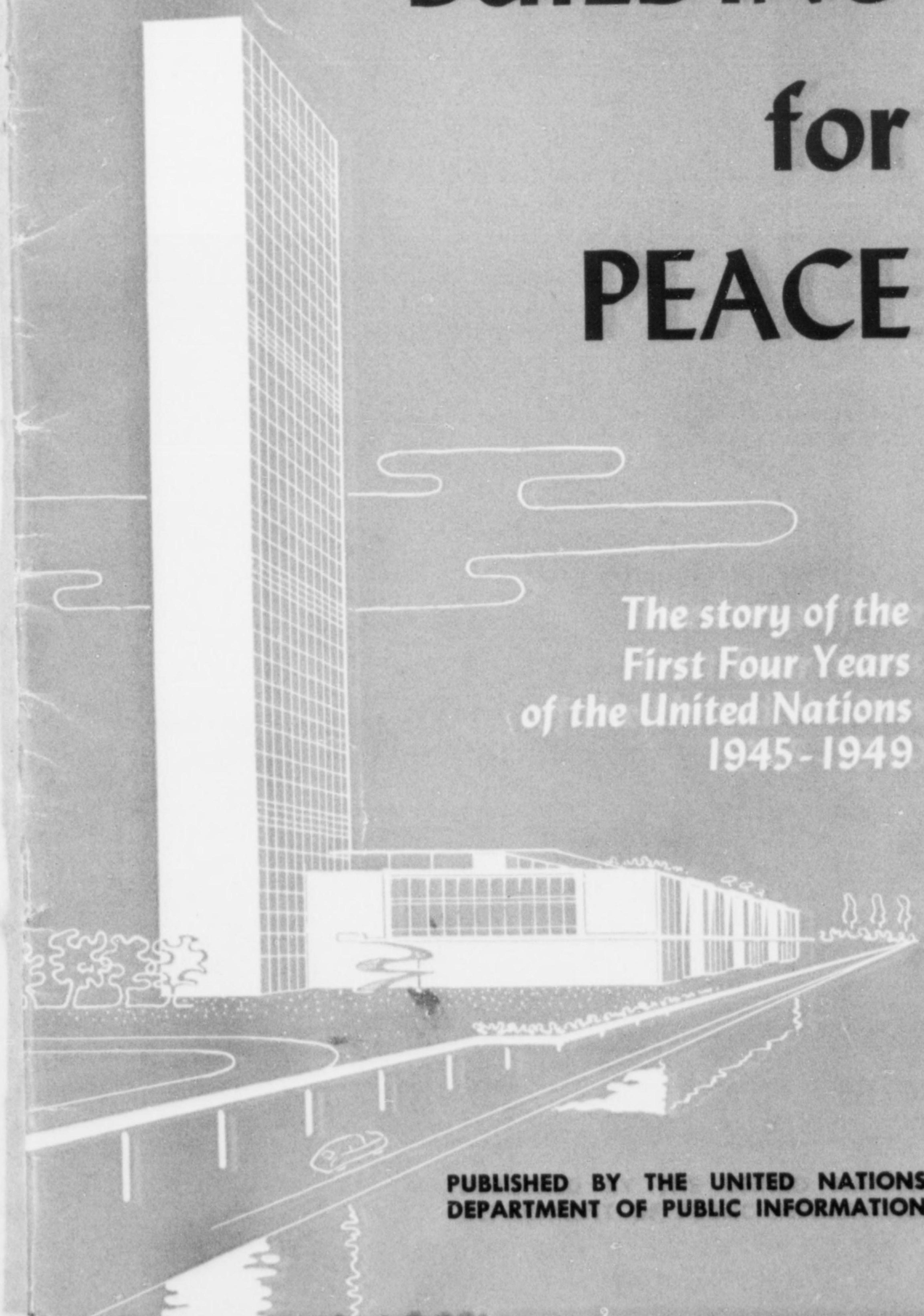
The Government of the United States believes that the surest foundation for permanent peace lies in the extension of the benefits and the restraints of the rule of law to all peoples and to all governments. This is the heart of the Charter and of the structure of the United Nations. It is the best hope of mankind.

Johnson

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BUILDING for PEACE

The story of the
First Four Years
of the United Nations
1945-1949



PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

This is an outline of the work of the first four years of the United Nations. It tells the story of what has been done and of efforts well on the way. It deals with facts, not ideas, with action, not discussion. And it shows what has been achieved in four years by "We, the peoples of the United Nations" in whose name the organization was created.

Second Printing, September 1949

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

**Sales Number:
1949 • 1 • 14**

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PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Building for Peace

Next to New York's busy East River, where tugboats hurry daily on the errands of the great city, the massive steel girders of a new, unfinished building climbed toward the sky in 1949. Painted a bright orange, the steel framework stood out skeletonlike against the more drab buildings of mid-town Manhattan. A sign at the base of the steel skeleton announced that the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations is being built here.

That gaunt framework is symbolic of the organization which it will house. It is like the framework of the United Nations as an organization. The foundation of bedrock in which the steel girders are anchored is like the United Nations Charter. Upon this foundation and this framework the peoples of the world can now proceed to build stone by stone and floor by floor the complete structure of a peaceful world society.

The Permanent Headquarters Building will be completed in 1951. That will be six years after the United Nations Charter was adopted. But if that is not such a very long time for a building like this, even sixty years would be a short time for making peace secure, something that has not been accomplished in the preceding 6,000 years of recorded history!

It is in the perspective of decades, not of years, and in terms of the building job ahead and not of any completed work, that we must view the United Nations at the end of its first four years, judge its record and estimate its future.



For Peace and Security

In the four years since the organization came into being on October 24, 1945, the United Nations has become the hub of world political problems. Many of these problems reach the United Nations after other attempts at settlement have failed, as in the case of Palestine.

Palestine

In this strategic junction of two continents, sacred to three great religions, Arab, Jewish and British interests had clashed sharply with repercussions on a score of countries. Through nearly thirty years of unrest and bloodshed all efforts at peaceful settlement had failed. When, in April, 1947, the problem was put in the lap of the United Nations many feared that so grave a test might over-tax the young organization. But the United Nations accepted the responsibility. Its first action was to set up a Committee which returned a majority

Count Bernadotte soon after he assumed charge as United Nations Mediator for Palestine.





Signing the Charter of the United Nations at
San Francisco, on June 26, 1945.

report favoring partition into Jewish and Arab States with a United Nations Trusteeship for Jerusalem. An Assembly majority approved the plan but, before it could be put into effect, extensive fighting broke out. The Security Council ordered cease-fire and, in the following months, had to repeat that order several times. In the field, Count Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator, struggling to enforce these orders, gave his life for the cause. Several other servants of the United Nations, from guards to high officers, also fell in the effort. Ralph Bunche, Bernadotte's deputy, stepped in as Acting Mediator after the murder of his chief and succeeded at last, in February-March, 1949, in working out armistices between Israel and the Arab states. Simultaneously a United Nations Commission began mediation for a final political settlement. And, to take care of the victims of the fighting—more than half a million refugees—the United Nations went to work promptly and organized large-scale relief.

By mid-1949 a final settlement had not been achieved but, in only two years after the United Nations had been called in, the State of Israel had been born without a major war, fighting had been stopped, thousands of lives had been saved and the way paved for lasting peace in the whole area.

The Kashmir Case

United Nations mediation scored another success in the Indian Sub-Continent. There India and Pakistan had fallen into a dispute over the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir. Large-scale fighting



Dr. Ralph Bunche signing the armistice agreement between Egypt and Israel.

had broken out before the Security Council took up the case in January, 1948.

The Council appointed a mediation Commission. Neither side liked the terms of the appointment but the Commission went out to the Sub-Continent and, despite all the difficulties, was able to persuade both countries to order cease-fire and accept a method of settlement through a plebiscite at which the people of the State could freely decide their future. Fighting was stopped and the Secretary-General designated Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to administer the plebiscite. In mid-1949 new differences arose, but meanwhile, the guns stayed silent.

Berlin

In an even more dangerous situation which directly involved four Great Powers, preventive action by the United Nations proved effective. The Berlin blockade was an explosive situation, for it involved the armies of Great Powers separated by nothing wider than the width of the streets, while the policies directing these armies differed sharply. In September, 1948, the Security Council was invoked.

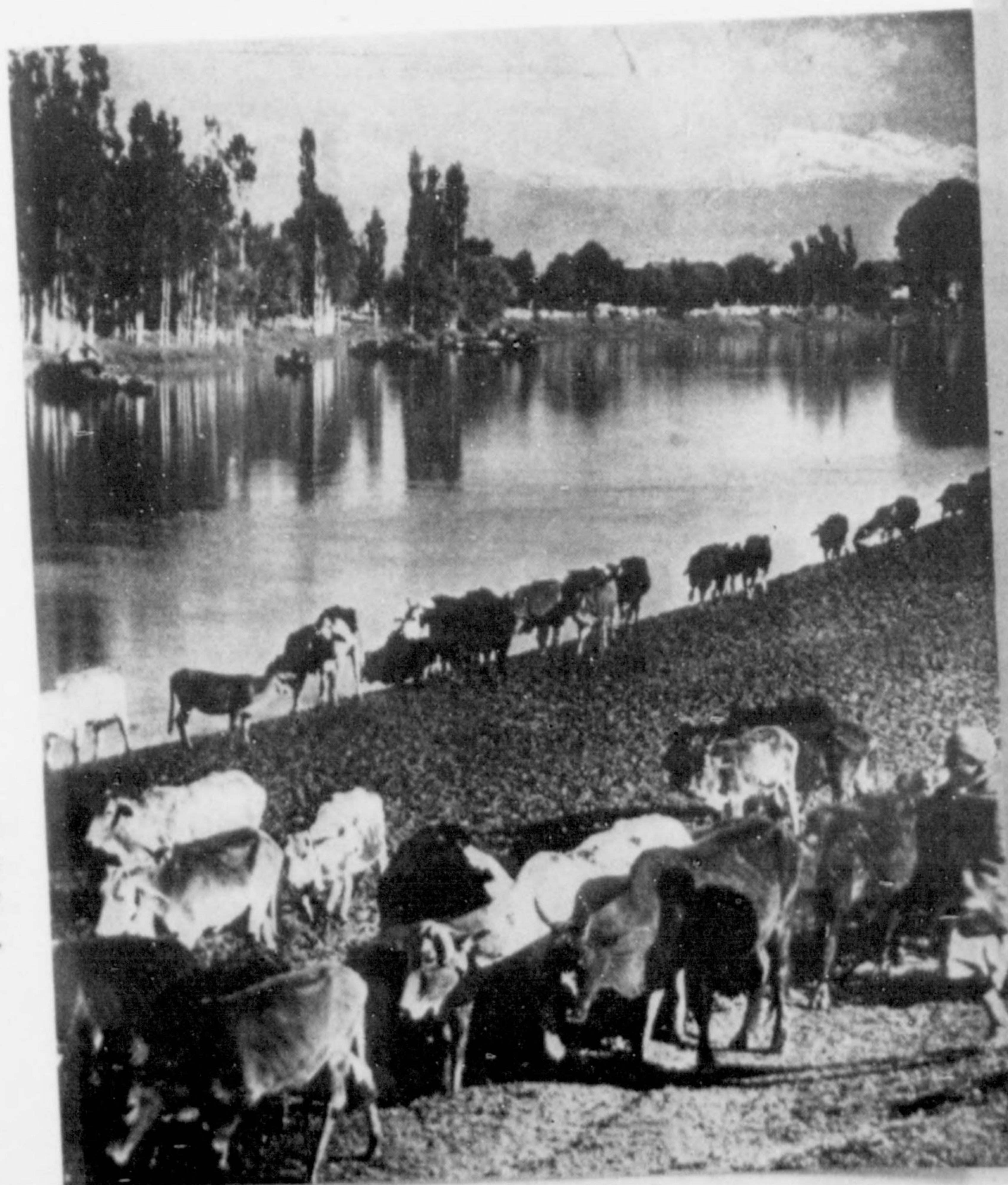
With France, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union all involved in the Berlin case, six Security Council members who were not parties to the situation proposed a solution but no decision was reached. Dr. Bramuglia, of Argentina, then President of the Security Council, the President of the General Assembly, and the Secretary-General made further efforts to conciliate. One result was the appointment of a Committee of experts on the currency question, a main point at issue. This effort, however, did not produce an agreed formula. Then in April 1949, the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the United States at Lake Success

began private conversations on the question. These were soon widened to include the French and British representatives to the United Nations. In May, agreement was reached, the Berlin blockade was lifted and the Council of Foreign Ministers, representing the four nations involved, met in Paris. This broke a complete stalemate on the peace treaties that had lasted for 16 months. The Paris meeting did not bring immediate major results, but all the Great Powers agreed that they had made progress. They agreed that their representatives to the fourth Session of the Assembly would discuss arrangements for a further meeting.

Other Political Achievements

Among big powers and small, the persistent process of mediation and conciliation through the United Nations goes on.

■ In *Indonesia*, a United Nations commission gradually brought the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic through successful early negotiations and through later difficulties to a cease-fire and renewal of negotiations for a final settlement.



A peaceful scene in the valley of Kashmir where fighting was arrested by United Nations mediation.