

The Stassen Draft Charter
For a
New United Nations
1985

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The Stassen Draft Charter

for a

New United Nations

to Emerge From the Original,

to Serve World Peace

and Progress for

the Next Forty Years!

A New United Nations

Foreword

As we begin this 40th Year of the United Nations organization, it is my view that it is very, very urgent that a new United Nations now emerge from the original.

It is also vital that the United States continue to be militarily very powerful and very alert.

As the only one now living of the seven who were appointed in 1945 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and then reappointed by President Harry Truman to draft and sign the original Charter in 1945, I feel a special responsibility.

Thus, to open up and stimulate the process of reemergence, acting as an individual, I have drafted a Charter to provide for a new United Nations to step forth from the old. I am optimistic that it can be done! I am a realist that it will be extremely difficult. It would provide a better opportunity, in the next 40 years, for all humanity on this earth to have peaceful progress.

I have forwarded an advance copy to the Ambassadors and Representatives of the 159 Members, and to the Secretary of State of the United States and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

I am proposing that first of all such a new Charter should set forth anew in its preamble the aims and objectives of the peoples of the world for the decades ahead. The new Charter would also provide for:

1. Weighted voting in a new Central Cabinet of Administrators to make the United Nations more effective in preserving world peace over the next forty years,
2. A United Nations Peace Force to combat terrorism and stabilize trouble spots around the globe,
3. Three new methods of reaching peaceful solutions to disputes between nations,
4. An inspection service, as well as a commitment to not send nuclear weapons into space.

I will comment briefly on these.

It is crucial that there be a method of weighted voting.

On the basis of my long experience, I am suggesting that the weighted voting should be brought into effect in relationship to a new Central Cabinet of 22 Administrators, consisting of representatives of the major states, and of all other states through groupings.

Further, that the weighted vote be used in establishing a representation, and in the methods of action of the Central Cabinet of Administrators itself. I am proposing that the weight of vote range from 1000 votes for the ten major states, to one vote for the smallest.

The method of arranging the standing of states should be to give equal effect to three factors:

Total Population.

Annual Gross National Production.

Annual Per Capita Production.

Ranking all Members on these three factors, and then combining the factors, results in a listing such as suggested in Annex A of the Draft Charter, with the scale of votes moving through groups of ten.

I do believe that decisions in the decades ahead of such a Central Cabinet of Administrators, acting on such a weighted vote basis, would have a rather sound and realistic relationship to a decision by the peoples of the world, and their governments, at any given time.

Very urgent also is a method for the peoples of the world to move effectively against terrorism.

This would be one of the major assignments of a new 250,000 Member United Nations Peace Force.

Their other task would be to quiet down and stabilize trouble spots in the world, while the efforts towards solution proceeded.

The next major need for the future is to improve the peace-making facilities and techniques and methods of the United Nations.

Thus, the draft Charter proposes three new controversy-solving entities:

A World Panel of Mediators.

A World Board of Arbitrators.

A World Court of Equity.

A sound and assured and more adequate and equitable method of financing is also critical.

I am proposing a method that may be said to have some relationship to the super highway toll road. It is for a small charge of one percent on the import and export of goods and materials.

The existence of a successful United Nations will make a basic contribution for future world trade, even as the volume of trade has shown such unprecedented growth in these past 40 years.

Finally, the definition of the status of the Soviet Union and the United States needs exceptional attention and thought and ingenuity.

This is especially significant to keep nuclear weapons out of space, and to provide for effective inspections, and to decrease the danger of a catastrophic nuclear third world war!

You will find in the draft Charter a mixture of restraints and responsibilities and power, which I suggest will reflect in the organization a good mirror of the facts of the world.

This mirror would function within the overall objective to foster conditions for creative competition of social, economic, and political systems without violence and without world war.

The new Charter would continue, with some changes, the Assembly, the Security Council, the Social and Economic Council, the Trusteeship Council, the World Court, and the Secretariat.

I am emphasizing again an invitation for all who wish to be included in the very broad category of peace-makers, to come forward with suggestions and counter proposals and initiatives for these decades ahead.

I said I was realistic about the difficulties; and may I add that I do not consider these difficulties to be as great as were those we confronted in making the original start 40 years ago!

May I recall that at that time the cynics and doubters and negaters and alarmists and Armageddonites were saying that the then-50 states could never be brought into agreement; and that a third world war in 15 or 20 years was inevitable!

When we did reach the agreement of the 50 and all signed the document, we did not declare that we had guaranteed future peace. We said we had established a beach-head in the age-old struggle of the human race to find the path of lasting peace.

I reemphasize now that a new United Nations is imperative. Otherwise, there will be a deepening deterioration, growing anarchy among states, mounting terrorism, spreading local wars, and escalating danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

But if the human race now moves forward from the beach-head of 40 years ago, there can be tremendous benefits to all peoples of all races of all nations in the decades ahead!

Harold E. Stassen

THE STASSEN DRAFT CHARTER

for a new United Nations to emerge from the original

Presented, urgently, to the peoples of the world and to their governments, in this 40th Anniversary year of the first United Nations Charter, by one of the drafters and signers of that original Charter, Harold E. Stassen.

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for a new United Nations**

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A NEW CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

"WE THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD DETERMINED

to save our own and succeeding generations from the scourge of world war, which in this age of nuclear bombs carries a catastrophic threat to all humanity;

to foster conditions under which the competition of systems, economic, social, and political, may take place without violence or war;

to contribute with realism toward peaceful creative solutions of controversies between peoples;

to decrease violent terrorism, which afflicts innocent children and women, as well as men;

to end hunger, which is now a tragic experience of many peoples;

to care for this earth and safeguard the environment against hazardous pollution of air and water and land;

to advance the peaceful use of outer space for the well-being of humankind; through Stars Peace and not Star War;

to open the way for opportunity and hope for the greater fulfillment and enjoyment of life for all of the races of mankind;

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, with respect for their sovereignty and their culture;

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

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

AND FOR THESE ENDS

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

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security;

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

to employ, with wisdom, international organizations and methods for the promotion of the economic, social, and cultural advances of all peoples;

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS
TO ACCOMPLISH THESE ENDS, AND

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to this new Charter of the United Nations, to supersede upon its ratification in accordance with the terms hereof, the previous Charter of the United Nations; and do hereby establish a renewed 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; for the suppression of acts of aggression or terrorism or other breaches to the peace; for stopping the arms race; and for bringing 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 establish conditions under which competition of systems, economic, social, cultural and political, may take place without resort to violence, or terrorism, or war;

3. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

4. 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 men, women, and children, without distinction as to race, language, or religions;

5. To care for this earth and establish safeguards for the environment against the hazardous pollution of air and water and land;

6. To administer those areas of this earth and of the space around this earth which are not within the sovereign jurisdiction of any state;

7. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of the 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, and of universally encompassing within it the contemporary governments of all peoples on this earth.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with this 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. No Member which possesses nuclear weapons shall ever use such weapons against a Member that is not engaged in massive military aggression, and all such Members shall open their territories to United Nations inspection to assure the fulfillment of this commitment.

6. No Member shall send weapons into space, and all Members shall permit United Nations inspectors to assure the absence of weapons before the launching of any object into space.

7. All Members shall give the United Nations assistance in accordance with this Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive enforcement action.

8. 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.

9. Nothing contained in this 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 this Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter IX.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations under this Charter shall be the states which sign this Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 161 within one year of the date on which the minimum requirements for ratification are completed for the effective enactment of this Charter.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open universally to all states, the effective governments of which

accept the obligations contained in this Charter.

2. The admission of any such state to Membership in the United Nations after the original Members will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly, with the concurrence of the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

3. Membership in the United Nations through such acceptance of the obligations contained in this Charter by the effective government of any state, shall not constitute approval of such government by the United Nations, or by the Member states, or of either the form or the personnel or the practices of such government.

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 this Charter may be suspended from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Central Council of Administrators or by the Security Council.

CHAPTER III
INSTITUTIONS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal institutions of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, a Central Cabinet of Administrators, an Inspection Corps, a Peace Force, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, a World Court of Equity, a World Board of Arbitration, a World Panel of Mediators, and a Secretariat.

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

Article 8.

The United Nations shall place no discriminating 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

Article 9

Composition

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have one vote and not more than three representatives in the General Assembly.

Article 10

Functions and Powers

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 organization provided for in this Charter, and, except as provided in Article 4, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to any of the other institutions of the United Nations, 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 the Central Cabinet of Administrators, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35 and except as provided in Article 24, 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 questions 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 and of the Central Cabinet of Administrators 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 this Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations 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 if 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 condification;

(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.

(c) safeguarding the environment of the earth and preventing the deepening pollution of the air, the water, and the land;

(d) developing the resources of the seas and of space and of areas outside of the sovereign jurisdiction of the separate states.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 24, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it seems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of this Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 16

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

Article 17

The General Assembly shall receive and consider an annual report from the Central Cabinet of Administrators, and such special reports as may be made.

Article 18

Voting

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 the Members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with Article 115, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of

membership, 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.

Article 20

Procedure

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

Article 23

Composition

1. The Security Council shall consist of nineteen Members of the United Nations. Brazil, the Peoples Republic of China, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, or such of these states as are Members of the United Nations, shall be permanent Members of the Security Council. Of these permanent Members, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be special permanent Members. The General Assembly, acting with the weighted vote provided in Article 66, shall elect additional Members of the Security Council to bring the total number to nineteen, 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, one-half 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.

Article 24

Function and Powers

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 V, VI and IX.

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 this 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 plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Article 27

Voting

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 ten Members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of twelve Members including the concurring votes of the special permanent Members and the concurring vote of three-fourths of the permanent Members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter IX, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Article 28

Procedure

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 by 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 negotiation, 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 disputes by such means.

3. Within one year after the effective date of this Charter, and annually thereafter, each Member shall notify the Secretary-General in writing of any disputes of any nature with one or more other states, which has been pending for a period of more than one year, stating in a concise summary the nature of the dispute and the status of efforts to reach a settlement.

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 Articles 33 and 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 this 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 Article 24.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Articles 33 and 34 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 Articles 33 and 34 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 Chapter IX or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter IX to 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

THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCE

Article 39

A Peace Force shall be established by the United Nations.

Article 40

The Peace Force shall consist of not more than 250,000 individuals.

Article 41

The Peace Force shall consist exclusively of volunteers for service in the force for a term of not less than five years.

Article 42

Not more than ten percent of the number of the Peace Force in being at any one time may be citizens of any one Member state, and none shall be citizens of a special permanent Member of the Security Council.

Article 43

The Peace Force shall be highly trained, well equipped, and multilingual, and prepared for the three special purposes of acting:

1. as a buffer in tense situations which are a threat to peace;
2. as a stabilizing or security force in conjunction with the functioning of any United Nations commission or organization;
3. to decrease violent terrorism upon the peoples of the world.

Article 44

The commanders of the Peace Force, and of each special task force formed by the Peace Force shall be appointed by the Secretary-General and shall be citizens of Member states which are not special permanent Members of the Security Council.

Article 45

The Peace Force shall have a uniform which is distinctive from the uniform of Member states and which is exclusive. Member states are not to copy the uniform of the peace force.

Article 46

All Member states except the special permanent Members of the Security Council, agree to permit individual citizens

to serve in such a United Nations Peace Force, if they volunteer and are accepted for the purpose, and to safeguard and respect all such volunteers rights within their state during and after such service without discrimination.

Article 47

The Peace Force shall serve exclusively in accordance with assignments and directions received from the Security Council.

CHAPTER VIII

INSPECTION CORPS

Article 48

An Inspection Corps is hereby established in the United Nations. This Inspection Corps shall have the responsibility, the personnel and the modern equipment to fulfill the inspecting, monitoring, and safeguarding assignments of the United Nations, to give maximum assurance of an open peaceful world.

Article 49

The personnel of the Inspection Corps shall be recruited voluntarily, shall not include any nationals of the two special permanent Members of the Security Council, and shall not include more than five percent in number of the nations of any Member of the United Nations.

Article 50

The special permanent Members of the Security Council shall be entitled to have accredited observers at each inspection post, and each inspection installation, and at all inspection headquarters, with access to all reports, and with facilities for communication with their respective governments.

Article 51

The Inspection Corps shall be under the management of a Director, who shall be a national of a Member state, and shall not be a national of a special permanent Member of the Security Council. The Director shall be appointed by a majority vote of the Central Cabinet of Administrators, with the approval of the special permanent Members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER IX

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS

TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE,

AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 52

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 measure shall be taken in accordance with Articles 53, 54 and 55 to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 53

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 53, 54 and 55 call upon the parties concerned to comply with a cease fire or such other 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 54

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, radio, telegraphic, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 55

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Articles 53 and 54 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by the United Nations Peace Force and by other 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 56

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 number 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 of the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 57

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 under this Charter, 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 58

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 special agreements with the Security Council.

Article 59

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council.

Article 60

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 61

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

Article 62

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 63

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 this Charter to take at any time such action it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace or security.

CHAPTER X

THE CENTRAL CABINET OF ADMINISTRATORS

Article 64

The Central Cabinet of Administrators shall consist of twenty-two Administrators each appointed by and representing one member state or a group of member states, as set forth in Annex B to this Charter.

Article 65

The appointment of Administrators to represent groups of member states shall be by weighted vote of the Member states within the region. Each Member state shall have a weighted vote for this purpose listed in an Annex A as a part of this Charter, which shall in no instance be less than one vote for the smallest state and in no instance more than one thousand votes for the largest Member. Three factors: population, annual gross national product, and annual individual per capita production, shall be taken into equal account in the establishment of the weight of votes for each Member.

Article 66

The initial weighted vote shall be in accordance with the provisions of Annex A to this Charter. The weighted

vote of each Member shall be reviewed after each ten-year period. Such review shall be based upon the comparative status of the three factors set forth in Article 65 in the annual average of the preceding five years. The decision of such weighted vote shall be made by a two-thirds weighted vote of the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

Article 67

The Administrators shall vote within the Central Cabinet of Administrators by weighted vote reflecting the weighted vote of the Member state or group of Member states within the region represented by the Administrator.

Article 68

The appointment of Administrators shall be for a term of five years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. An Administrator may be removed from office, and a successor may be appointed, at any time by the majority weighted vote of the Member states of the region.

Article 69

The Secretary-General shall serve as Chairman of the Central Cabinet of Administrators. In the absence of the Secretary-General, the Central Cabinet of Administrators shall select a Chairman from their own membership.

Article 70

Each Administrator shall appoint a deputy Administrator and a second deputy Administrator who shall serve as

alternatives respectively with full power in meetings of the Central Cabinet in the absence of the Administrators. Proxies shall not be permitted.

Article 71

The Central Cabinet of Administrators will have primary authority and responsibility on behalf of the United Nations in matters of the oceans, ocean beds, and outer space, beyond the jurisdiction of individual Member states.

Article 72

The Central Cabinet of Administrators may make recommendations upon any matter within the scope of the Charter, but may not supersede or interfere with the functioning of any other organ of the United Nations.

Article 73

The Central Cabinet of Administrators shall meet regularly at least twice a month at the headquarters of the United Nations.

Article 74

Each Administrator shall maintain an office at the headquarters of the United Nations.

Article 75

The Central Cabinet of Administrators shall establish, approve of, and administer the budget of the United Nations.

CHAPTER XI

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Article 76

A one percent duty shall be paid to the United Nations upon all international movement between Member states, of all tangible goods, materials, machineries, and objects of every type and designation for purposes of sale, or lease substantially equivalent to sale. Such one percent shall be upon the valuation for purposes of sale, or upon the fair market price if the valuation for purposes of sale cannot be ascertained. One-half of one percent shall be paid by the exporting Member state, and one-half of one percent shall be paid by the importing Member state. This United Nations duty shall be reported and paid monthly by all Member states.

Article 77

The annual budget of the United Nations shall be approved by the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

Article 78

The financial accounts of the United Nations shall be audited by the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

Article 79

All Members shall receive an audited annual account of the finances of the United Nations not later than five months after the end of the financial year.

Article 80

If additional funds are necessary for the expenses of the United Nations, such additional funds shall be apportioned by the General Assembly, upon consideration of a recommendation by the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

CHAPTER XII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 81

1. Nothing in this 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 arrangement 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 before referring them to the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 53, 54 and 55.

Article 82

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement of 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.

Article 83

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 XIII

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 84

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 discrimination as to race, sex, language, or religion;
- d. improvement and safeguarding of the environment of the earth against pollution of air and water and land.

Article 85

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 84.

Article 86

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 84.

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

Article 87

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

Article 88

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 84.

Article 89

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 XIV.

CHAPTER XIV

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Article 90

Composition

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven 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, twenty-seven Members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of nine Members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine 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.

Article 91

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 92

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 88, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreement 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 93

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 on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

Article 94

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

Article 95

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 this Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Article 96

Voting

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.

Article 97

Procedure

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 98

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

Article 99

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 100

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 101

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 provisions for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its Members.

CHAPTER XV

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 102

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 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 protections against abuse;

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 XIV and XV apply.

Article 103

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 to 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 XVI

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 104

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 105

The basic objectives of the Trusteeship System, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of this 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 106.

Article 106

1. The Trusteeship System shall apply to such territories as may have been or may hereafter be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements.

2. It will be a matter for agreement as to which territories will be brought under the Trusteeship System and on what terms.

Article 107

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 108

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the Trusteeship System, including an alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 112 and 114.

Article 109

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements made under Article 106, 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 territories under the Trusteeship System as provided for in Article 106.

Article 110

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 111

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 106.

Article 112

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 105 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 113

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 114

1. The function 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 agreement 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 XVII
THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Article 115

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.

Article 116

Functions and Powers

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 117

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 upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Article 118

Voting

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.

Article 119

Procedure

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 120

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

CHAPTER XVIII

Outer Space and Sea Beds

Article 121

The United Nations is hereby granted and declared to have sovereign jurisdiction over those elements of the universe which are not now within the sovereign jurisdiction of any Member or non-Member state, including specifically the bed of the seas beyond the jurisdiction of Member and non-Member states, and the outer space of the universe beyond the jurisdiction of Member and non-Member states.

Article 122

The administration of the sovereign jurisdiction of elements set forth in Article 121 shall be under the authority of the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

CHAPTER XIX

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 123

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 this Chapter.

Article 124

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 International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 125

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 126

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 127

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council or the Council of Ministers 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 XIX

THE WORLD COURT OF EQUITY

Article 128

A World Court of Equity is established with worldwide equitable jurisdiction as herein set forth.

Article 129

The World Court of Equity shall not have jurisdiction over any matter within the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Article 130

The World Court of Equity shall have jurisdiction over any dispute between two or more Member states whenever one Member state petitions the Court to take jurisdiction.

Article 131

The World Court of Equity may consider all facts and circumstances which it deems relevant to a fair, just, and equitable decision in a matter before it and shall give consideration to, but not be restricted to or preempted by treaties or other international agreements; except for the Charter of the United Nations which shall be the basic law applied by the Court.

Article 132

Eleven justices shall be elected by the weighted vote of Member states for a term of life or until mandatory retirement at the age of 70 years.

Article 133

Justices may be impeached by a two-thirds weighted vote of Member states, taken after a hearing upon written charges of malfeasance or malfeasance in office.

Article 134

Not more than one justice shall be a citizen of any one Member state.

Article 135

Three or more justices may constitute a regional equity court, or a special purpose equity court when so established by the majority vote of the entire court.

Article 136

An individual or group of individuals, with the consent of the Member state in which they are citizens, or of the Member state in which they are domiciled for at least three years, may apply to the World Court of Equity in any case on the grounds that no other judicial recourse is reasonably open to obtain equity, and in that event, the World Court of Equity, in its discretion, may take jurisdiction in such matters.

CHAPTER XXI

WORLD BOARD OF ARBITRATION

Article 137

The World Board of Arbitration shall consist of nine Members appointed by the Secretary-General with the advice and consent of the Central Cabinet of Administrators. Appointments shall be for life, subject to mandatory retirement at the age of 70 and subject to impeachment and removal

by a three-fourths vote of the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

Article 138

Not more than one Member of the World Board of Arbitration may be a citizen of any one Member state.

Article 139

The World Board of Arbitration may take jurisdiction of any international dispute only if all parties to the dispute agree voluntarily to the jurisdiction, and only if all parties agree to be bound by and to accept in good faith, the decision of the World Board of Arbitrators.

Article 140

The World Board of Arbitration may act with its full membership, or with any lesser number agreed upon by the parties to the dispute. If a lesser number is to act, the arbitrators participating shall be selected by lot, excluding any individual arbitrators who are citizens of one of the parties to the dispute. Alternatively, all parties may agree to the identity of the arbitrator or arbitrators for a specific dispute.

Article 141

All decisions of the World Board of Arbitrators shall be in writing, shall be signed by the arbitrators, and shall be published.

Article 142

Nothing shall prevent the parties to a dispute from reaching a voluntary agreement during the process of arbitration and prior to the decision of the World Board of Arbitration.

Article 143

The Secretary General, and any of the other principal organs of the United Nations may recommend the submission of a dispute to the World Board of Arbitration, but such submission may not be required or mandatory.

CHAPTER XXII

WORLD PANEL OF MEDIATORS

Article 144

The World Panel of Mediators shall consist of not less than three mediators nor more than fifteen mediators appointed by the Secretary-General with the advice and consent of the Central Cabinet of Administrators. Appointments may be for a fixed term, or for life, subject to mandatory retirement at age 70, and, in any event, shall be subject to impeachment and removal by a three-fourths vote of the Central Council of Ministers.

Article 145

The World Panel of Mediators shall act in international disputes through the assignment of one Member of the panel to a specific dispute.

Article 146

The recommendations or decisions or conclusions of the World Panel of Mediators shall not in any event be binding or mandatory upon the parties to a dispute, and shall only be effective upon agreement by the parties to a dispute.

Article 147

Mediation of the World Panel of Mediators may be requested by any one or more parties to a dispute. The assignment of a mediator to a specific dispute may also be requested of the World Panel of Mediators by the Secretary-General or by any one of the principal organs of the United Nations.

Article 148

The World Panel of Mediators shall organize their work, establish their procedures, and develop their methods within the provisions of this Charter.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 149

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 150

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 serve as Chairman of the Central Cabinet of Administrators. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Article 151

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 152

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 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 153

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 Central Cabinet of Administrators, to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The permanent 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 XXIV

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 154

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after this

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 155

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

Article 156

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 purpose.

Article 157

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 XXV

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 158

Until such time that this Charter has been ratified in accordance with Article 161, by the required minimum number of states, and until such time thereafter that the United Nations Assembly, Security Council, and Central Cabinet of Administrators constituted by this Charter shall be organized, and the Secretary-General shall have been appointed, the preceding United Nations Charter and all of the organs established thereunder shall in all respects be and continue in full force and effect.

CHAPTER XXVI

AMENDMENTS

Article 159

Amendments to this 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

CHAPTER XXVII

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 161

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

2. The ratification 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. This Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by three-fourths of the permanent Members of the Security Council, and by the special permanent Members of the Security Council, as set forth in Article 23, and by two-thirds of Member states of the United Nations as organized under the preceding Charter signed on June 26, 1945. 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 signatory states.

4. The additional signatories to this Charter which ratify it within one year after it comes into force, will also become original Members of the United Nations, on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

of the United Nations, including three-fourths of the permanent Members of the Security Council, and the concurrence of the special permanent Members designated in Article 23.

Article 160

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing this 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 twelve 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 constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including three-fourths of the permanent Members of the Security Council and the concurring votes of the special permanent Members.

3. If such a Conference has not been held before the twentieth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of this 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 twelve Members of the Security Council.

Article 162

This 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 this Charter on the ____ day of _____ in the year 19__.

(SIGNATORIES)

ANNEX A

to the Proposed New United Nations Charter

This is a preliminary and provisional listing of all present Members of the United Nations, with a suggestion of voting weight based on available data of the three factors:

1. Population
2. Gross National Production Annually
3. Average Per Capita Annual Production

The currently available statistical reports are subject to corrections and updating. The following list gives some range of the potential of the weighted voting principles incorporated in the draft of the new United Nations Charter.

Total Weighted Vote	17,082
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		<u>Weighted Vote</u>
1.	United States of America	1000
2.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1000
3.	Japan	1000
4.	France	1000
5.	Federal Republic of Germany	1000
6.	United Kingdom	1000
7.	China	1000
8.	India	1000
9.	Brazil	1000
10.	Italy	1000
11.	Canada	200
12.	Spain	200
13.	Australia	200
14.	Poland	200
15.	Mexico	200
16.	Saudi Arabia	200
17.	Netherlands	200
18.	Romania	200
19.	Czechoslovakia	200
20.	Sweden	200
21.	Democratic Republic of Germany	150
22.	South Africa	150
23.	Belgium	150
24.	Indonesia	150
25.	Venezuela	150

		<u>Weighted Vote</u>
26.	Nigeria	150
27.	Argentina	150
28.	Turkey	150
29.	Yugoslavia	150
30.	Denmark	150
31.	Austria	100
32.	Algeria	100
33.	Pakistan	100
34.	Colombia	100
35.	Philippines	100
36.	Egypt	100
37.	Greece	100
38.	Norway	100
39.	Finland	100
40.	Thailand	100
41.	Malaysia	75
42.	Iraq	75
43.	Peru	75
44.	Hungary	75
45.	Portugal	75
46.	Bulgaria	75
47.	Iran	75
48.	Chile	75
49.	Vietnam	75

Weighted Vote

50.	Libya	75
51.	Kuwait	50
52.	Ireland	50
53.	Israel	50
54.	New Zealand	50
55.	Bangladesh	50
56.	Syria	50
57.	Ecuador	50
58.	Morocco	50
59.	Cuba	50
60.	Burma	50
61.	Sudan	50
62.	Zaire	40
63.	Singapore	40
64.	Guatemala	40
65.	Ghana	40
66.	Uruguay	40
67.	Bolivia	40
68.	Afghanistan	40
69.	Sri Lanka	40
70.	Qatar	40
71.	Oman	30
72.	Ethiopia	30
73.	Ivory Coast	30
74.	Zimbabwe	30
75.	Dominican Republic	30

Weighted Vote

76.	Cameroon	30
77.	Honduras	30
78.	Paraguay	30
79.	Tunisia	30
80.	Luxembourg	30
81.	Niger	20
82.	Kenya	20
83.	Costa Rica	20
84.	Mozambique	20
85.	United Republic of Tanzania	20
86.	Uganda	20
87.	Iceland	20
88.	El Salvador	20
89.	Panama	20
90.	Jamaica	20
91.	Madagascar	15
92.	Nepal	15
93.	Jordan	15
94.	Nicaragua	15
95.	Lebanon	15
96.	Senegal	15
97.	Bahrain	15
98.	Angola	15

Weighted Vote

99.	Mali	15
100.	Yemen	15
101.	Haiti	10
102.	Guinea	10
103.	Zambia	10
104.	Sierre Leone	10
105.	Malta	10
106.	Suriname	10
107.	Cyprus	10
108.	Albania	10
109.	Rwanda	10
110.	Malawi	10
111.	Somalia	5
112.	United Arab Emirates	5
113.	Mongolia	5
114.	Fiji	5
115.	Papua New Guinea	5
116.	Congo	5
117.	Central African Republic	5
118.	Benin	5
119.	Trinidad and Tobago	5
120.	Liberia	5
121.	Bahamas	4
122.	Gabon	4
123.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	4

Weighted Vote

124.	Togo	4
125.	Mauritius	4
126.	Mauritania	4
127.	Guyana	4
128.	Lesotho	4
129.	Democratic Kampuchea	4
130.	Chad	4
131.	Bhutan	3
132.	Swaziland	3
133.	Djibouti	3
134.	Gambia	3
135.	Guinea-Bissau	3
136.	Camoros	3
137.	Botswana	3
138.	Solomon Islands	3
139.	Democratic Yemen	3
140.	Burundi	3
141.	Saint Lucia	2
142.	Maldives	2
143.	Grenada	2
144.	Barbados	2
145.	Equatorial Guinea	2
146.	Burkina Faso	2
147.	Cape Verde	2

		Weighted Vote
148.	Saint Christopher and Nevis	2
149.	Brunei Darussalam	2
150.	Belize	2
151.	Seychelles	1
152.	Samoa	1
153.	Dominica	1
154.	Vanuatu	1
155.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
156.	Sao Tome and Principe	1
157.	Antigua and Barbuda	1
158.	(Not weighted) Ukraine (Included in U.S.S.R.)	
159.	(Not weighted) Byelorussia (Included in U.S.S.R.)	

ANNEX B

This is a preliminary and provisional listing of the individual states and the grouping of states which would constitute the proposed initial Central Cabinet of Administrators. The first ten states are each listed for a membership on the Central Cabinet with their weighted vote of 1000.

The other groupings would carry the weighted vote of the states within the group.

Four individual states are listed separately with their individual smaller weighted vote, as a proposal that they do not currently fit into a grouping.

	Weighted Vote
1. United States of America	1000
2. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1000
3. Japan	1000
4. France	1000
5. Federal Republic of Germany	1000
6. United Kingdom	1000
7. China	1000
8. India	1000
9. Brazil	1000
10. Italy	1000
11. <u>Nigeria and certain other States of Africa:</u>	
Nigeria	150
Algeria	100
Sudan	50
Zaire	40
Ghana	40
Ethiopia	30
Ivory Coast	30
Zimbabwe	30
Cameroon	30
Niger	30
Kenya	20
Mozambique	20
United Republic of Tanzania	20
Uganda	20
Senegal	15
Angola	15
Mali	15
Zambia	10
Guinea	10

Weighted Vote

11. Nigeria and Certain Other States of Africa: (Con't.)

Sierra Leone	10
Rwanda	10
Malawi	10
Congo	5
Benin	5
Somalia	5
Central Africa	5
Liberia	5
Gabon	4
Chad	4
Mauritania	4
Togo	4
Botswana	3
Burundi	3
Comoros	3
Gambia	3
Guinea-Bissau	3
Burkina Faso	2
Equatorial Guinea	2
Cape Verde	2
Sao Toma and Principe	1
Total Weighted Vote	768

12. Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Others:

Saudi Arabia	200
Egypt	150
Iraq	75
Libya	75
Kuwait	50
Syria	50
Morocco	50
Qatar	40
Oman	40
Tunisia	30
Jordan	15
Lebanon	15
Bahrain	15
Yemen	15
Cyprus	10
United Arab Emirates	5
Democratic Yemen	3
Djibouti	3
Total Weighted Vote	841

Weighted Vote

13. Pakistan and Other States:

Pakistan	100
Bangladesh	50
Burma	50
Afghanistan	40
Sri Lanka	40
Madagascar	20
Nepal	15
Mongolia	5
Papua New Guinea	5
Mauritius	4
Buhtan	3
Maldives	2
Seychelles	1
Total Weighted Vote	335

14. Spain, Netherlands and Others:

Spain	200
Netherlands	200
Sweden	200
Belgium	150
Turkey	150
Denmark	150
Austria	100
Greece	100
Norway	100
Finland	100
Portugal	75
Ireland	50
Luxembourg	30
Iceland	20
Malta	10
Total Weighted Vote	1635

15. Poland and Others:

Poland	200
Romania	200
Czechoslovakia	200
Democratic Republic of Germany	150
Yugoslavia	150
Hungary	75
Bulgaria	75
Albania	10
Total Weighted Vote	1060

Weighted Vote

16.	Venezuela, Argentina and Others:	
	Venezuela	150
	Argentina	150
	Colombia	100
	Peru	75
	Chile	75
	Ecuador	50
	Uruguay	40
	Bolivia	40
	Paraguay	30
	Suriname	10
	Trinidad and Tobago	5
	Guyana	4
	Total Weighted Vote	729
17.	Mexico and Others:	
	Mexico	200
	Cuba	50
	Guatemala	40
	Dominican Republic	30
	Honduras	30
	Costa Rica	20
	El Salvador	20
	Panama	20
	Jamaica	20
	Nicaragua	15
	Haiti	10
	Bahamas	4
	Grenada	2
	Barbados	2
	Saint Lucia	2
	Saint Christopher and Nevis	2
	Belize	2
	Dominica	1
	Saint Vincent	1
	Antigua and Barbuda	1
	Total Weighted Vote	472

Central Cabinet of Administrators

Weighted Vote

18.	<u>Australia and Others:</u>	
	Australia	200
	Indonesia	150
	Philippines	100
	Thailand	100
	Malaysia	75
	Vietnam	75
	New Zealand	50
	Singapore	40
	Fiji	5
	Democratic Kampuchea	4
	Lao Peoples Democratic Republic	4
	Solomon Islands	3
	Brunei Darussalam	2
	Samoa	2
	Vanuatu	1
	Total Weighted Vote	811
19.	Canada	200
20.	South Africa	150
	Lesotho	4
	Swaziland	3
	Total Weighted Vote	157
21.	Iran	75
22.	Israel	50



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