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DOCUMENT TABLE
ON
CHAPTER VI SECTIONS B, C, AND D
OF
DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS

May 15, 1945

Note: This table attempts to set forth the amendments, comments, and proposals duly submitted by the various governments up to May 15, 1945, inclusive, covering Sections B, C, and D of Chapter VI of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, arranged by sections.

Although some of the comments and proposals of the various governments may not have been intended to be considered in the same category as amendments, those which have been deemed sufficiently definite in substance have been incorporated herein so as to ensure their consideration where this seemed appropriate. On the other hand mere discussions and opinions have not been included.

If there are any errors or omissions it is requested that the Secretariat of Committee I, Commission III, which prepared this document table, be advised immediately prior to its being finally printed.

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COMMITTEE III/1 DOCUMENT TABLE

CHAPTER VI

<u>Dumbarton Oaks Proposals</u>	<u>Amendments Proposed by the Four Sponsoring Governments</u>
Section B. Principal Functions and Powers.	NONE
1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the Organization, members of the Organization should by the Charter confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf.	

Amendments, Comments and Proposals

NORWAY (Doc. 2, G/7 (n)(1), p. 4). Amendment: In the title, delete the word "Principal".

"Reasons: As a matter of legal principle, the functions and powers of the organs of the Organization should be exhaustively stated in the Charter."

CHILE (Doc. 2, G/7 (1), p. 6). Add the following sentence:

"Such responsibility would last so long as the Assembly does not function and until it is called."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Doc. 2, G/14 (b), p. 2). Comment:

"The Council shall always have the right and the duty to take all conservatory measures necessary for the maintenance of peace and security."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Doc. 2, G/14 (o), p. 11). Proposals:

"G) That amendment of Chapter VI, Section B, paragraph 1, be considered, in order that the powers to be granted the Security Council, if it is desired that the proposed organization be efficacious, be reconciled with the deliberative character of the General Assembly, according to its own nature. If this amendment, nevertheless, is not considered advisable, it would in any event be desirable that the special attributes of those organs be fixed with greater precision, particularly with respect to the two following points: a) the validity that should be given to the recommendations of the General Assembly or the Security Council, since the draft does not indicate whether or not these have imperative scope; and b) the unavoidable nature which should attend the obligation of the organ whose duty it is to hand down opinions or make proposals."

Chapter VI, Section B, continued.

ECUADOR (Doc. 2, G/7 (p), pp. 14-15). Proposals:

"The establishment of the duty of the Council to report on its general conduct to the Assembly, and the authority which the latter would have to address to the former recommendations or votes taken with the purpose of obtaining complete observance of the arduous and complex duties of the Council.

"Likewise, and in order to assure division of authority between the Assembly and the Council, it would be advisable to forbid the Council--as the Inter-American Juridical Committee has wisely suggested--to establish or modify principles or rules of law, and with greater reason if there should be accepted the Ecuadorean suggestion that it constitute an exclusive power of the Assembly."

EGYPT (Doc. 2, G/7, (q)(1), p.6). Comment:

"Paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Section should be modified to conform with the amendment to Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 4, proposed by the Egyptian Delegation with the object of referring to the examination of the General Assembly any decisions taken by the Security Council, implying the adoption of enforcement measures."

GUATEMALA (Doc. 2 G/7 (f)(1), p.2. See also Doc. 2, G/7 (f), p.2). Comment:

"It would be advisable to reduce the extent of the powers of the Security Council. An acceptable formula would be to assign them to the Council by delegation of the General Assembly, by subordinating the action of the Council to revision and approval by the Assembly."

MEXICO (Doc. 2, G/7 (c)(1), p. 10). Amendment indicated by underlining:

"1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the Organization members of the Organization should by the Charter, for a term of eight years, confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility the Council should act on their behalf during the period in question, although with the limitations specified in paragraph 1 of Section B of Chapter V."

PARAGUAY (Doc. 2, G/7 (1), p.2). Proposals:

"The Assembly, in which representatives of all peace-loving nations of the world may have seats, is not competent even to admit to its membership another nation without the recommendation of the Council. This unbalance of powers could be corrected in such a way as to satisfy the feelings and the authority of the nations represented in the Assembly with the preferential status accorded to the Council, as follows:

"(a) The General Assembly must be the highest authority of the Association and, therefore, its competence must not be limited by reason of the nature of the questions.

"(b) The Security Council must not be a mere executive organ of the Assembly. While the Assembly is not in session, the Council should have equal competence to originate, in questions relative to the collective peace and security.

Chapter VI, Section B, continued.

"(c) The part assigned to the Great Powers in questions relative to collective security and world peace must be reconciled with the dignity of the General Assembly, with a suitable control of the percentages of votes necessary to enable the Assembly to review any possible unauthorized intervention by the Council."

TURKEY (Doc. 2, G/14 (e)(1), p.2). Comment with reference to Chapter V, Section B:

"The General Assembly is the new Organization's representative body par excellence. By delegating its powers, the General Assembly endows the Security Council with far-reaching prerogatives and responsibilities. It is therefore only right that, in return, the Security Council should report to the General Assembly on any decision it may have taken and applied, in virtue of these powers, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

VENEZUELA (Doc. 2, G/7 (d)(1), p.14). Comment:

"This section contains such a broad delegation of the Powers of the International Union to the Security Council that it appears practically unacceptable in its present form. It is useless to go over the arguments set forth concerning the matter. It is necessary to repeat, nevertheless, that such a delegation of powers can be admitted if there are attributed to the central organization, that is, the General Assembly, the necessary powers of control and if the member States are given the remedy of an appeal thereto; all the more because there will be represented in the Assembly all the members of the Council. For conflicts of a legal character or susceptible of being settled judicially, the respective observations of this report should be taken into account."

Chapter VI, Section B, continued.

<u>Dumbarton Oaks Proposals</u>	<u>Amendments Proposed by the Four Sponsoring Governments</u>
2. In discharging these duties the Security Council should act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.	NONE

Amendments, Comments and Proposals

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Doc. 2, G/14 (b), p.2). Proposals:

"Should the Security Council come to the conclusion that international peace and security can be maintained only by measures not in conformity with these fundamental principles (respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of States-members), and especially by territorial changes, the matter should be laid before the Assembly. At the request of any party to the dispute, the question shall also be laid before the Assembly. In these cases the Assembly should decide by a two-thirds majority vote."

NORWAY (Doc. 2, G/7 (n)(1), p.4). Put after "Organization" a comma and

Add: "the provisions of the Charter and the consideration that no solution should be imposed upon a State of a nature to impair its confidence in its future security or welfare."

Reasons: The rules of conduct otherwise determined by the purposes and principles are here specified in a direction where doubts might otherwise arise."

<u>Dumbarton Oaks Proposals</u>	<u>Amendments Proposed by the Four Sponsoring Governments</u>
3. The specific powers conferred on the Security Council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.	NONE

No Amendments, Comments or Proposals

<u>Dumbarton Oaks Proposals</u>	<u>Amendments Proposed by the Four Sponsoring Governments</u>
4. All members of the Organization should obligate themselves to accept the	NONE

Chapter VI, Section B, continued.

decisions of the Security
Council and to carry them
out in accordance with the
provisions of the Charter.

Amendments, Comments and Proposals

LIBERIA (Doc. 2, G/14 (a), p. 2). Amendment:

"that the period (.) at the end of said section should be removed and a semicolon (;) placed in its stead and the phrase 'provided always that such decisions may be reviewed by the General Assembly,'"

MEXICO (Doc. 2, G/7 (c)(1), p. 11). Amendment: To put a comma after Charter, and add:

"although in the case of questions not calling for immediate action they shall have the right to appeal to the Assembly, with the restrictions provided by paragraph 1 of Section B of Chapter V." (See *ibid.*, pp. 6-7)

NETHERLANDS (Doc. 2, G/7 (j), p. 14). Proposal:

"No right of free appreciation with regard to decisions duly arrived at to be given to any state, except in questions of coercion by armed force of third parties, and then to all states, great or small (except when expressly stipulated otherwise in special regional agreements), and whether these states are members of the Security Council or not."

Chapter VI, Section B, Continued

Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

Amendments Proposed By The
Four Sponsoring Governments

NONE

5. In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments, the Security Council, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 9, should have the responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments for submission to the members of the Organization.

Amendments, Comments and Suggestions

URUGUAY (Doc. 2, G/7 (a)(1), p. 14. Amendment indicated by italic type:

"In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments, the Security Council, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 9, shall have the responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments, the production of which shall be reserved exclusively to governments, for submission to the members of the Organization."

Proposed Additional Paragraphs

CHILE (Doc. 2, G/7 (1), p. 6). Amendments:

"6. Decisions of the Council tending to impose, with respect to determined cases, specific obligations upon members of the Organizations, or upon certain of them, likewise require the approval of the Assembly by a majority in which, in addition to the votes of the States that are members of the Council, other States participate until reaching two-thirds of the members present in the Assembly.

"7. In cases of decisions of the Council that conform to the purposes and principles set forth in Chapters I and II and do not obtain a two-thirds vote in the Assembly, there is nothing to prevent from proceeding in accordance with the said decisions those members of the Council and those members of the Assembly who may have voted in favor of them or may voluntarily grant such participation.

"8. With respect to compulsive actions and collaborations of a military nature, there shall be obligated to participate therein only those States which shall have agreed to it by a ratified Agreement, as provided in Chapter VIII, Section A, paragraph 5.

"9. In cases of non-participation of members of the Organization in actions of the latter or of its members, in accordance with paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 above, non-participating members may not take positions or attitudes which may hinder or thwart such actions."

ECUADOR (Doc. 2, G/7 (p), p. 38). Add:

"6. Responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, vested upon the Security Council, shall entail the obligation of the latter to submit to the consideration of the General Assembly periodical and special reports in which it should render a detailed account, with reasons, of all its actions and decisions.

"The General Assembly should, correlatively, have the obligation of studying these reports and approving or disapproving them partly or wholly, according to its free judgment, and it should, furthermore, have the power to address recommendations or votes to the Security Council for the complete observance of the duties inherent in its responsibility to maintain international peace and security.

"7. In the fulfillment of the duties inherent in its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, the Security Council shall not establish or modify principles or rules of law but shall respect and enforce and apply the principles or rules of existing law."

NORWAY (Doc. 2, G/7 (n)(1), pp. 4-5). Amendments:

"6. The Security Council is empowered to enforce by appropriate means the execution of any final decision in a dispute between States delivered either by the Permanent Court of International Justice or by any other tribunal whose jurisdiction in the matter has been recognized by the States parties to the dispute."

"Reasons: The auto-execution by a State having obtained judgment in its favour should be excluded, but the corollary is that the Security Council may act even if no threat to the peace is involved in the particular dispute or in the non-execution of the judgment."

"7. The Security Council should perform such functions in relation to the election of the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice as may be conferred upon it by the Statute of the Court."

"Reasons: See the analogous provision of Chapter V, B, 4."

CHAPTER VI

<u>Dumbarton Oaks Proposals</u>	<u>Amendments Proposed By The</u> <u>Four Sponsoring Governments</u>
(The text as proposed at the Crimea Conference)	
<u>Section C. Voting</u>	
1. Each member of the Security Council should have one vote.	NONE
2. Decisions of the Se- curity Council on procedural matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.	
3. Decisions of the Se- curity Council on all other matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; pro- vided that, in decisions under Chapter VIII, Section A, and under the second sentence of paragraph 1 of Chapter VIII, Section C, a party to a dispute should abstain from voting.	

Amendments, Comments and Proposals

AUSTRALIA (Doc. 2, G/14 (1), p. 8). Amendment:

"(1) Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

"(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided, a decision of the Security Council may be made upon the affirmative vote of seven members.

"(3) In decisions of the Security Council under Section (A) of Chapter VIII and under the first paragraph of Section (C) of Chapter VIII, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

"(4) Under Section (B) of Chapter VIII, a decision of the Security Council shall require the affirmative vote of seven members, including the five permanent members. Under paragraph (2) of Section (C) of Chapter VIII, a decision of the Security Council shall require the affirmative vote of seven members, including at least three of the permanent members."

Chapter VI, Section C, continued

BRAZIL (Doc. 2, G/7 (e), p. 9). Comment and Amendment:

"Thus, with regard to the present chapter, the Delegation of Brazil limits itself to: (a) manifesting a desire that in the definitive plan of the world organization, in so far as it relates to voting procedure on the Security Council, the regulation be adopted that the State violating the obligations contained in the basic charter will not have the right to vote, when the matter to which the violation relates is to be resolved; (b) indicating the necessity that the following words be omitted from paragraph 5 of Section D, in the event that the principle of the universality of the new international organization is accepted: 'and any State not a member of the Organization'; (c) suggesting an amplification of Section D, which would be called number 6 and would read as follows:

"6. In cases foreseen in the two preceding paragraphs numbers 4 and 5), a member of the Organization allowed to participate in the discussion should, in voting matters, have a position equal to that granted to members of the Council."

CANADA (Doc. 2, G/14 (t), pp. 1-2). Amendment:

Paragraph 3. Substitute for the first clause the following:

"Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all the members of the Security Council including the concurring votes of the permanent members;" (provided that, etc.)

CUBA (Doc. 2, G/14 (g)(1), p. 5). Amendments:

"2. The Decisions of the Council should be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of its members except for decisions of mere procedure, where a simple majority would be sufficient. In doubtful cases, the Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, will decide whether the matter on hand is or is not one of mere procedure.

"3. In matters concerning the maintenance of peace and international security, to which Chapter VIII refers, decisions must be made by a vote of two-thirds of the seven States mentioned in paragraph a) of subsection 1 of Section A of Chapter VI, and by a vote of two-thirds of the other members of the Council."

ECUADOR (Doc. 2, G/7 (p), pp. 38-39). Amendments:

"2. All decisions of the Security Council, whatever may be the subject dealt with, shall require the affirmative vote of eight of its members for approval.

"3. Members of the Council who are parties to a dispute or controversy, the cognizance of which directly or

Chapter VI, Section C, continued

indirectly devolves upon the Council itself, shall refrain from voting on decisions which the latter takes, in accordance with its powers and authority established in Chapter VIII of the Proposals, in connection with such dispute or controversy."

EGYPT (Doc. 2, G/7 (q)(1), p. 7). Amendments:

"2. Decisions of the Security Council on matters of procedure should be made by an affirmative vote of eight members.

"3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of eight members including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members or the votes of at least four of them, being understood that a party to a dispute should abstain from voting when that dispute is under examination."

EL SALVADOR (Doc. 2, G/14 (j), p. 1). Addition after paragraph 3:

"4. In dealing with matters that are not of a procedural nature, if the affirmative vote of seven or more members of the Security Council includes the concurring votes of a majority of the permanent members of the Council, but not the unanimous vote of such permanent members, the Security Council shall refer the matter under consideration to the General Assembly for final decision and shall act in due time in accordance with such a decision of the General Assembly, which in this case will require a two-thirds majority vote."

ETHIOPIA (Doc. 2, G/14 (n), pp. 1-2). Amendment to paragraph 3:

Insert "after the words 'Chapter VIII, Section A' the words 'and Section B, paragraph 3'."

FRANCE (Doc. 2, G/7 (u), Part II, pp. 2-3). Amendment to Section C:

"(1) To maintain and to restore international peace and security, the Security Council shall have recourse, according to circumstances, to 'recommendations' or 'decisions'. 'Recommendations' shall be approved by an (unqualified) two-thirds majority vote of the members of the Council. 'Decisions' shall be approved by a qualified two-thirds majority vote, (including the concurring votes of the permanent members).

"Should the Council not succeed in reaching a decision, the members of the Organization reserve to themselves the right to act as they may consider necessary in the interest of peace, right and justice."

GREECE (Doc. 2, G/14 (i), p. 2). Amendment:

Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:

"Paragraph 3: 'Recommendations by the Security Council

Chapter VI, Section C, continued

under paragraph 2 of Section B of Chapter VIII should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.'

"The original paragraph 3 would thus become paragraph 4."

GUATEMALA (Doc. 2, G/7 (f)(1), p. 1). Comment:

"It seems logical that the members of the Security Council, as well as those of other organs should retain the right to speak, but not to vote, when questions are discussed or measures have to be taken particularly affecting the interests of their respective nations, as otherwise, such countries would be placed in an advantageous position with respect to the others."

IRAN (Doc. 2, G/14 (m), p. 2). Amendment to Section C:

"1. Each member of the Security Council should have one vote.

"2. Decisions of the Security Council on all matters should be made by an affirmative vote of nine members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VIII, Section A, and under the second sentence of Paragraph 1 of Chapter VIII, Section C, a party to a dispute should abstain from voting."

NETHERLANDS (Doc. 2, G/7 (j)(1), p. 4). Amend paragraph 3 to read:

"(3) Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters should be made by an affirmative vote including the concurrent votes of the permanent members and of one-half of, or--in cases in which the number of non-permanent members entitled to vote is uneven--the majority of the non-permanent members, provided that in decisions under Chapter 8, Section A and under the second sentence of paragraph 1 of Chapter 8, Section C, a party to a dispute should abstain from voting."

NORWAY (Doc. 2, G/7 (n)(1), p. 5). Amendment to paragraph 3:

To require a vote of "eight" members.

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH (Doc. 2, G/14 (k), pp. 3, 7). Amendment:
Substitute for the first clause of paragraph 3 the following:

"3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters should be made by an affirmative vote of a majority of the permanent members and a majority of the non-permanent members, voting separately;"

and add at the end of paragraph 3 (after "voting")

"In all decisions involving the use of armed forces to maintain peace, an affirmative vote of four-fifths

Chapter VI, Section C, continued

(4/5) of the permanent members and three-fourths (3/4) of the non-permanent members of the Security Council should be required."

"It is proposed that if the amendments on the two subjects listed above, as embodied in this document, are not found acceptable, the following alternative proposal be considered:

"4. Should the Security Council, by reason of the non-concurrence of one permanent member, fail to arrive at a decision under Paragraph 3 of this section, the matter in question should be submitted to the General Assembly for final decision. Decisions of the General Assembly on matters submitted to it by the Security Council under this paragraph should be made by an affirmative vote of three-fourths (3/4) of all the members."

URUGUAY (Doc. 2, G/7 (a)(1), p. 14). Amendment:

Add the following paragraph:

"4. The Security Council shall examine every three years, or upon its own initiative, the possibility of making generally applicable to all decisions the rule contained in the second part of the preceding numbered paragraph."

VENEZUELA (Doc. 2, G/7 (d)(1), p. 34). Proposal:

"That it be provided that a State or States with seats on the Council, when parties to a controversy, shall be entitled to a hearing only."

CHAPTER VI

<u>Dumbarton Oaks Proposals</u>	<u>Amendments Proposed by the Four Sponsoring Governments</u>
Section D. Procedure.	
1. The Security Council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously and each state member of the Security Council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the Organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work. There should be periodic meetings at which each state member of the Security Council could if it so desired be represented by a member of the government or some other special representative.	NONE

Amendments, Comments and Proposals

MEXICO (Doc. 2, G/7 (c)(1), p. 3). Proposal:

"To specify that, although the Council is to be composed in such a way as to be able to function constantly in principle it shall meet every three months."

VENEZUELA (Doc. 2, G/7 (d)(1), p. 15). Comment:

"The idea does not seem clear and could give rise to doubts concerning the continuity of the meetings of the Council or their periodicity."

<u>Dumbarton Oaks Proposals</u>	<u>Amendments Proposed by the Four Sponsoring Governments</u>
2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions including regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.	2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions including regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.

Chapter VI, Section D, continued.

Amendments, Comments and Proposals

EGYPT (Doc. 2, G/7 (q)(1), p. 7). Comment:

"The nature and the functions of the bodies and agencies referred to ought to be precised and defined."

Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

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

4. Any member of the Organization should participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the Security Council considers that the interests of that member of the Organization are specially affected.

5. Any member of the Organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any state not a member of the Organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute.

Amendments Proposed by the Four Sponsoring Governments

NONE

5. Any member of the Organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any state not a member of the Organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. In the case of a non-member, the Security Council should lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of such a non-member.

Amendments, Comments and Proposals

BRAZIL (Doc. 2, G/7 (e), p. 2 See also Doc. 2, G/7 (e)(2), p. 3).
Comment:

"It considers that a State convoked as a member ad hoc of the Security Council, Paragraphs 4 and 5, Section D, Chapter VI of the project, since it is involved in or party to a controversy submitted to that body, should have a voting status equal to that of titular members, it being believed that the latter, under such conditions, should not have the right to vote."

CANADA (Doc. 2, G/14 (t), p. 2). Amendments as follows:

"4. Any member of The United Nations not represented on the Security Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Security Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of The United Nations.

Chapter VI, Section D, continued.

"5. Any member of The United Nations not represented on the Security Council and any state 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 send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Security Council during the consideration of the dispute."

CHILE (Doc. 2, G/7 (i), pp. 6-7). Amendment to paragraph 5:

"5. Any member of the Organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any State not a member of the Organization should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to a dispute if such member or State is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, or if, without its being a party to such dispute, the decisions that might be taken thereon would affect it."

ETHIOPIA (Doc. 2, G/14 (n), p. 2). Amendment to paragraph 5:

"Line 16, after the words 'relating to the dispute' insert the words 'on the same basis as the other party or parties to the dispute.'"

MEXICO (Doc. 2, G/7 (c)(1), p. 11). Amendments:

"4. Any member of the Organization should participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever its interests shall be specially affected by said question, it being sufficient for decision that said condition has been fulfilled, that two Members of the Council agree thereto, in addition to the member in question of the Organization.

"5. Any member of the Organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any State not a member of the Organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. In order to decide whether this condition has been fulfilled, the procedure provided by the preceding paragraph shall be applied."

VENEZUELA (Doc. 2, G/7 (d)(1), pp. 36-37). Proposals:

(Paragraph 4) "That the possibility be provided for that the favorable vote of a special minority of members, whether permanent or otherwise, of the Council be sufficient to enable a State interested in a question to take part in the discussion thereof but without the right to vote."

(Paragraph 5) "That it be specifically stipulated that any State not represented in the Council and a party to a controversy, shall be entitled to participate in the discussion relating thereto of the Council but without the right to vote."

Amendments, Comments and Proposals

Section D. Proposed Additional Paragraphs.

CANADA (Doc. 2, G/14 (t), p. 2). Amendment:

"Add new paragraph 6:

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

Chapter VI, Section D, continued.

LIBERIA (Dec. 2, G/14 (a), p. 2). Amendment:

"The following section should be added or included:

"16. Any member of the Security Council whose Government shall be involved in any dispute or either question arising or pending before that Council should be precluded from participating in decisions taken on such question or in such dispute."



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