

*From
Mr. J. J. J.*

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

May 4, 1945.

MEMORANDUM ON PROPOSED PROCEDURE IN COMMITTEE 1
OF COMMISSION IV

To
Commander Stassen:

Mr. Padelford, the Executive Officer of Commission IV, talked to me on the telephone last night concerning the possible procedure in beginning the work of Committee 1. The following is the substance of what is suggested:

1) After the Chairman had announced the transmission of the Report of the Committee of Jurists, he would call on Mr. Hackworth as Chairman of that Committee. Mr. Hackworth might refer briefly to the work of the Committee and explain what documentation it has submitted to the Conference and then might suggest to the Chairman that he call on the Rapporteur, M. Basdevant, to summarize the principal points in his Report.

The Chairman would then call on M. Basdevant who would summarize the points in accordance with Mr. Hackworth's suggestion.

2) M. Basdevant might then suggest that perhaps the Committee would wish to organize at once into four sub-Committees. Three of these sub-Committees would deal with the three principal points left open by the Committee of Jurists, namely, the continuity of the old Court, the method of nomination of judges, and the jurisdiction of the Court. The fourth sub-Committee would take up the sundry other details where differences of opinion might still exist. M. Basdevant might indicate his belief that the members of the Committee would want to look at the Report and the draft statute before deciding on this suggested procedure, and that this might be done over the week-end, with a decision on this question reached on Monday.

3) Presumably

3) Presumably this proposal would be carried and this would give us time over the week-end to consult on the composition of the sub-Committees to assure representation of the conflicting points of view and the inclusion on each sub-Committee of some representing a neutral point of view.

4) The above procedure was in its main details suggested by the Chairman of the fourth Commission in the interest of expediting its work. He said that since all of these questions had been thoroughly argued in the Committee of Jurists in Washington, it would be a waste of time to have all of those arguments repeated

now in the full Committee; what we need is a small sub-Committee which, cognizant of the divergent points of view, would seek a compromise.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. J. J.", with a large, stylized initial "J" and a flourish at the end.

Lo Meyer

Thursday, May 3, 1945.

Memorandum to Mr. Sandifer:

In accordance with your request, I attended the first meeting of Commission IV which was held this afternoon at 3:30 p.m. in Room 213 of the Veterans' Building.

Dr. Parra-Perez (Venezuela), the President of the Commission presided and introduced the following officers of the Commission and its two committees: Emanuel Abraham (Ethiopia), Assistant Secretary General; Norman J. Padelford, Executive Officer; Manuel Gallagher (Peru), Chairman Committee 1; Nasrat Al-Farici (Iraq), Rapporteur, Committee 1; Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt), Chairman, Committee 2; Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa (Nicaragua), Rapporteur, Committee 2; John Halderman, Secretary, Committee 1; Edwin D. Dickinson, Secretary, Committee 2.

Dr. Parra-Perez designated Gustavo Herrera as his substitute, and Abdel Hamid Badami Pasha designated Ibrahim Bey Abdel Hady as his substitute.

Dr. Parra-Perez stated that the committees would begin technical meetings and report to the Commissions. He outlined the functions of the two committees as set forth in the general conference memorandum, to wit: Committee 1, Chapter VII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, relating to the international court; Committee 2, legal problems, such as diplomatic communities, registration of treaties, etc.

Dr. Parra-Perez stated that the rules of procedure for the plenary sessions would apply to the Commission and its committees. He noted that the rules as to voting were still under consideration. He stated the Commission would also follow the rules decided by the steering committee with respect to public relations. Mr. Padelford stated that it was proposed that plenary sessions and Commission sessions be public; that the principal officers of the conference (including Presidents of Commissions and Committee chairmen) might meet regularly with the press; but the meetings of technical committees and subcommittees would be closed. Any delegate would, of course, be free to talk to the press in his personal capacity.

Mr. Padelford announced the following documentation for the two committees:

Committee 1 -

Committee 1--Chapter VII, Dumbarton Oaks Proposals; the report of the Committee of Jurists; the revised text of the Statute of the court prepared by that Committee; and the pertinent proposals and comments of the various governments;

Committee 2--The proposals and comments submitted by the other governments with respect to other legal question.

Mr. Padelford stated that the Secretariat was preparing bound volumes containing copies of all the proposals and comments submitted to the Conference, together with an index. In response to the query of several delegates, Dr. Parra-Perez assured the Commission that the governments would be free to submit views, other than those in the proposals, before the committees.

Mr. Padelford announced that Committee 1 would hold an organization meeting on Friday, May 4, at 3:30 p.m. and committee 2 a similar meeting on Saturday, May 5, at 10:30 a.m. The places of the meetings were to be announced in the Order of the Day.

Mr. Padelford also announced that the steering committee was to decide whether representatives of international organizations would be permitted to attend committee meetings.

mm
Marcia Maylott
Secretary, Commission IV
(American Group)

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Have just left ~~Conf~~ ^{meeting} of Heads
of delegations of sponsoring powers

Molotov Eden Lomax
Stettin

~~Chairman~~ of del - requested
that I report to you to extent
that I may properly do so.

This ~~meeting~~ ^{meeting} is a cont of
meeting which began last eve. 9-11/45

The purpose of the ~~conference~~
is to ~~test~~ ^{discuss} ~~conclude~~ between
the sponsoring powers as to
amendments which each of the
sponsoring powers wish to suggest
to the United Nations Conf
for consideration along with the

Dunbar's other proposals

Each of the 4 sponsors has
some amendments to suggest

None of the 4 has as yet published
the exact text of their suggested
amendments.

Therefore, particularly as the best
guess we will put at this time
publishes text of our amend.

Matter of judgment as to most
effective manner to reach the
result for which we are - that
is to have at the completion of
this convention the best charter
and a matter of courtesy.

3

The addresses of the chairman
of the delegates has given
some indication of type of amendments
& needs

I can properly tell you
the nine objectives of the
U.S. Del amendments

Also they are unanimous

Conventions

1 Justice — ^{leads not only Peace} Just Peace

2 International Law — ^{not above law}
^{but developing}
law

3 Human Rights ^{not only nations rights}
^{but the rights of man}
^{violation of rights of man}
^{from laws as a basis}
^{cause of war}

4 Peaceful Change
word not frozen any
situation
regardless of
side of course

5 Trusteeship 4 objectives

6 General Review of Charter

7 World Court as integral body.
^{one of most important}
^{new venture - can}
^{experience - tested in char}
^{can right look at it}

— Definite part

Preamble

8 Atlantic Charter —

9 Cultural ^{problems} — Chinese

Vets Reg

Sound & Logical

Experience will be had -

This is new

Opportunity to look it over
not lightly - but carefully,
at some future time.

Special Approval

Men in the Armed Services

All over the world

Not here doing Dumb Oake

on the Cape

But these fighting men it possible
Could not take part in the debate

They are pleased at it & glad

But they would like to have it
looked over

~~SECRET~~San Francisco
3 May 1945

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Chairman, United States Delegation
United Nations Conference on
International Organization
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Stettinius:

I have been requested by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to deliver to you, for the consideration of the members of the United States Delegation, the attached document entitled "Instructions for the Guidance of the United States Military Advisers at the San Francisco Conference", setting forth the views of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff on the military aspects of certain matters which may be subjects for consideration at the Conference.

I have been authorized to say that the views expressed in this document have the concurrence of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

In commenting on this matter, the Secretary of War stated that the restrictions on our enforcement action in this hemisphere as set forth in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals (Chapter VIII, Section C, Paragraph 2) were of important significance. He felt that any further modification of our rights in this regard or any discrimination in favor of other countries' rights to act in comparable situations should be most carefully scrutinized and considered before any commitments were made.

Sincerely,

John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.3(b)
DAG Directive 5209.30
BY JCH DATE 4/24/00

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF UNITED STATES
MILITARY ADVISERS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

1. The following are the views of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff on the military aspects of certain matters which may be subjects for consideration at the San Francisco Conference.

2. Territorial Trusteeships:

If the question of Territorial Trusteeships is considered, the position of the military advisers should be based on the considered opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, concurred in by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, that unrestricted strategic control by the United States of the Japanese Mandated Islands and certain other islands in the Pacific is essential to the future security of the United States.

3. Regional Arrangements:

a. In J.C.S. 1233/2 (approved by the War and Navy Departments), the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated inter alia "while full support should be accorded a world security system, the inter-American defensive structure should be preserved within the global structure as a regional arrangement for effecting settlements within the Hemisphere and one that would be needed to insure the security of the Western Hemisphere in the event that the global structure should disintegrate or prove ineffective."

b. The Act of Chapultepec, approved by the American Republic at the Mexico City Conference, states the principles and provides the procedures for inter-American enforcement action during the present war against all aggressions within the Western Hemisphere with the stipulation that this regional arrangement will be consistent with the purposes and principles of the General International Organization when established. It recommends these arrangements be continued during the post-war period by appropriate treaty arrangements between the signatory nations.

c. The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals contain provision for the existence of regional arrangements and their utilization for the maintenance of international peace and security. (Chapter VIII Section C).

d. The acceptance of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the Act of Chapultepec constitute, in effect a modification of the Monroe Doctrine, by the partial relinquishment of the policy heretofore unilaterally maintained to preclude intervention in the Western Hemisphere by non-American states. This modification of long established national policy represents the maximum concession which should be made. If the provisions for regional arrangements as set forth in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals are to be modified, the interests of United States security would be better served by affording wider rather than narrower latitude to the regional organization in enforcement action. The regional organization should be given authority to act wherever such organization has the means with which to act. Should consideration be given at any point to specific regional arrangements, any proposal which would not maintain the policy of preclusion of intervention on the regional level in

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the Western Hemisphere by non-American States should be opposed.

4. Composition of the Military Staff Committee:

The Dumbarton Proposals regarding the composition of the Military Staff Committee are satisfactory. Proposals to increase its membership should be opposed since increase in size will lower its operating efficiency.

5. International Police Force:

An international military force, as distinguished from the utilization of contingents of existing national forces, should be opposed.

6. Regulation of Armaments:

No action should be taken and no commitments, other than those set forth in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, should be made at this time concerning the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments. As envisaged in these Proposals, consideration of this matter must be deferred until the International Organization is established and functioning and the pattern of the post-war world has developed.

7. General Considerations:

In general, the United States military representatives should analyze all proposals for the modification of the Dumbarton Oaks Charter from the point of view of their bearing not only upon the effectiveness of the global structure, but also, and primarily, upon the ultimate security of the United States.

JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT., CHAIRMAN

DAVID I. WELSH, MASS.
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
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ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., WIS.
ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
JOSEPH H. BALL, MINN.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
FORREST C. DONNELL, MD.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

CHARLES A. MURRAY, CLERK
PAUL SAMPLE, ASST. CLERK

May 4, 1945

Hon. Harold E. Stassen
Fairmount Hotel
San Francisco, California

Dear Harold:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Stettinius which is self-explanatory.

Rockefeller told us quite a story and I think Carl and I both felt that it was one of those things that had to be done, regardless of individual desires. I think the press handling and the handling on the floor of the conference which, of course, was all the newspapermen had, was bad for the long pull. Virtually everyone I have talked to about it has been very dismayed at what they regarded as desertion of principle by the U.S. delegation and none had any conception of the reasons for it.

In a way I think the Russian shenanigans, while pretty rough in spots, have been healthy in that it knocked some of the diplomatic protocol out the window and led to some discussion of issues on the floor of the conference. I think in the long run that is healthy.

I have been battling in the Appropriations Committee and later in a conference committee over a couple of minor items on international cooperation - an appropriation for cultural assistance to China and the Near East and a small item for our participation in the Area Ministers of Education Conference, which is the forerunner of what is hoped will be an international office of education. We put both over in the Senate, in spite of bitter opposition but they will probably be wrecked in the House by the old Republican-Southern Democratic coalition. Even a Senator like Homer Ferguson opposed them in the Senate committee, although not on the floor.

To me that is merely an indication that the politicians are still years behind the people, and that while we have sold international organization for peace, the other phases involved in real international cooperation and stability have not been sold. Another indication, of course, is the terrific fight that the Republicans are putting up in both Houses on the reciprocal trade agreements act renewal and Bretton Woods.

I have a date to speak to the National Industrial Conference Board dinner, May 17, in New York on this general subject and I think I will go to town on the economic phases.

Hon. Harold E. Stassen - 2

May 4, 1945

I got a terrific bang out of Drew Pearson's account regarding your handling the consultation with the consultants at Frisco. Vandenburg must have been asleep at the switch, to let you have that opportunity. Keep it up!

As ever,

JHB:T

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May 4, 1945

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius
Secretary of State
Fairmount Hotel
San Francisco, California

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Since Carl Hatch and I sent the telegram to you, Tuesday morning, we have had a long conference with Nelson Rockefeller and also a brief visit with President Truman.

While we still don't like the seating of Argentina and I personally am somewhat fearful of the long range effect of the apparent overriding of ideological issues in the war involved, we do understand the position in which the American delegation found itself and the very cogent reasons which lead to your decision. Apparently our Russian friends play a pretty rough game and I gather the situation in the conference is healthier as a result of the series of incidents.

Personally, I am very sorry that any news on our telegram leaked out. We did not intend it that way. Both of us have great confidence in the American delegation and neither of us would want to make any public move which would tend to undermine confidence in our delegation in the slightest, which of course is why we did not make any public statement. I have read enough of the Senate undermining of Wilson at Versailles to be certain that any repetition of such tactics would be disastrous.

I do think it is unfortunate that the series of events which led up to and virtually dictated the American decision was not publicized as it should have been.

Sincerely,

Joseph H. Ball

JHB:T

PROPOSED MODEL WORKING DOCUMENT
FOR THE COMMITTEES

DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS	AMENDMENTS OF THE FOUR SPONSORING POWERS	INDEX TO ALL AMENDMENTS AND PROPOSALS
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter II: Principles</u></p> <p>In pursuit of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I the Organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states. 2. All members of the Organization undertake, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the Organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter. 3. All members of the Organization shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered. 4. All members of the Organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Organization. 5. All members of the Organization shall give every assistance to the Organization in any action undertaken 	<p>(Underlining indicates new language. Words stricken out indicate deleted language.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter II: Principles</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states <u>its members</u>. 3. All members of the Organization shall settle their <u>international</u> disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered. 	<p><u>BELGIUM</u>. Doc. 2, G/7 (p) Relationship of large and small states--pp. 1, 3</p> <p><u>BRAZIL</u>. Doc. 2, G/7(e) Threat of use of force, p. 3 Doc. 2, G/7(e)(1) Respect for treaties, p. 1</p> <p><u>CHINA</u>. Doc. 7, G/7(a), May 1 Regard for Principles of Justice and International Law, p. 1</p> <p><u>COSTA RICA</u>. Doc. 2, G/7(h) Abstention from use of force, p.1 Transgressions subject to universal rules, p. 1</p> <p><u>EGYPT</u>. Doc. 2, G/7(q) International law as basis of new Organization, p. 1 Atlantic Charter, p. 1</p> <p>(References to comments of other Delegations follow in order.)</p> <p><u>UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, SOVIET UNION AND CHINA</u>. Doc. 2, G/29 Sovereign equality of members, p. 2 Settle international disputes, p. 2 Domestic jurisdiction, p. 2</p>

PROPOSED MODEL WORKING DOCUMENT
FOR THE COMMITTEES

(Continued)

by it in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

6. All members of the Organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the Organization.

The Organization should ensure that states not members of the Organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

New paragraph to be added following paragraph 6, to take the place of paragraph 7 of Chapter VIII, Section A, which would be deleted:

Nothing contained in this Charter shall authorize the Organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the State concerned or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under this Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of Chapter VIII, Section B.

URUGUAY. Doc. 2, G/7(a)

Ideals to be recognized, p. 2

Equality as basis of membership, p. 2

Rights of non-members of Council, in relation to equality, p. 3

Independence of nations to be confirmed, p. 5

Atlantic Charter in economic field, pp. 7-8

VENEZUELA. Doc. 2, G/7(d)

Principles: application to membership, pp. 3-6

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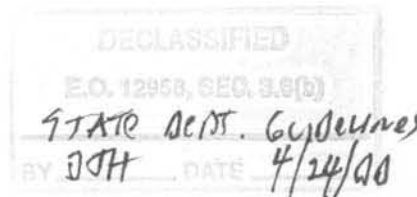
May 8, 1945.

DRAFT MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

An issue is now confronting the United States Delegation upon which your decision is needed. The question involves the inter-American system and its relationship to the proposed international organization. This question, in turn, has raised the more general problem of the relationship of any regional arrangement--in Western Europe, for example--to the proposed organization. The situation in which the Delegation finds itself can be briefly described as follows:

It has been the position of this Government before the Dumbarton Oaks conversations, at those conversations, and since the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals were issued, that regional arrangements and agencies should be used to encourage settlement of local disputes, but that no enforcement action should be taken under such agencies without the authorization of the Security Council. At the Mexico City Conference this policy was followed and the Act of Chapultepec carries an explicit provision that the regional arrangements contemplated therein "shall be consistent with the purposes and principles of the general international organization when established".

Here at the San Francisco Conference the French Delegation proposed an amendment intended to protect
the



the Franco-Soviet Alliance, which would have had the practical effect of exempting all regional arrangements involving the use of force from the jurisdiction of the Security Council. The Soviet Delegation also supported this proposal in the beginning.

The United States Delegation opposed this amendment on the grounds that international peace is indivisible; that war in any region is the concern of every other region. Two European regional wars in one generation have developed into world wars that have required our armed forces to win them.

In view of Chapter XII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals which states "no provision of the Charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the governments having responsibility for such action", the United States Delegation came to the conclusion that action under regional arrangements or treaties directed against enemy states only would be consistent with the provisions of the Charter. Consequently, the Delegation succeeded in persuading the Soviet Delegation to modify its position on this point, and it has agreed to limit its amendment to cover only enforcement action under regional arrangements directed against states now at war with the United Nations.

A number

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~~A number of~~ ¹ the other American republics, which were critical of the original language of this paragraph of the Proposals, feel strongly that the Yalta agreement and the new four-power amendment make it even more important to add a further exception which would enable the inter-American system, under the Act of Chapultepec, to take action against an aggression from within or outside the hemisphere ~~even before~~ submitting the case to the Security Council for authorization. Senator Vandenberg supported this view in a letter of May 5 to the Secretary.

¹³ ~~This~~ position is that otherwise enforcement action, if taken in a dispute even between two American republics, would be subject to the veto of the Soviet Union or France or China or Great Britain--which is true--and such veto especially in the case of the Soviet Union might be used by that country to pursue a policy detrimental to the interests of the countries in this hemisphere.

The United States, it is felt by some, would be abandoning its traditional foreign policy of the Monroe Doctrine while permitting regional arrangements to be made in Europe and Asia.

On the other hand, if the inter-American system were to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the Security Council, then the United States could not maintain its position

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that a European or Western Pacific regional arrangement using armed force should be subject to our veto.

Moreover, the veto power of the non-European states on the Security Council prevents any jeopardy to the security of the Latin American republics in the event of an attack upon any one of them. The Act of Chapultepec provides that an attack on any one is an attack on all, and if the Security Council should fail to take or authorize action against aggression, it would be possible for any one of the American republics to act in self-defense. Moreover, if any one of the great powers with a veto in the Security Council abuses its power, either by preventing the Security Council from acting to prevent aggression or by acting itself contrary to its obligations, the organization will have broken down and all states would then be free to take protective action.

Reduced to its simplest terms the United States Delegation faces this major issue of national policy: Should the United States agree to a policy toward regional arrangements which might provide an effective regional collective security system for a time in the Western Hemisphere alone, but which ultimately must encourage spheres of influence especially in Europe? Or should the United States continue to maintain the position with respect to regional arrangements that it

has

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has consistently held since the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals were first formulated?

A decision is particularly urgent, since any fundamental change in the present text must be discussed with Mr. Molotov before he leaves.

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May 9, 1948

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MEMORANDUM for Delegates and Principal Advisers:

A few tentative ideas circulated only to stimulate thought and criticism.

Harold E. Stassen

Nothing in this Charter shall be construed to abrogate the inherent right of self-defense against a violator of this Charter.

Chapter 12, Paragraph 3: Transitional Arrangements

Pending the effective establishment of the organization and particularly of the security and enforcement facilities thereof, the Pan American Union should take measures in its region consistent with the provisions of this Charter to carry out the purposes thereof. The Security Council shall, by two-thirds vote, including a majority vote of the permanent members, notify the Pan American Union when it is prepared to assume these responsibilities under the Charter.

Chapter 8, Section B:

If the Security Council does not itself take measures and does not authorize action under the regional arrangement or agency, for maintaining or restoring international peace, nothing in this Charter should be deemed to abrogate the right of the parties to any regional arrangement which is consistent with this Charter to adopt such measures under it as they deem just and necessary for maintaining or restoring international peace and security. (Australia)

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.8(b)

STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES

BY DSH DATE 4/24/90

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR FIFTH MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Veterans Building, Room 219, June 5, 1945, 10:30 a.m.

(1) The question of whether Denmark shall be invited to take a seat at the Conference.

(2) Consideration of whether the nomination of the Secretary-General by the Security Council should be by vote of any seven members.

The proposed Charter provision for electing the Secretary-General, adopted by Committee II/1 on May 25, 1945, reads as follows*:

"Chapter V. The General Assembly

Section B. Functions and Powers

Paragraph 4

4. The General Assembly ~~should~~ shall elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council ~~provided for in Chapter IX. It should be empowered to shall~~ elect, upon recommendation of the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the Organization upon the recommendation of the Security Council, made by an affirmative vote of seven members. It should perform such functions in relation to the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice as may be conferred upon it by the Statute of the Court. The General Assembly shall participate in the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court."

*The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language is underscored.

(3) Consideration of whether the Charter should contain a provision creating the positions of Deputy Secretaries-General and making them eligible for reelection.

In Committee I/2, on May 24, the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics moved that the amendment of the sponsoring powers to Chapter X, paragraph 1, of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals be modified to provide for five Deputy Secretaries-General, and their eligibility for reelection.

Committee I/2 thereafter voted upon the question, "Shall the Charter mention Deputy Secretaries-General or not?" Fifteen delegates voted "yes"; 13 "no".

The text of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, on this question, as amended by the four sponsoring powers, reads as follows*:

"Chapter X. The Secretariat

"1. There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General, four deputies and such staff as may be required. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. He should be elected by the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter. The Secretary-General and his deputies should be elected by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council for a period of three years, and the Secretary-General should be eligible for reelection. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization."

(4) Consideration of the text adopted by Committee I/2, May 25, 1945. The text reads as follows*:

"Chapter V. The General Assembly

Section B. Functions and Powers

Paragraph 3

The General Assembly should, upon recommendation of the Security Council, be empowered to The Organization may at any time suspend from the exercise of any

*The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language is underscored.

the rights or privileges of membership any member of the Organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the Security Council, or which shall have violated the principles of the Charter in a grave or persistent fashion. The exercise of the these rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored by decision of the Security Council. The General Assembly should be empowered, upon recommendation of the Security Council, to expel from the Organization any member of the Organization which persistently violates the principles contained in the Charter in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter ... para ..."

Prior to adopting the above text, the Committee voted on the question of whether or not it desired to retain in the Charter a provision concerning expulsion. Nineteen delegates voted "yes"; 15 "no". The Committee accepted by vote of 25 to 2, the text stated above.

(5) Consideration of the proposed paragraph 8, Section B, Chapter V, adopted by Committee II/2, May 30, 1945.

The text adopted by the Committee reads as follows*:

"Chapter V. The General Assembly

Section B. Functions and Powers

Paragraph 8

8. The General Assembly should receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council and reports from other bodies of the Organization; such reports should include an account of the measures which the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Section, the General Assembly should be empowered:

a) to approve or disapprove in whole or in part any report from the Security Council and to make any recommendations or observations thereon;

*The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language is underscored.

The Consultants at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, representing American Agriculture, Business and Labor;

Believing that economic peace is the counterpart of political peace and that political peace is not secure in the absence of economic peace; and

Conscious of the importance in the proposed Charter of the recognition of the problems of human welfare; and

Aware of the pressing nature of these problems, due to the disorder and destruction caused by the War,

Are deeply concerned that, pending the completion of the Organization of the United Nations, adequate provision should be made as promptly as possible for the utilization or creation of those technical and other specialized agencies which are necessary to deal effectively with international economic and social matters, including regular conferences of qualified experts and representatives of the major interests concerned, to act as fact-finding and recommendatory bodies, also providing media for the voluntary settlement of international financial and commercial disputes, and a continuing secretariat to assist in compiling and registering the pertinent laws, regulations and treaties which relate to these matters.



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