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The Stassen 1987 Draft Charter
For a
Better United Nations Organization

Published by The Glenview Foundation

Minnesota Address
431 East Haskell Street
West St. Paul, MN 55118

New York Address
71 Bedford Street
New York, NY 10014

\$5.00 per copy
\$40.00 per 10

The Stassen 1987 Draft Charter
for a
Better United Nations Organization
to Emerge From the Original,
to Serve World Peace
and Progress for All Humanity for
the Next Forty Years!

A Better United Nations Organization

Foreword

As we enter the 42nd Year of the United Nations organization, it is my view that it is very, very urgent that a better United Nations now emerge from the original.

An eight-year plan and program to bring this about would make sense for all peoples everywhere.

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

It is anticipated that the Soviet Union will continue to be militarily very powerful.

These two Special Super-Powers will have the continuing capability of destroying each other and the rest of the world!

As the only one now living of the eight 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. The other seven were Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan; Senator Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas; Congressman Charles Eaton, Republican of New Jersey; Congressman Sol Bloom, Democrat of New York; the Honorable Cordell Hull, a Statesman of Tennessee; Secretary of State Edward Stettinius; and Dr. Virginia Gildersleeve, Dean at Barnard College at Columbia University.

To open up and stimulate now the process of reemergence, acting as an individual, I drafted earlier in 1985, a Charter to provide for a better United Nations to step forth from the original.

I respectfully submit that anyone who pauses to reflect with anticipation on the probable developments in the next generation, the next forty or fifty

years, on this earth, in space, and under the oceans, must conclude that a better organization of the nations of the world is needed.

In 1985, I 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.

On the basis of many suggestions and criticisms received on that draft, I have now revised the draft, and submit it herewith.

I am continuing to propose 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. A sound and fair and sensible voting method 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 Police 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,
5. A new financial basis.

I will comment briefly on these.

It is crucial that there be a method of voting which is sound, and fair, and sensible.

On the basis of my long experience, and the suggestions of others, I am suggesting that the voting method for the future should be brought into effect

in relationship to a new Central Cabinet of 25 Administrators, consisting of representatives of the major states, and of all other states through groupings.

The Assembly itself should be continued with a one state one voice system, to carry forward the world open forum for all people.

The new voting power, on the other hand, is to be used in establishing a representation, and in the methods of action, of the new Central Cabinet of Administrators. I am proposing that the vote range from 1,000 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} ~~Population~~.

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 voting 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 Police Peace Force.

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

There is an essential need that all peoples everywhere have hope that their problems, their plight, their potential, be considered, without resort to violence.

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

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 42 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 again emphasizing an invitation for all who wish to be included in the very broad category of peacemakers, 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 42 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 fifteen or twenty years by 1960 or 1965 was inevitable!

When we did reach the agreement of the 50 and all signed the document, we were not naive, 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 peoples to find the path of lasting peace.

I reemphasize now that a better United Nations organization is imperative. The beginnings of the process for such a better United Nations would at once brighten the hopes of all humanity on this earth!

Otherwise, there will be a deepening deterioration of the present United Nations organization, growing anarchy among states, mounting terrorism, spreading local wars, repeated unilateral action by super-powers, and escalating danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

But if "we the people" of the worldwide human race now move forward from the beach-head of 42 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 1987 DRAFT CHARTER

for a better United Nations to emerge from the original

Presented, urgently, to the peoples of the world and to their governments,
in this 42nd 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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of the Stassen 1987 Draft Charter
for a better United Nations

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Annex A

Annex B

A BETTER CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

"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 of war;

to establish methods and structures to consider all threats to peace and controversies between peoples and nations and to assist in reaching sound, fair and just solutions;

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; and in fact damages the future prospects of all peoples and increases the perils of war;

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

to overcome diseases and illness and infections which afflict humanity;

to extend humanitarian and expert aid in earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic eruptions, nuclear accidents, and other major disasters;

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 information, opportunity and hope for the greater fulfillment and enjoyment of life for all of the children of 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 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 I

The purpose of the United Nations is:

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 nuclear weapons into space, and all Members shall permit United Nations inspectors to assure the absence of nuclear 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 codification;

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

(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 deems 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 15

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 eight permanent Members who are not special permanent Members may elect one of their number to have for a three-year term, all of the voting rights, and responsibility, authority, and restraints, of a special permanent Member. 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 at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its Members may, if it so desires, be represented by a Member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

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

Article 30

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

Article 31

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

Article 32

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

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

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

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 Articles 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, blockage, 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 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-five 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.



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