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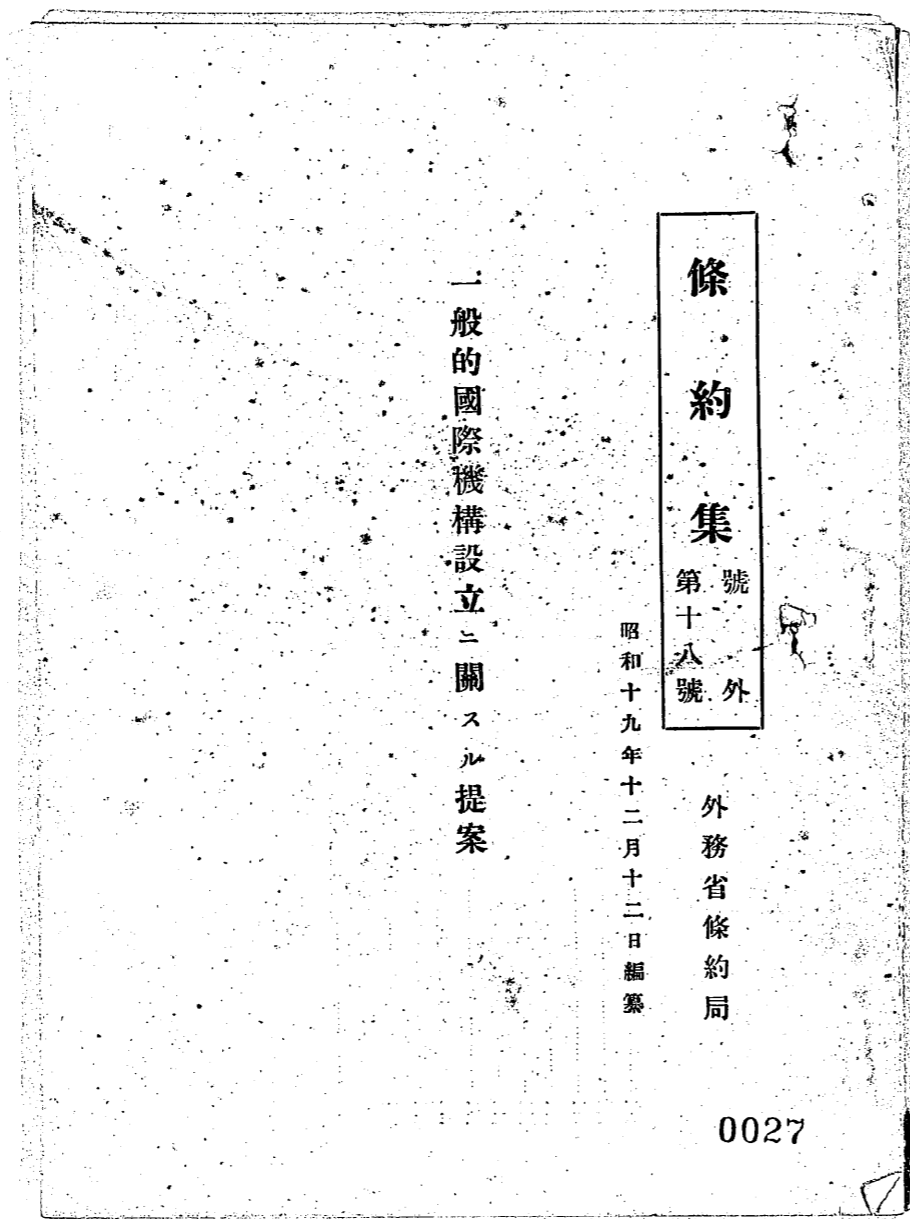
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條約集

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外務省條約局

昭和十九年十二月十二日編纂

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

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(假譯)

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

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(假譯)

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

〔ダンバートン、オークス〕會議ノ結果、ソ、聯邦、米國、英國及重慶政權ニ依リ提案セラレ千九百四十四年十月九日發表セラレタルモノ

(本提案ノ英文ハ千九百四十四年十月十一日附「モスコ、ニューズ」ヨリ之ヲ採リ「ストクホルム」電報等ニ依リ長短相補ヒタルモノナリ)

「國際聯合」ナル名稱ノ下ニ一ノ國際機構設立セラルベク其ノ憲章ハ左ノ提案ヲ具現スルニ必要ナル規定ヲ掲グベシ

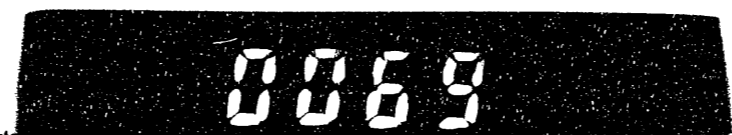
第一章 目的

本機構ノ目的ハ左ノ如クナルベシ

一、國際平和及安寧ヲ保持スルコト、右目的ノ爲メ平和ニ對スル脅威ノ防止及除去並ニ侵略行爲又ハ他ノ平和及安寧ヲ抑壓シ目的トスル效果的且集團的措置ヲ執ルコト及平和ノ侵害ニ至ルノ虞アル國際紛争ヲ平和的方法ニ依リ調整又ハ解決スルコト

二、各國間ノ友好關係ヲ發展セシメ且世界平和ヲ強化スベキ他ノ適當ナル措置ヲ執ルコト

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案



一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

- 三、各國間ノ經濟的、社會的及他ノ人道上ノ問題ノ解決ノ爲國際協力ヲ完成スルコト及
- 四、右共同目的ノ完成ノ爲各國ノ行動ヲ調整スベキ中心タルベキコト

第二章 原則

- 第一章ニ揭ゲタル目的ヲ遂行センガ爲本機構及其ノ締盟國ハ以下ノ原則ニ從ヒ行動スベシ
- 一、本機構ハ一切ノ平和愛好國ノ主權平等ノ原則ニ其ノ基礎ヲ置クモノトス
- 二、本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ハ締盟國全部ニ對シ締盟國タルノ地位ニ基ク權利及利益ヲ保障スル爲憲章ニ從ヒ負擔シタル義務ヲ履行スルコトヲ約ス
- 三、本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ハ其ノ紛争ヲ國際平和及安寧ヲ危殆ナラシメザルガ如キ平和的方法ニ依リ解決スベキモノトス
- 四、本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ハ其ノ國際關係ニ於テ本機構ノ目的ト兩立セザル如何ナル方法ニ於テモ脅威又ハ兵力ノ行使ヲ避クルモノトス
- 五、本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ハ本機構ガ憲章ノ規定ニ從ヒ執ルベキ如何ナル行動ニ於テモ之ニ對シ有ラユル援助ヲ與フルモノトス
- 六、本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ハ本機構ガ防衛的又ハ強制的行動ヲ執行中ナル如何ナル國家ニ對シテモ援助ヲ與フルコトヲ避クルモノトス

0030

本機構ハ國際平和及安寧保持ニ必要ナル限リ本機構ノ非締盟國ガ右原則ニ從ヒ行動スルコトヲ確實ナラシムベシ

第三章 締盟國

- 一切ノ平和愛好國ハ本機構ノ締盟國タリ得ベシ

第四章 主要機關

- 一、本機構ハ其ノ主要機關トシテ左記ヲ有スベシ
  - イ、總會
  - ロ、安全保障理事會
  - ハ、國際司法裁判所
  - ニ、事務局
- 二、本機構ハ必要ナルコトアルベキ補助機關ヲ有スベシ

第五章 總會

第一節 構成

本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ハ總會ノ構成員タルベク且憲章中ニ定メラルベキ數ノ代表者ヲ有スベシ

第二節 機能及權限

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

三

0031



一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

- 一、總會ハ軍備縮少及軍備ノ統制ニ關スル原則ヲ含ム國際平和及安寧保持ノ爲ノ協力ノ一般原則ヲ審議シ、本機構ノ締盟國ノ一國若ハ數國又ハ安全保障理事會ノ付託ニ係ル國際平和及安寧保持ニ關スル問題ヲ討議シ且右原則又ハ問題ニ關シ勸告ヲ爲スノ權利ヲ有スベシ此ノ種問題ニシテ行動ヲ必要トスルモノハ討議前又ハ討議後總會ハ之ヲ安全保障理事會ニ付託スベシ總會ハ安全保障理事會ニ於テ處理中ノ國際平和及安寧保持ニ關スル事項ニ關シテハ自發的ニ勸告ヲ爲スベカラズ
- 二、總會ハ安全保障理事會ノ勸告ニ基キ本機構ニ對シ新締盟國ヲ加入セシムルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ
- 三、總會ハ安全保障理事會ノ勸告ニ基キ同理事會ニ依リ防遏的又ハ強制的行動ヲ執ラレタル本機構ノ締盟國ニ對シ締盟國タル權利又ハ特權ノ行使ヲ停止スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ停止セラレタル權利又ハ特權ノ行使ハ安全保障理事會ノ議決ニ依リ回復セララルコトヲ得總會ハ安全保障理事會ノ勸告ニ基キ憲章中ニ掲ケタル原則ニ執拗ニ違背スル締盟國ヲ除名スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ
- 四、總會ハ安全保障理事會ノ非常任理事國及第九章ニ規定セララルル經濟及社會理事會ノ構成員ヲ選舉スベシ總會ハ安全保障理事會ノ勸告ニ基キ本機構ノ事務總長ヲ選舉スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ總會ハ國際司法裁判所裁判官ノ選舉ニ關シ裁判所規程ニ依リ付與セララルベキ機能ヲ行フベシ
- 五、總會ハ本機構ノ締盟國間ニ經費ヲ割當ツベク且本機構ノ豫算ヲ承認スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ
- 六、總會ハ政治的、經濟的及社會的分野ニ於ケル國際協力を促進シ且一般的福祉ヲ阻害スルノ虞アル

事態ヲ調整スルノ目的ヲ以テ調査ヲ開始シ且勸告ヲ爲スベシ

- 七、總會ハ國際的經濟、社會及他ノ専門的機關ト本機構トノ協定ニ從ヒ本機構ト聯繫セシメラレタル右機關ノ政策ヲ調整スル爲勸告ヲ爲スベシ
- 八、總會ハ安全保障理事會ノ年次及特別報告並ニ本機構ノ他ノ團體ヨリノ報告ヲ接受シ且審議スベシ

第三節 表決

- 一、各締盟國ハ總會ニ於テ一箇ノ表決權ヲ有スベシ
- 二、國際平和及安寧保持ニ關スル勸告、安全保障理事會ノ理事國ノ選舉、經濟及社會理事會ノ理事國ノ選舉、締盟國ノ加入、締盟國ノ權利及特權ノ行使ノ停止、締盟國ノ除名並ニ豫算問題ヲ含ム總會ノ重要ナル議決ハ出席投票國ノ三分ノ二ノ多數ニ依リ爲サルベシ
- 三分ノ二ノ多數ニ依リ議決セララルベキ問題ノ追加種目ノ決定ヲ含ム他ノ問題ニ付テハ總會ノ議決ハ單純過半数ノ表決ニ依リ爲サルベシ

第四節 手續

- 一、總會ハ定期的年次會議ヲ開キ且必要ニ應ジ特別會議ヲ開クベシ
- 二、總會ハ其ノ手續規則ヲ採擇シ且各會議毎ニ其ノ議長ヲ選舉スベシ
- 三、總會ハ其ノ機能遂行上必要ト認ムル團體及機關ヲ設立スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

第六章 安全保障理事會

第一節 構成

安全保障理事會ハ本機構ノ締盟國十一箇國ノ各一名ノ代表者ヲ以テ之ヲ組織スベシ  
 「ソヴェト」社會主義共和國聯邦、「アメリカ」合衆國、「グレートブリテン」及北部「アイルランド」聯  
 合王國、中華民國(編者註)並ニ將來「フランス」國ハ常任理事國タルベシ  
 總會ハ非常任理事國タルベキ六箇國ヲ選舉スベシ此等六箇國ハ二年ノ任期ヲ以テ選舉セラルベク三箇  
 國ハ毎年解任セラルベシ右諸國ハ引續キテハ再選ノ資格ナキモノトス非常任理事國ノ第一回選舉ニ於  
 テハ三箇國ハ一年ノ任期ヲ以テ三箇國ハ二年ノ任期ヲ以テ總會之ヲ選定スベシ

(註) 本提案中ノ「中華民國」トハ重慶政府ヲ呼ブ中華民國ヲ謂フ

第二節 主要機能及權限

- 一、本機構ニ依ル迅速且效果ノ行動ヲ確保スル爲本機構ノ締盟國ハ憲章ニ依リ安全保障理事會ニ對シ  
 國際平和及安寧保持ノ主要ナル責任ヲ負ハシムベク且前記責任ニ基キ此等ノ義務ヲ履行スル場合ニ  
 於テハ安全保障理事會ガ締盟國ノ名ニ於テ行動スベキコトニ同意スベシ
- 二、此等ノ義務ヲ履行スルニ當リ安全保障理事會ハ本機構ノ目的及原則ニ從ヒ行動スベシ
- 三、此等ノ義務ヲ履行スル爲安全保障理事會ニ付與セラレタル特定ノ權限ハ第八章ニ規定セララル

0034

四、本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ハ安全保障理事會ノ決定ヲ受諾シ且憲章ノ規定ニ從ヒ之ヲ履行スベキ義務  
 ヲ負フベシ

五、軍備ノ爲ニスル世界ノ人的及經濟的資源ノ消費ヲ最少ナラシメ以テ國際平和及安寧ノ樹立及保持  
 ヲ促進スル爲安全保障理事會ハ第八章第二節第九項ニ掲グル軍事委員會ノ援助ヲ得テ本機構ノ締盟  
 國ノ採擇ニ付スベキ軍備統制體系ヲ確立スル爲ノ計畫ヲ作成スル責任ヲ有スベシ

第三節 表決

(註) 安全保障理事會ニ於ケル表決手續ハ引續キ審議中ナリ

第四節 手續

- 一、安全保障理事會ハ繼續的ニ機能ヲ發揮シ得ル如ク組織セラルベク各理事國ハ本機構ノ本部ニ常時  
 代表セラルベシ同理事會ハ最も其ノ事業遂行ニ便ナリト判斷スル他ノ場所ニ於テ會議ヲ開催スルコ  
 トヲ得同理事會ハ定期的會議ヲ開催スベク同會議ニハ各理事國ハ其ノ希望ニ依リ政府閣員又ハ他ノ  
 特別代表者ニ依リ代表セラレ得ベシ
- 二、安全保障理事會ハ軍事委員會ノ地域的小委員會ヲ含ム、其ノ機能遂行上必要ト認ムル團體又ハ機  
 關ヲ設立スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ
- 三、安全保障理事會ハ其ノ議長選任方法ヲ含ム其ノ手續規則ヲ採擇スベシ

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

七

0035

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

四、本機構ノ締盟國ハ安全保障理事會ガ右締盟國ノ利害ニ特ニ影響アリト思考スルトキハ同理事會ニ付託セラレタル問題ノ討議ニ參加スベシ

五、安全保障理事會ニ議席ヲ有セザル本機構ノ締盟國及非締盟國ハ同理事會ノ審議中ナル紛争ノ當事國タル場合ニハ右紛争ニ關スル討議ニ參加スル様招請セラレベシ

第七章 國際司法裁判所

一、本機構ノ主要司法機關ヲ構成スベキ國際司法裁判所設置セラレベシ

二、裁判所ハ本機構ノ憲章ニ附屬シ且其ノ一部ヲ成スベキ規程ニ從ヒ構成セラレ且機能ヲ發揮スベシ

三、國際司法裁判所規程ハ(イ)望マシキ修正ヲ加ヘ效力ヲ存續セシメラルル常設國際司法裁判所規程又ハ(ロ)常設國際司法裁判所規程ヲ基礎トシ準備セラレタル新規程ノ何レカタルベシ

四、本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ハ當然國際司法裁判所規程ノ當事國タルベシ

五、本機構ノ非締盟國ガ國際司法裁判所規程ノ當事國タリ得ベキ條件ハ各場合ニ付安全保障理事會ノ勸告ニ基キ總會之ヲ決定スベシ

第八章 侵略ノ防止及抑壓ヲ含ム國際平和及安寧保持ノ爲ノ措置

第一節 紛争ノ平和的解決

一、安全保障理事會ハ紛争又ハ各國間ノ軋轢ニ至リ若ハ紛争ヲ惹起スベキ事態ヲ、其ノ繼續ガ國際平和及安寧保持ヲ危殆ナラシムルノ虞アリヤ否ヤ決定スル爲審査スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ

二、本機構ノ締盟國タルト否ト問ハズ何レノ國モ右紛争又ハ事態ニ付總會又ハ安全保障理事會ノ注意ヲ喚起スルコトヲ得

三、紛争當事國ハ紛争ノ繼續ガ國際平和及安寧保持ヲ危殆ナラシムルノ虞アル場合ニハ先ヅ外交交渉、居中調停、調停、仲裁裁判若ハ司法的解決又ハ其ノ選擇ニ係ル他ノ平和的手段ニ依リ之ガ解決ヲ計ルノ義務ヲ負フベシ安全保障理事會ハ紛争當事國ニ對シ右手段ニ依リ紛争ヲ解決スルコトヲ要請スベシ

四、前記第三項ニ掲グル性質ノ紛争當事國ガ同項所定ノ方法ニ依リ紛争ヲ解決スルコト能ハザルトキハ當該紛争當事國ハ之ヲ安全保障理事會ニ付託スル義務ヲ負フベシ安全保障理事會ハ各場合ニ付當該紛争ノ繼續ガ事實國際平和及安寧保持ヲ危殆ナラシムルノ虞アリヤ否ヤ、從テ同理事會ガ之ヲ處理スベキヤ否ヤ且之ヲ處理スベキモノトセバ第五項ノ行動ヲ執ルベキヤ否ヤヲ決定スベシ

五、安全保障理事會ハ第三項ニ掲グル性質ノ紛争ノ如何ナル段階ニ於テモ之ガ調整ニ關スル適當ナル手續又ハ方法ヲ勸告スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ

六、法的紛争ハ通常國際司法裁判所ニ付託セラレベシ安全保障理事會ハ他ノ紛争ニ關聯スル法律上ノ問題ニ關シ同裁判所ノ意見ヲ求ムルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

九



七、第一節第一項乃至第六項ノ規定ハ國際法上專ラ關係國ノ管轄ニ屬スル事項ニ付生ジタル事態又ハ紛争ニハ之ヲ適用セズ

第二節 平和ニ對スル脅威又ハ侵略行為ノ決定及之ニ關スル行動

一、安全保障理事會ハ第一節第三項所定ノ手續ニ依リ又ハ第一節第五項ニ基ク勸告ニ依リ紛争ヲ解決スルコト能ハズシテ國際平和及安寧保持ヲ脅威スルモノト認ムルトキハ本機構ノ目的及原則ニ從ヒ國際平和及安寧保持ノ爲必要ナル措置ヲ執ルベシ

二、一般ニ安全保障理事會ハ平和ニ對スル脅威、平和ノ侵害又ハ侵略行為ノ存否ヲ決定シ竝ニ平和及安寧ヲ保持シ又ハ回復スル爲執ルベキ措置ヲ勸告シ又ハ決定スベシ

三、安全保障理事會ハ其ノ決定ヲ有效ナラシムル爲執ルベキ外交的、經濟的又ハ他ノ兵力行使ニ至ラザル措置ヲ決定シ且本機構ノ締盟國ニ對シ右措置ノ適用ヲ要請スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ右措置ハ鐵道、船舶、航空機、郵便、電信、「ラジオ」及他ノ交通機關ノ全面的又ハ部分的遮斷竝ニ外交的及經濟的關係ノ斷絶ヲ含ムコトヲ得

四、安全保障理事會ハ右措置ヲ不充分ナリト認ムルトキハ國際平和及安寧ヲ保持シ又ハ回復スル爲必要ナル空軍、海軍又ハ陸上軍ニ依リ行動ヲ執ルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベシ右行動ハ本機構ノ締盟國ノ空軍、海軍又ハ陸上軍ニ依リ示威、封鎖及他ノ行動ヲ含ムコトヲ得

五、本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ガ國際平和及安寧保持ニ貢獻スル爲締盟國ハ安全保障理事會ニ對シ其ノ要請ニ基キ且締盟國間ニ締結セラレキ特別協定ニ依リ國際平和及安寧ヲ保持スル目的ノ爲ニ必要ナル兵力、便益及援助ヲ利用セシムルコトヲ約ス右協定ハ提供セラレキ兵力ノ數量及種類竝ニ便益及援助ノ性質ヲ規定スベシ特別協定ハ成ルベク速ニ締結セラレベク而シテ各場合ニ付安全保障理事會ノ承認及各國ノ憲法上ノ手續ニ依リ締約國ノ批准ヲ受クベシ

六、本機構ガ緊急ナル軍事措置ヲ執ルコトヲ可能ナラシムル爲本機構ノ締盟國ハ共同國際強制行動ノ爲ノ國家空軍部隊ヲ直ニ利用シ得ル様保持スベシ此等部隊ノ兵力及裝備ノ程度竝ニ其ノ共同行動ノ計畫ハ前記第五項ニ掲グル特別協定ノ規定スル限界内ニ於テ軍事委員會ノ援助ヲ受ケ安全保障理事會之ヲ決定スベシ

七、國際平和及安寧保持ノ爲安全保障理事會ノ決定ヲ執行スルニ要スル行動ハ安全保障理事會ノ決定スル所ニ依リ本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國協同シ又ハ締盟國ノ一部之ヲ行フベシ右義務ハ本機構ノ締盟國ノ自ラノ行動ニ依リ且其ノ加盟セル適當ナル專門的機構及機關ノ行動ヲ通シ履行セラルベシ

八、兵力適用ノ計畫ハ下記第九項ニ掲グル軍事委員會ノ援助ヲ受ケ安全保障理事會之ヲ作成スベシ

九、一ノ軍事委員會設立セラレベク其ノ機能ハ國際平和及安寧保持ノ爲ノ安全保障理事會ノ軍事的要求、同理事會ノ利用シ得ベキ兵力ノ使用及統率、軍備ノ統制竝ニ可能ナル軍備縮少ニ關スル一切ノ

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

一一

問題ニ付安全保障理事會ニ意見ヲ具申シ且之ヲ援助スルコトタルベシ右委員會ハ安全保障理事會ノ下ニ於テ同理事會ノ利用シ得ベキ兵力ノ作戰的指揮ノ責任ズベシ右委員會ハ安全保障理事會ノ常任理事國ノ參謀總長又ハ其ノ代表者ヲ以テ組織セラルベシ右委員會ニ當時代表セラレザル締盟國ハ同委員會ノ責任ヲ有效ニ遂行スル爲之ヲ同委員會ノ事業ニ參加セシムル要アルトキハ同委員會ト聯合セシムル爲之ニ依リ招請セラルベシ兵力ノ統率ニ關スル問題ハ追テ作成セラルベシ

十、本機構ノ締盟國ハ安全保障理事會ニ依リ決定セラルル措置ヲ執行スルニ際シ相互援助ノ供與ニ協力スベシ

十一、各國ハ本機構ノ締盟國タルト否ト問ハズ安全保障理事會ニ依リ決定セラルル措置ノ執行ヨリ生ズル特別ナル經濟問題ニ直面スルトキハ同問題ノ解決ニ關シ安全保障理事會ト協議スル權利ヲ有スベシ

第三節 地域の取極

一、憲章ハ國際平和及安寧保持ニ關スル問題ニシテ地域の行動ニ適切ナルモノヲ處理スベキ地域の取極又ハ機關ノ存在ヲ妨グルコトナカルベシ但シ右取極又ハ機關及其ノ行動ハ本機構ノ目的及原則ニ一致スルモノナルコトヲ要ス安全保障理事會ハ關係國ノ發議ニ基キ又ハ同理事會ノ付託ニ依リ右地域の取極ヲ通ジ又ハ右地域の機關ニ依ル地方の紛争ノ解決ヲ助長スベシ

二、安全保障理事會ハ適當ナル場合其ノ權限ニ屬スル強制行動ノ爲右取極又ハ機關ヲ利用スベシ但シ強制行動ハ安全保障理事會ノ許可ナクシテハ地域の取極ニ基キ又ハ地域の機關ニ依リ執ララルコトナカルベシ

三、安全保障理事會ハ地域の取極ニ基キ又ハ地域の機關ニ依リ國際平和及安寧保持ノ爲執行セラレ又ハ考慮中ノ行動ニ關シ常時完全ニ通報セラルベシ

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第九章 各國間ノ經濟的及社會的協力ノ爲ノ取極

第一節 目的及關係

一、各國間ノ平和的且友好的關係ニ必要ナル安定及福祉ノ條件ヲ招來センガ爲本機構ハ各國間ノ經濟的、社會的及他ノ人道上一ノ問題ノ解決ヲ容易ナラシメ且人權及基本自由ノ尊重ヲ促進スベシ右機能遂行ノ責任ハ總會ニ而シテ總會ノ權限ノ下ニ經濟及社會理事會ニ歸屬セシメラルベシ

二、各種専門ナル經濟的、社會的並ニ他ノ機構及機關ハ其ノ規程ノ定ムル所ニ從ヒ各自ノ分野ニ於テ責任ヲ有ス右各機構又ハ機關ハ經濟及社會理事會ト専門的機構又ハ機關ノ當該官憲トノ協定ニ依リ總會ノ承認ヲ條件トシテ決定セラルベキ條項ニ基キ本機構ト聯繫セシメラルベシ

第二節 經濟及社會理事會ノ構成及表決

經濟及社會理事會ハ本機構ノ締盟國十八箇國ノ代表者ヲ以テ之ヲ組織スベシ右目的ノ爲代表セラルベ

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案

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キ國ハ三年ノ期間ヲ以テ總會之ヲ選舉スベシ  
 右各國ハ各一名ノ代表者ヲ有スベシ、右代表者ハ各一箇ノ表決權ヲ有スベシ、經濟及社會理事會ノ議決ハ  
 出席投票國ノ單純過半数ニ依ルベシ

第二節 經濟及社會理事會ノ機能及權限

經濟及社會理事會ハ左ノ權限ヲ有スベシ

- (イ) 其ノ機能ノ範圍内ニ於テ總會ノ勸告ヲ履行スルコト
- (ロ) 各國間ノ經濟的、社會的及他ノ人道上面ノ問題ニ關シ自發的ニ勸告ヲ爲スコト
- (ハ) 本機構ト聯繫セシメラレタル經濟的、社會的及他ノ機構又ハ機關ノ報告ヲ接受シ及審議シ並ニ右  
 機構若ハ機關トノ協議又ハ之ニ對スル勸告ニ依リ其ノ活動ヲ調整スルコトヲ得
- (ニ) 右專門的機構又ハ機關ニ勸告スル目的ヲ以テ關係機構又ハ機關ノ行政豫算ヲ審査スルコト
- (ホ) 事務總長ガ安全保障理事會ニ對シ情報ヲ提供スルコトヲ可能ナラシムルコト
- (ト) 安全保障理事會ノ要請ニ基キ之ヲ援助スルコト
- (ハ) 總會ニ依リ之ニ委託セララルコトアルベキ他ノ機能ヲ其ノ權限ノ一般範圍内ニ於テ行フコト

第四節 經濟及社會理事會ノ組織及手續

一、經濟及社會理事會ハ經濟委員會、社會委員會及必要ナル他ノ委員會ヲ設立スベシ此等委員會ハ專

- 門家ヲ以テ之ヲ組織スベシ本機構ノ事務局ノ一部ヲ構成スベキ常任職員設ケラルベシ
- 二、經濟及社會理事會ハ專門的機構又ハ機關ノ代表者ガ同理事會及其ノ設立スル委員會ノ議事ニ表決  
 權ヲ付シテ參加スルガ如キ適當ナル取極ヲ作成スベシ
- 三、經濟及社會理事會ハ其ノ手續規則及其ノ議長選任ノ方法ヲ採擇スベシ

第十章 事務局

- 一、事務總長及必要ナル職員ヨリ成ル事務局設ケラルベシ事務總長ハ本機構ノ首席行政官タルベシ事  
 務總長ハ憲章ニ定メラルベキ任期及條件ヲ以テ安全保障理事會ノ勸告ニ基キ總會之ヲ選舉スベシ
- 二、事務總長ハ總會、安全保障理事會並ニ經濟及社會理事會ノ一切ノ會議ニ於テ其ノ資格ニ於テ行動  
 スベク且本機構ノ事業ニ關シ總會ニ年次報告ヲ爲スベシ
- 三、事務總長ハ國際平和及安寧ヲ脅威スルノ虞アリト認ムル問題ニ付安全保障理事會ノ注意ヲ喚起ス  
 ルノ權利ヲ有スベシ

第十一章 改正

憲章ノ改正ハ總會構成員ノ三分ノ二ノ多數ノ表決ニ依リ採擇セラレ並ニ安全保障理事會ノ常任理事國  
 タル本機構ノ締盟各國及本機構ノ他ノ締盟國ノ過半数ニ依リ其ノ各自ノ憲法上ノ手續ニ依リ批准セラ  
 レタルトキ本機構ノ一切ノ締盟國ニ對シ效力ヲ生ズベシ



第十二章 經過的取極

一、第八章第二節第五項ニ掲グル特別協定ノ效力發生ニ至ル迄及千九百四十三年十月三十日「モスコ  
 一」ニ於テ署名セラレタル四國宣言第五項ノ規定ニ依リ同宣言ノ當事國ハ國際平和及安寧保持ノ目  
 的ノ爲必要ナルコトアルベキ共同行動ヲ本機構ノ名ニ於テ執ルノ目的ヲ以テ相互ニ且必要アルトキ  
 ハ本機構ノ他ノ締盟國ト協議スベシ

二、憲章ノ規定ハ其ノ行動ニ付責任ヲ有スル政府ガ今次戰爭ノ結果トシテ敵國ニ關シ執リ又ハ認許ス  
 ベキ行動ヲ妨グズ

(註 第六章ニ掲グル安全保障委員會ニ於ケル表決手續ノ問題ノ外ニ數箇ノ他ノ問題ハ引續キ審議中  
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annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

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

#### CHAPTER XI

##### AMENDMENTS

Amendments of the Charter should come into force for all members of the organization, 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 the members of the organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the organization.

#### CHAPTER XII

##### TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Pending the coming into force of the special agreement or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, Paragraph 5, and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of the Four Nations Declaration signed at Moscow, on October 30, 1943, the states which are parties to that Declaration should consult with one another and, as occasion arises, with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

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2. No provision of the Charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to the enemy states as a result of the present war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

Note: It is pointed that in addition to the question of voting procedure in the Security Council referred to in Chapter VI, several other questions are still under consideration.

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should be taken by a simple majority vote of those present and voting.

Section C

Functions and Powers of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council should be empowered:

- (a) to carry out, within the scope of its functions, the recommendations of the General Assembly;
- (b) to make recommendations on its own initiative with respect to the international economic, social and other humanitarian matters;
- (c) to receive and consider reports from the economic, social and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the organization and to coordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;
- (d) to examine the administrative budgets of such specialized organizations or agencies with a view to making recommendations to the organizations or agencies concerned;
- (e) to enable the Secretary-General to provide information to the Security Council;
- (f) to assist the Security Council upon its request; and
- (g) to perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

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Section D

Organization and Procedure of the Economic and Social Council

1. The Economic and Social Council should set up an economic commission, a social commission and such other commissions as may be required. These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the Secretariat of the organization.
2. The Economic and Social Council should make suitable arrangements for the representatives of specialized organizations or agencies to participate without vote in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it.
3. The Economic and Social Council should adopt its own rules of procedure and the method of selecting its President.

CHAPTER X

THE SECRETARIAT

1. There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as may be required. The Secretary-General should be the Chief Administrative officer of the organization. He should be elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter.
2. The Secretary-General should act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, and of the Economic and Social Council and should make an

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Section C

Regional Arrangements

1. Nothing in the Charter should preclude 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 such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization. The Security Council should encourage the settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.
2. The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for the enforcement action under its authority, but no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council.
3. The Security Council should at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX  
ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Section A

Purpose and Relationship

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and

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- well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the organization should facilitate the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in an Economic and Social Council.
2. The various specialized economic, social and other organizations and agencies would have the responsibilities in their respective fields as defined in their statutes. Each such organization or agency should be brought into relationship with the organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organizations or agencies, subject to approval by the General Assembly.

Section B

Composition and Voting of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council should consist of the representatives of eighteen members of the organization. The states to be represented for this purpose should be elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years.

Each such state should have one representative, who should have one vote. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

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- an agreement or agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. A special agreement or agreements should be negotiated as soon as possible, and should, in each case, be subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.
6. In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the organization, there should be held immediately available by the members of the organization National Air Force contingents for the combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should be determined by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Paragraph 5 above.
  7. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by all the members of the organization in cooperation or by some of them as the Security Council may determine. This undertaking should be carried out by the members of the organization by their own action and through the actions of the appropriate specialized organizations and agencies of which they are members.
  8. Plans for the application of armed forces should be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Paragraph 9 below.

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9. There should be established a military staff committee, the functions of which should be to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments, and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. The Committee should be composed of the chiefs of staff of the Permanent Members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the organization not permanently represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. The questions of command of armed forces should be worked out subsequently.
10. The members of the organization should join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.
11. Any state, whether a member of the organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the measures which have been decided upon by the Security Council should have the right to consult the Security Council in regard to the solution of these problems.

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refer it to the Security Council. The Security Council should in each case decide whether or not the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under Paragraph 5.

5. The Security Council should be empowered at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.
6. Justiciable disputes should normally be referred to the International Court of Justice. The Security Council should be empowered to refer to the Court for advice on legal questions connected with other disputes.
7. The provisions of Paragraphs 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to any situation or dispute arising out of matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the states concerned.

#### Section B

##### Determination of Threats to Peace or Acts of Aggression and Action with respect Thereto

1. Should the Security Council deem that the failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in Paragraph 3 of Section A or in accordance with its recommendations made under Paragraph 5 of Section A constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance

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of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. In general, the Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.
3. The Security Council should be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic or other measures not involving the use of armed forces should be employed to give effect to its decisions and to call upon the members of the organization to apply such measures. Such measures may include a complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.
4. Should the Security Council consider such measures to be inadequate, it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval 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 the members of the organization.
5. In order that all members of the organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves, armed forces, facilities and assistance necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such

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ganization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute.

#### CHAPTER VII

##### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. There should be an International Court of Justice which should constitute the principal judicial organ of the organization.
2. The Court should be constituted and should function in accordance with the Statute which should be annexed to and form a part of the Charter of the organization.
3. The Statute of the International Court of Justice should be either (a) the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, continued in force with such modifications as may be desirable or (b) a new Statute in the preparation of which the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice should be used as a basis.
4. All members of the organization should ipso facto be parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
5. The conditions under which the states not the members of the organization may become the parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice should be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

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#### CHAPTE VIII

##### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

##### Section A

##### Pacific Settlement of Disputes

1. The Security Council should be empowered to investigate any dispute or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.
2. Any state, whether a member of the organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council.
3. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, should obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council should call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.
4. If nevertheless the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Paragraph, they should obligate themselves to

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- ganization, the members of the organization should, by the Charter, confer on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf.
2. In discharging these duties the Security Council should act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization.
  3. The specific powers conferred on the Security Council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.
  4. All members of the organization should obligate themselves to accept the decisions of the Security Council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.
  5. In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments, the Security Council, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, Paragraph 9, should have the responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments for submission to the members of the organization.

Section C

Voting

(Note: The voting procedure in the Security Council is still under consideration.)

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Section D

Procedure

1. The Security Council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously and each state member of the Security Council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.  
There should be periodic meetings at which each state member of the Security Council could, if it so desired, be represented by a member of the government or some other special representative.
2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions, including Regional Sub-committees of the Military Staff Committee.
3. The Security Council should adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
4. Any member of the organization should participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the Security Council considers that the interests of that member of the organization are especially affected.
5. Any member of the organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any state not a member of the or-

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8. The General Assembly should receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council and reports from other bodies of the organization.

#### Section C

##### Voting

1. Each member of the organization should have one vote in the General Assembly.
2. Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of the members of the Security Council; election of members of the Economic and Social Council; admission of members; suspension of the exercise of the rights and privileges of members and expulsion of members and budgetary questions should be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

On other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, the decisions of the General Assembly should be made by a simple majority vote.

#### Section D

##### Procedure

1. The General Assembly should meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as the occasion may require.

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2. The General Assembly should adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its President for each session.
3. The General Assembly should be empowered to set up such bodies and agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

#### CHAPTER VI

#### THE SECURITY COUNCIL

##### Section A

##### Composition

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the organization.

The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of China and, in due course, France should have permanent seats.

The General Assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats. These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for re-election. In the first election of the Non-Permanent members, three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

##### Section B

##### Principal Functions and Powers

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the or-

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the General Assembly and should have the number of representatives to be specified in the Charter.

Section B

Functions and Powers

1. The General Assembly should have the right to consider general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, to discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the organizations or by the Security Council, and to make recommendations with regard to any such principles or questions. Any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after the discussion. The General Assembly should not on its own initiative make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council.
2. The General Assembly should be empowered to admit new members to the organization upon the recommendation of the Security Council.
3. The General Assembly should, upon the recommendation of the Security Council, be empowered to suspend from the exercise of any rights or privileges of membership any member of the organization against which preventive or

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- enforcement action shall have been taken by the Security Council. The exercise of the rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored by the decision of the Security Council. The General Assembly should be empowered, upon the recommendation of the Security Council, to expel from the organization any member of the organization which persistently violates the principles contained in the Charter.
4. The General Assembly should elect Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council provided for in Chapter IX. It should be empowered to elect, upon the recommendation of the Security Council, a Secretary General of the organization. It should perform such functions in relation to the election of judges of the International Court of Justice as may be conferred upon it by the Statute of the Court.
  5. The General Assembly should apportion the expenses among the members of the organization and should be empowered to approve the budgets of the organization.
  6. The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in political, economic and social fields and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare.
  7. The General Assembly should make recommendations for the coordination of the policies of international economic, social and other specialized agencies brought into relation with the organization in accordance with the agreements between such agencies and the organization.

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3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and
4. To afford a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

#### CHAPTER II PRINCIPLES

In pursuit of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I, the organization and its member should act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.
2. All members of the organization shall undertake, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.
3. All members of the organization shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.
4. All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization.
5. All members of the organization shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.
6. All members of the organization shall refrain from giving

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assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the organization.  
The organization should ensure that the states which are not members of the organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

#### CHAPTER III MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the organization should be open to all peace-loving states.

#### CHAPTER IV PRINCIPAL ORGANS

1. The organization should have as its principal organs:
  - a. General Assembly;
  - b. Security Council;
  - c. International Court of Justice; and
  - d. Secretariat.
2. The organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

#### CHAPTER V GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### Section A

##### Composition

All members of the organization should be the members of

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PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
A GENERAL INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATION

Recommended by the Delegations of the Soviet Union,  
the United States, the United Kingdom and China follow-  
ing the Dumbarton Oaks Conference

Announced October 9, 1944.

There should be established an international organization under the title of "The United Nations", the Chapter of which should contain provisions necessary to give effect to the proposals which follow:

CHAPTER I  
PURPOSES

The purposes of the organization should be:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective and collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, and to bring about by peaceful means the adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

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MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

COLLECTION DES TRAITES

EXTRA N° 18.

(Le 12 décembre 1944.)

PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
A GENERAL INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATION.

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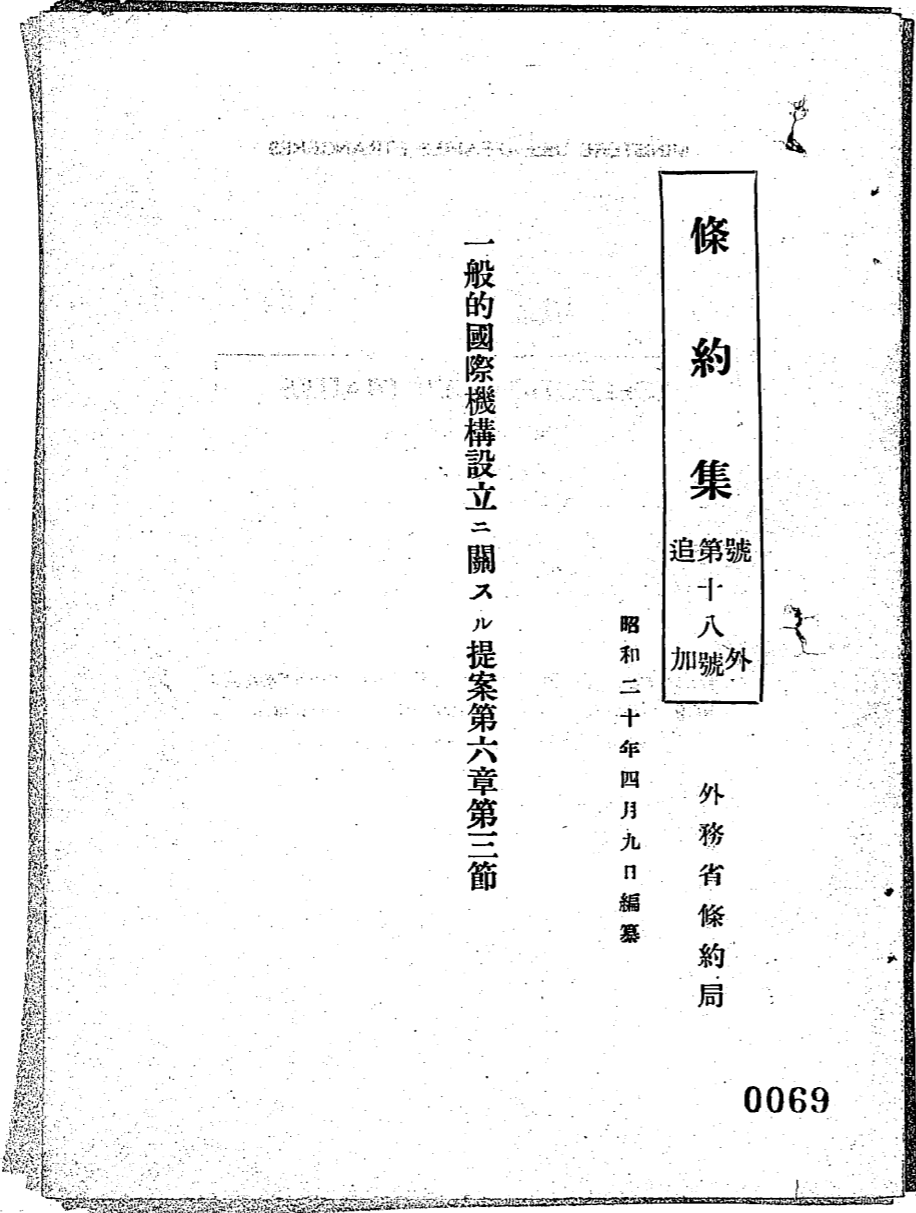
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條約集

追第號  
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外務省條約局

昭和二十年四月九日編纂

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案第六章第三節

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(假譯)

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案第六章第三節

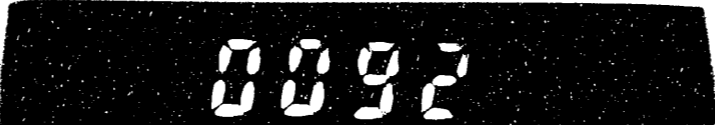
(本假譯ノ英文ハ千九百四十五年三月五日附米國政府「アルティメトゥム」之ヲ採リタリ)

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第三節 表決

- 一、安全保障理事會ノ各理事國ハ一箇ノ表決權ヲ有スベシ
- 二、手續事項ニ關スル安全保障理事會ノ議決ハ理事國七箇國ノ贊成投票ニ依リ爲サルベシ
- 三、一切ノ他ノ事項ニ關スル安全保障理事會ノ議決ハ常任理事國一致ノ表決ヲ含ム理事國七箇國ノ贊成投票ニ依リ爲サルベシ但シ第八章第一節及第八章第三節第一項後段ニ基ク議決ニ際シ紛爭當事國ハ表決ニ參加スルコトヲ得ズ

一般的國際機構設立ニ關スル提案第六章第三節



(18 bis)

CHAPTER VI, SECTION C OF THE PROPOSALS  
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

*Made public March 5, 1945.*

Section C

Voting

1. Each member of the Security Council should have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring vote of permanent members, provided that, in decisions under Chapter VIII, Section A and under the second sentence of paragraph 1 of Chapter VIII, Section C, a party to a dispute should abstain from voting.

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COLLECTION DES TRAITES

EXTRA N° 18.

SUPPLEMENT

(Le 9 avril 1945.)

CHAPTER VI, SECTION C OF THE PROPOSALS  
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

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一般的国際機構の設立に関する提案

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条約局(仮訳)

一般的国際機構の設立に関する提案

「国際連合」の名稱の下に一の国際機構を設立するものとし、その憲章は次に掲げる提案に効力を与えるのに必要な規定を含むものとする。

第一章 目的

この機構の目的は、次のごおりとするものとする。

- 1 国際の平和及び安全を維持すること。そのために平和に対する脅威の防止及び除去と侵略行為その他の平和の破壊の鎮圧のため有効な集団措置をとること並びに平和を破壊するに至る虞のある国際的の紛争の調整又は解決を平和的手段によつて実現すること。
- 2 諸国間の友好関係を発展させること並びに世界平和を強化するために他の適当な措置をとること。
- 3 経済的、社会的及びその他の人道的国際問題の解決に国際協力を達成すること。
- 4 これらの共通の目的の達成に当つて諸国の行動を調和するための中心を提供すること。

第二章 原則

第一章に掲げる目的を達成するに当つては、この機構及びその加盟国は次の原則に従つて行動するものとする。

- 1 この機構は、すべての平和愛好国の主権平等の原則に基礎をおく。
- 2 この機構のすべての加盟国は、この機構の加盟国の地位から生ずる権利及び利益を加盟国のすべてに保障するた

めに、憲章に従つて負つてゐる義務を履行することを約束する。

3 この機構のすべての加盟国は、その紛争を平和的手段によつて国際の平和及び安全を危くしないように解決しなければならぬ。

4 この機構のすべての加盟国は、その国際関係において、武力による威嚇又は武力の行使でこの機構の目的と兩立しない方法によるものを慎まなければならない。

5 この機構のすべての加盟国は、この機構が憲章の規定に従つてとるいかなる行動についてもこの機構にあらゆる援助を与えなければならない。

6 この機構のすべての加盟国は、この機構がとつてゐる防止行動又は強制行動の対象となつてゐるいかなる国に対しても援助の供与を慎まなければならない。

この機構は、その加盟国でない国が、国際の平和及び安全の維持に必要な限り、これらの原則に従つて行動することを確保するものとする。

第三章 加盟国の地位

1 この機構の加盟国の地位は、すべての平和愛好国に開放されてゐるものとする。

第四章 主要機関

1 この機構は、その主要機関として次のものを有するものとする。

a 一の総会

b 一の安全保障理事会

c 一の国際司法裁判所

d 一の事務局

2 この機構は、必要と認められる補助機関を有するものとする。

第五章 総会

A 款 構成

この機構のすべての加盟国は、総会の構成国であり、且つ、憲章に明記する数の代表者を有するものとする。

B 款 任務及び権限

1 総会は、国際の平和及び安全の維持についての協力に関する一般原則を、軍備縮少及び軍備規制を律する原則を含めて、審議し、この機構の一又は二以上の加盟国、若しくは安全保障理事会によつて総会に付託される国際の平和及び安全の維持に関するいかなる問題も討議し、並びに、このような原則又は問題に関し勧告をする権利を有するものとする。このような問題で行動を必要とするものは、討議の前又は後に、総会によつて安全保障理事会に付託されるものとする。

総会は、安全保障理事会が取り扱つてゐる国際の平和及び安全の維持に関するいすれの事項に関しても自己の発意によつて勧告を行つてはならない。

2 総会は、安全保障理事会の勧告に基いてこの機構の新加盟国を承認する権限を与えられるものとする。

3 総会は、安全保障理事会がとる防止行動又は強制行動の対象となつてゐるこの機構の加盟国が加盟国の権利又は特権を行使することを停止する権限を安全保障理事会の勧告に基いて与えられるものとする。このようにして停止

された権利及び特権の行使は、安全保障理事会の決定によつて回復することができる。総会は、憲章に掲げる原則に執ように違反するこの機構の加盟国をこの機構から除名する権限を安全保障理事会の勧告に基いて、与えられるものとする。

四

- 4 総会は、安全保障理事会の非常任理事国及び第九章に規定する経済社会理事会の理事国を選挙するものとする。総会は、安全保障理事会の勧告に基いて、この機構の事務総長を選挙する権限を与えられるものとする。総会は、国際司法裁判所裁判官の選挙に関し、裁判所の規程が付与する任務を遂行するものとする。
- 5 総会は、この機構の加盟国に経費を割り当てるものとし、且つ、この機構の予算を承認する権限を与えられるものとする。
- 6 総会は、政治的、経済的及び社会的分野における国際協力を促進し且つ一般的福祉を害する虞のある事態を調整する目的で、研究を發議し、及び勧告をするものとする。
- 7 総会は、経済的、社会的その他の国際的専門機関でこの機構と機関との間の協定に従つてこの機構と関係をもたされるものの政策を調整するために勧告をするものとする。
- 8 総会は、安全保障理事会から年次及び特別報告をまたこの機構のその他の機関から報告を受け、これを審議するものとする。

#### C 款 表決

- 1 この機構の各加盟国は、総会において一個の投票権を有するものとする。
- 2 国際の平和及び安全の維持に関する勧告、安全保障理事会理事国の選挙、経済社会理事会理事国の選挙、加盟国

の承認、加盟国の権利及び特権の行使の停止及び加盟国の除名、並びに予算問題を含む総会の重要な決定は、出席し且つ投票するものの三分の二の多数によつて行ふものとする。その他の問題に関しては、三分の二の多数によつて決定されるべき問題の新たな部類の決定を含めて、総会の決議は、単純多数決によつて行われるものとする。

#### D 款 手続

- 1 総会は、年次通常会期として、また、必要がある場合に特別会期として会合するものとする。
- 2 総会は、その手続規則を採択し、且つ、その議長を会期ごとに選挙するものとする。
- 3 総会は、その任務の遂行に必要なと認める諸機関を設ける権限を与えられるものとする。

#### 第六章 安全保障理事会

##### A 款 構成

安全保障理事会は、この機構の十一の加盟国の各々の代表者一人で構成するものとする。アメリカ合衆国、グレート・ブリテン及び北部アイルランド連合王国、ソヴィエト社会主義共和国連邦、中華国民及び、適当な段階を経て、仏国の代表者は、常任理事国の議席を有するものとする。総会は、非常任理事国の議席を占める六国を選挙するものとする。これら六国は、二年の任期で選挙され、毎年三国が解任されるものとする。これらの国は、直には再選される資格がないものとする。非常任理事国の第一回選挙では、総会は、一年の任期で三国を、二年の任期で三国を選挙するものとする。

##### B 款 主要な任務及び権限

- 1 この機構の迅速且つ有効な行動を確保するために、この機構の加盟国は、国際の平和及び安全の維持に関する主

五



要な責任を安全保障理事会に負わせるものとし、且つ、安全保障理事会がこの責任に基く義務を果すに当つて加盟国に代つて行動することに同意するものとする。

- 2 前記の義務を果すに当つては、安全保障理事会は、この機構の目的及び原則に従つて行動するものとする。
- 3 前記の義務を果すために安全保障理事会に与えられる特定の権限は、第八章で定める。
- 4 この機構のすべての加盟国は、安全保障理事会の決定を憲章の規定に従つて受諾し且つ履行する義務を負うものとする。
- 5 世界の人的及び経済的資源を軍備のために転用することを最も少くして、国際の平和及び安全の確立及び維持を促進する目的で、安全保障理事会は、この機構の加盟国に提出するため軍備規制の方式を確立する計画を作成する責任を第八章、B款、第9項に掲げる軍事参謀委員会の援助を得て、負うものとする。

C款 表決

(注)安全保障理事会の表決手続の問題は、なお審議中である。

D款 手続

- 1 安全保障理事会は、継続して任務を行うことができるように組織するものとし、且つ、安全保障理事会の各理事国は、この機構の本部に常に代表者をおくものとする。安全保障理事会は、その事業を最も容易にするに認められる他の場所で、会議を開くことができる。安全保障理事会の各理事国が、希望すれば、閣員又はその他の特別の代表者によつて代表されることができる定期会議を開くものとする。
- 2 安全保障理事会は、軍事参謀委員会の地域的分科委員会を含み、その任務の遂行に必要なと認める諸機関を設ける

権限を与えられるものとする。

- 3 安全保障理事会は、議長を選定する方法を含むその手続規則を採択するものとする。
- 4 この機構のいすれの加盟国も、安全保障理事会が、この加盟国の利害に特に影響があるに認めるときはいつでも、安全保障理事会に付託された問題の討議に参加するものとする。
- 5 安全保障理事会に議席を有しないこの機構のいすれかの加盟国及びこの機構の加盟国でないいすれかの国は、安全保障理事会の審議中の紛争の当事国であるときは、この紛争に関する討議に参加するよう招請されるものとする。

第七章 国際司法裁判所

- 1 この機構の主要な司法機関を構成すべき国際司法裁判所をおくものとする。
- 2 この裁判所は、この機構の憲章に附属し且つその一部となるべき規程に従つて構成され且つ任務を行うものとする。
- 3 国際司法裁判所の規程は、必要な修正を付して引続き効力を有する常設国際司法裁判所の規程又は常設国際司法裁判所の規程を、作成に当り、基礎として使用する新しい規程のいすれかであるものとする。
- 4 この機構のすべての加盟国は、当然に、国際司法裁判所の規程の当事国となるものとする。
- 5 この機構の加盟国でない国が国際司法裁判所の規程の当事国となることができる条件は、安全保障理事会の勧告に基いて総会が各場合に決定するものとする。

第八章 侵略の防止及び鎮圧を含む国際の平和と安全の維持のための規定



A 款 紛争の平和的解決

- 1 安全保障理事会は、いかなる紛争についても、国際的摩擦に導き又は紛争を発生させる虞のあるいかなる事態についても、その継続が国際の平和及び安全の維持を危くする虞があるかどうかを決定するために調査する権限を与えられるものとする。
- 2 この機構の加盟国であるかどうかを問わず、いずれの国も、このようにすれの紛争又は事態についても総会又は安全保障理事会の注意を促すことができる。
- 3 いかなる紛争でもその継続が国際の平和及び安全の維持を危くする虞のあるものについては、その当事者は、まず第一に、交渉、仲介、調停、仲裁裁判、又は司法的解決又はその他当事者が選ぶ平和的手段による解決を求める義務を負うものとする。安全保障理事会は、当事者に対してこのような手段によつてその紛争を解決するように要請するものとする。
- 4 前項にかかわらず、前記第3項に掲げる性質の紛争の当事者は、同項に掲げる手段によつてこの紛争を解決することができなかつたときは、これを安全保障理事会に付託する義務を負うものとする。安全保障理事会は、特定の紛争の継続が事実上国際の平和及び安全を危くする虞があるかどうかを各場合に決定し、且つ、これに従つて、安全保障理事会がこの紛争を取り扱うべきであるかどうか、また、取り扱うべきものとするれば、第5項に基いて行動をとるべきであるかどうかを決定するものとする。
- 5 安全保障理事会は、前記第3項に掲げる性質の紛争のいかなる段階においても、適当な調整の手續又は方法を勧告する権限を与えられるものとする。

6 法律的紛争は、通常国際司法裁判所に付託されるものとする。安全保障理事会は、その他の紛争に関する法律上の問題を裁判所に付託し意見を求める権限を与えられるものとする。

7 A 款の第1項から第6項までの規定は、国際法によつて専ら関係国の管轄内にある事項から生じた事態又は紛争に適用されないものとする。

B 款 平和に対する脅威又は侵略行為の決定及びこれに関する行動

- 1 安全保障理事会は、A 款第3項に掲げる手續に従つて又はA 款第5項に基いて行われる勧告に従つて紛争を解決することができないことが国際の平和及び安全の維持に脅威を与えると認めるときは、この機構の目的及び原則に従つて国際の平和及び安全の維持に必要ないかなる措置をもとめるものとする。
- 2 一般に安全保障理事会は、平和に対する脅威、平和の破壊又は侵略行為の存在を決定するものとし、並びに、平和及び安全を維持し又は回復するために、勧告をし、又はとるべき措置を決定するものとする。
- 3 安全保障理事会は、その決定を実施するために、兵力の使用を伴わないいかなる外交的、経済的又はその他の措置を使用すべきかを決定し、且つ、この措置を適用するようこの機構の加盟国に要請する権限を与えられるものとする。この措置は、鉄道、航海、航空、郵便、電信、無線通信その他の運輸通信の手段の全部又は一部の中断並びに外交及び経済関係の断絶を含むことができる。
- 4 安全保障理事会は、前記の措置が不十分であると認めるときは、国際の平和及び安全の維持又は回復に必要な空軍、海軍又は陸軍の行動をとる権限を与えられるものとする。この行動は、この機構の加盟国の空軍、海軍又は陸軍による示威、封鎖その他の行動を含むことができる。

5 この機構のすべての加盟国は、国際の平和及び安全の維持に貢献するため、安全保障理事会の要請に基き且つ加盟国間に締結された一又は二以上の特別協定に従つて、国際の平和及び安全を維持する目的に必要な兵力、便益及び援助を安全保障理事会に利用させることを約束するものとする。この一又は二以上の協定は、提供されるべき兵力の数及び種類並びに便益及び援助の性質を規定するものとする。この一又は二以上の協定は、なるべくすみやかに交渉するものとし、且つ、各場合に安全保障理事会の承認及び署名国の憲法上の手続に従う批准を要するものとする。

6 この機構がとるべき緊急の軍事措置を可能にするために、この機構の加盟国は、合同の国際的強制行動のため国内空軍割当部隊を直ちに利用に供することができるよう保持するものとする。これらの割当部隊の数量及び出動準備程度並びにその合同行動の計画は、前記第5項に掲げる一又は二以上の特別協定の定める範囲内で、軍事参謀委員会の援助を得て安全保障理事会が決定するものとする。

7 国際の平和及び安全の維持のための安全保障理事会の決定を履行するのに必要な行動は、安全保障理事会が定めるところから従つてこの機構の加盟国の全部又は一部によつてとられるものとする。この約束は、この機構の加盟国自体の行動によつて、また、加盟国が参加している適当な専門的諸機関の行動によつて履行されるものとする。

8 兵力使用の計画は、後記第9項に掲げる軍事参謀委員会の援助を得て安全保障理事会が作成するものとする。

9 軍事参謀委員会を設けるものとし、この委員会の任務は、国際の平和及び安全の維持のための安全保障理事会の軍事的要求、理事会の自由に任された兵力の使用及び指揮、軍備規制並びに可能な軍備縮小に関するすべての問題について安全保障理事会に助言及び援助を与えるものとする。軍事参謀委員会は、安全保障理事会の下で、理事会

の自由に任された兵力の戦略的指導について責任を負うものとする。委員会は、安全保障理事会の常任理事国の参謀総長又はその代表者で構成するものとする。この委員会に常任委員として代表されていないこの機構の加盟国は、委員会の責任の有効な遂行のため委員会の事業にこの国が参加することが必要であるときは、委員会によつてこれと提携するように勧誘されるものとする。兵力の指揮の問題は後に解決するものとする。

10 この機構の加盟国は、安全保障理事会が決定した措置を履行するに当つて、共同して相互援助を与えるものとする。

11 この機構の加盟国であるかどうかを問わず、安全保障理事会が決定した措置の履行から生ずる特別の経済問題に当つたと認める国は、この問題の解決について安全保障理事会と協議する権利を有するものとする。

C 款 地域的取極

1 この憲章のいかなる規定も、国際の平和及び安全の維持に関する事項で地域的行動に適當なものを処理するための地域的取極又は機関が存在することを妨げてはならないものとする。但し、この取極又は機関及びその行動がこの機構の目的及び原則と一致することを条件とする。安全保障理事会は、関係国の發意に基くものであるか安全保障理事会からの付託によるものであるかを問わず、この地域的取極又は地域的機関による地方的紛争の解決を奨励するものとする。

2 安全保障理事会は、その権威の下における強制行動のために、適當な場合には、前記の地域的取極又は地域的機関を利用する。但し、いかなる強制行動も、安全保障理事会の許可がなければ、地域的取極に基いて又は地域的機関によつてとられてはならないものとする。

3 安全保障理事会は、國際の平和及び安全の維持のために地域的取極に基いて又は地域的機関によつて開始され又は企圖されている活動について、常に充分に通報されているものとする。

第九章 経済的及び社会的國際協力のための規定

A 款 目的及び連携關係

1 諸國間の平和的且つ友好的關係に必要な安定及び福祉の条件を創造するために、この機構は、経済的、社会的その他の人道的國際問題の解決を容易にし、且つ、人權及び基本的自由の尊重を促進するものとする。この任務を果す責任は、総会及び、総会の權威の下に、経済社会理事会に課せられるものとする。

2 経済的、社会的その他の専門的諸機關は、その規程に定義する各自の分野で責任を有する。前記の各機關は、経済社会理事会と専門機關の適當な当局との間の協定が総会の承認を条件として決定する条件でこの機構と連携關係をもたされるものとする。

B 款 構成及び表決

経済社会理事会は、この機構の十八加盟國の代表者で構成するものとする。この目的のために代表者を出す國は、三年の任期で総会が選舉するものとする。

前記の國は各々一個の投票権を有する一人の代表者を有するものとする。経済社会理事会の決定は、出席し且つ投票するもの単純多数決によつて行われるものとする。

C 款 経済社会理事会の任務及び権限

1 経済社会理事会は、次の権限を与えられるものとする。

- a その任務の範囲内で、総会の勧告を履行すること。
- b 経済的、社会的その他人道的國際事項に關し、自らの発意によつて勧告を行うこと。
- c この機構と連携關係をもたされる経済的、社会的その他の諸機關の報告を受け且つ審議し並びにこれらの諸機關との協議及びこれらに対する勧告によつてその活動を調整すること。
- d 前記の専門的諸機關の行政予算を、關係諸機關に勧告をする目的で、審査すること。
- e 事務総長をして安全保障理事会に情報を提供することを得させること。
- f 安全保障理事会の要請があつたときは、これを援助すること。
- g その権限の一般的範囲内で、総会が指定するその他の任務を遂行すること。

D 款 組織及び手続

1 経済社会理事会は、一の経済委員会、一の社会委員会及び必要とされるその他の委員会を設けるものとする。前記の委員会は、専門家で構成するものとする。この機構の事務局の一部を構成する常任職員団をおくものとする。

2 経済社会理事会は、専門的諸機關の代表者が理事会の審議及び理事会の設ける委員会の審議に投票権なしで参加するために適當な取極を行うものとする。

3 経済社会理事会は、その手続規則及び議長を選定する方法を採択するものとする。

第十章 事務局

1 一人の事務総長及び必要とされる職員から成る一の事務局をおくものとする。事務総長は、この機構の行政職員長の長とする。事務総長は、憲章に明記する任期及び条件で、安全保障理事会の勧告に基いて総会が選舉するものとする。



する。

- 2 事務総長は、総会、安全保障理事会及び経済社会理事会のすべての会議において事務総長の資格で行動するものとし、且つ、この機構の事業について総会に年次報告を行うものとする。
- 3 事務総長は、国際の平和及び安全の維持を脅威すると認める事項について、安全保障理事会の注意を促す権利を有するものとする。

#### 第十一章 改正

改正は、総会の構成国の三分の二の多数で採択され、且つ、安全保障理事会の常任理事国の地位を有するこの機構の加盟国及びこの機構のその他の加盟国の過半数によつて各自の憲法上の手続に従つて批准された時に、この機構のすべての加盟国に対して効力を生ずるものとする。

#### 第十二章 過渡的規定

- 1 第八章B款第5項に掲げる一又は二以上の特別協定が効力を生ずるまでの間、千九百四十三年十月三十日にモスコで署名された四国宣言の第五項の規定に従つて、この宣言の当事国は、国際の平和及び安全の維持のために必要な共同行動をこの機構に代つてとるために相互に及び必要に応じてこの機構の他の加盟国と協議するものとする。

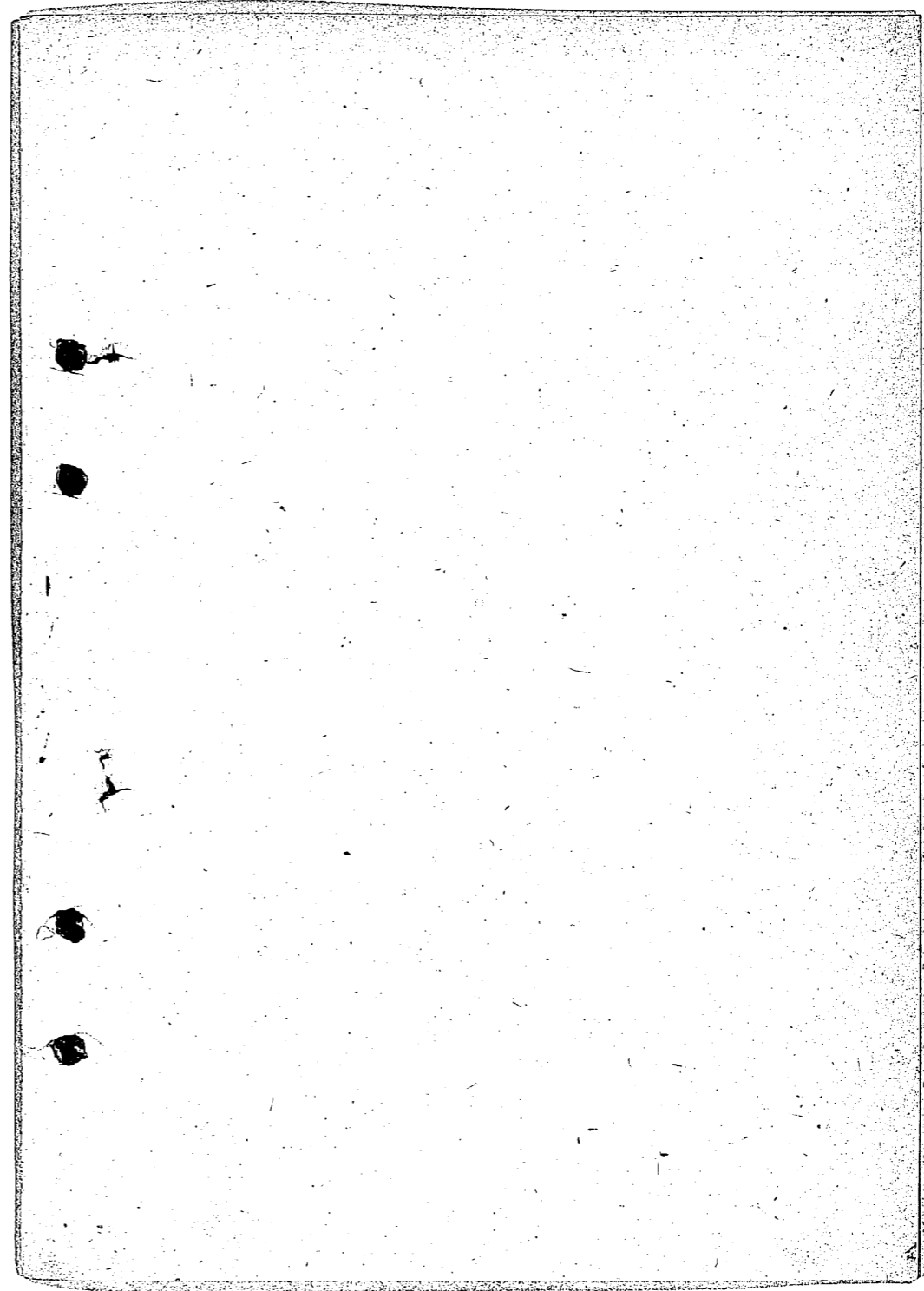
- 2 この憲章のいかなる規定も、現在の戦争の結果として敵国に關してとり又は許可した行動でその行動について責任を有する政府がとり又は許可したものを排除してはならないものとする。

注

第六章に掲げる安全保障理事会の表決手続の問題の外他の諸問題は、なお審議中である。

コロンビア区ワシントン市

千九百四十四年十月七日



RB'-0023

0104

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan



Collection des Traités, 1952— EXTRA N°18, REVISED

PROPOSALS  
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(Source: Document No.245 for Senate—78th Congress,  
2nd Session—United States Government Printing Office,  
1944)

Janvier 1952  
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères

RB'-0023

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PROPOSALS  
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
A GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

THERE should be established an international organization under the title of The United Nations, the Charter of which should contain provisions necessary to give effect to the proposals which follow.

CHAPTER I. PURPOSES

The purposes of the Organization should be:

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and
4. To afford a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

CHAPTER II. PRINCIPLES

In pursuit of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I the Organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.
2. All members of the Organization undertake, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in

the Organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

3. All members of the Organization shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

4. All members of the Organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Organization.

5. All members of the Organization shall give every assistance to the Organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

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

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

#### CHAPTER III. MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership of the Organization should be open to all peace-loving states.

#### CHAPTER IV. PRINCIPAL ORGANS

1. The Organization should have as its principal organs:

- a. A General Assembly;
- b. A Security Council;
- c. An international court of justice; and
- d. A Secretariat.

2. The Organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

2

#### CHAPTER V. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### Section A. Composition

All members of the Organization should be members of the General Assembly and should have a number of representatives to be specified in the Charter.

##### Section B. Functions and Powers

1. The General Assembly should have the right to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; to discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the Organization or by the Security Council; and to make recommendations with regard to any such principles or questions. Any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion. The General Assembly should not on its own initiative make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council.

2. The General Assembly should be empowered to admit new members to the Organization upon recommendation of the Security Council.

3. The General Assembly should, upon recommendation of the Security Council, be empowered to suspend from the exercise of any rights or privileges of membership any member of the Organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the Security Council. The exercise of the rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored by decision of the Security Council. The General Assembly should be empowered, upon recommendation of the Security Council, to expel from the Organization any member

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of the Organization which persistently violates the principles contained in the Charter.

4. The General Assembly should elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council provided for in Chapter IX. It should be empowered to elect, upon recommendation of the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the Organization. It should perform such functions in relation to the election of the judges of the international court of justice as may be conferred upon it by the statute of the court.

5. The General Assembly should apportion the expenses among the members of the Organization and should be empowered to approve the budgets of the Organization.

6. The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in political, economic and social fields and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare.

7. The General Assembly should make recommendations for the coordination of the policies of international economic, social, and other specialized agencies brought into relation with the Organization in accordance with agreements between such agencies and the Organization.

8. The General Assembly should receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council and reports from other bodies of the Organization.

#### *Section C. Voting*

1. Each member of the Organization should have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of members of the Security Council; election of mem-

bers of the Economic and Social Council; admission of members, suspension of the exercise of the rights and privileges of members, and expulsion of members; and budgetary questions, should be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. On other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, the decisions of the General Assembly should be made by a simple majority vote.

#### *Section D. Procedure*

1. The General Assembly should meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require.

2. The General Assembly should adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its President for each session.

3. The General Assembly should be empowered to set up such bodies and agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

### CHAPTER VI. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

#### *Section A. Composition*

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the Organization. Representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The General Assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats. These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for reelection. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

#### *Section B. Principal Functions and Powers*

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the Organization, members of the Organization should by the Charter confer on the



Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council should act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

3. The specific powers conferred on the Security Council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.

4. All members of the Organization should obligate themselves to accept the decisions of the Security Council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

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

#### Section C. Voting

(NOTE.—The question of voting procedure in the Security Council is still under consideration.)

#### Section D. Procedure

1. The Security Council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously and each state member of the Security Council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the Organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work. There should be periodic meetings at which each state member of the Security Council could if it so desired be represented by a member of the government or some other special representative.

2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its func-

tions including regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.

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

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

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

#### CHAPTER VII. AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. There should be an international court of justice which should constitute the principal judicial organ of the Organization.

2. The court should be constituted and should function in accordance with a statute which should be annexed to and be a part of the Charter of the Organization.

3. The statute of the court of international justice should be either (a) the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, continued in force with such modifications as may be desirable or (b) a new statute in the preparation of which the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice should be used as a basis.

4. All members of the Organization should *ipso facto* be parties to the statute of the international court of justice.

5. Conditions under which states not members of the Organization may become parties to the statute of the international court of justice should be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.



CHAPTER VIII. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

*Section A. Pacific Settlement of Disputes*

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

2. Any state, whether member of the Organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council.

3. The parties to any dispute the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security should obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council should call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

4. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. The Security Council should in each case decide whether or not the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under paragraph 5.

5. The Security Council should be empowered, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

6. Justiciable disputes should normally be referred to the international court of justice. The Security Council should be empowered to refer to the court, for advice, legal questions connected with other disputes.

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7. The provisions of paragraph 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes arising out of matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned.

*Section B. Determination of Threats to the Peace or Acts of Aggression and Action With Respect Thereto*

1. Should the Security Council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraph 5 of Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

2. In general the Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

3. The Security Council should be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic, or other measures not involving the use of armed force should be employed to give effect to its decisions, and to call upon members of the Organization to apply such measures. Such measures may include complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

4. Should the Security Council consider such measures to be inadequate, it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval 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 Organization.

5. In order that all members of the Organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should

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undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves, armed forces, facilities and assistance necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The special agreement or agreements should be negotiated as soon as possible and should in each case be subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

6. In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the Organization there should be held immediately available by the members of the Organization national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should be determined by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in paragraph 5 above.

7. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by all the members of the Organization in cooperation or by some of them as the Security Council may determine. This undertaking should be carried out by the members of the Organization by their own action and through action of the appropriate specialized organizations and agencies of which they are members.

8. Plans for the application of armed force should be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in paragraph 9 below.

9. There should be established a Military Staff Committee the functions of which should be to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the

employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments, and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. The Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the Organization not permanently represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently.

10. The members of the Organization should join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

11. Any state, whether a member of the Organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of measures which have been decided upon by the Security Council should have the right to consult the Security Council in regard to a solution of those problems.

#### *Section C. Regional Arrangements*

1. Nothing in the Charter should preclude 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 such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the Organization. The Security Council should encourage settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies, either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

2. The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority,

but no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council.

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

#### CHAPTER IX. ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

##### *Section A. Purpose and Relationships*

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the Organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in an Economic and Social Council.

2. The various specialized economic, social and other organizations and agencies would have responsibilities in their respective fields as defined in their statutes. Each such organization or agency should be brought into relationship with the Organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organization or agency, subject to approval by the General Assembly.

##### *Section B. Composition and Voting*

The Economic and Social Council should consist of representatives of eighteen members of the Organization. The states to be represented for this purpose should be elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years. Each such state should have one representative, who

should have one vote. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council should be taken by simple majority vote of those present and voting.

##### *Section C. Functions and Powers of the Economic and Social Council*

1. The Economic and Social Council should be empowered:

- a. to carry out, within the scope of its functions, recommendations of the General Assembly;
- b. to make recommendations, on its own initiative, with respect to international economic, social and other humanitarian matters;
- c. to receive and consider reports from the economic, social and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the Organization, and to coordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;
- d. to examine the administrative budgets of such specialized organizations or agencies with a view to making recommendations to the organizations or agencies concerned;
- e. to enable the Secretary-General to provide information to the Security Council;
- f. to assist the Security Council upon its request; and
- g. to perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

##### *Section D. Organization and Procedure*

1. The Economic and Social Council should set up an economic commission, a social commission, and such other commissions as may be required. These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the Secretariat of the Organization.

2. The Economic and Social Council should make suitable arrangements for representatives of the specialized organizations or agencies

to participate without vote in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it.

3. The Economic and Social Council should adopt its own rules of procedure and the method of selecting its President.

#### CHAPTER X. THE SECRETARIAT

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

2. The Secretary-General should act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, and of the Economic and Social Council and should make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

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

#### CHAPTER XI. AMENDMENTS

Amendments should come into force for all members of the Organization, 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 the members of the Organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the Organization.

#### CHAPTER XII. TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Pending the coming into force of the special agreement or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 5, and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Four-Nation

Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, the states parties to that Declaration should consult with one another and as occasion arises with other members of the Organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. No provision of the Charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

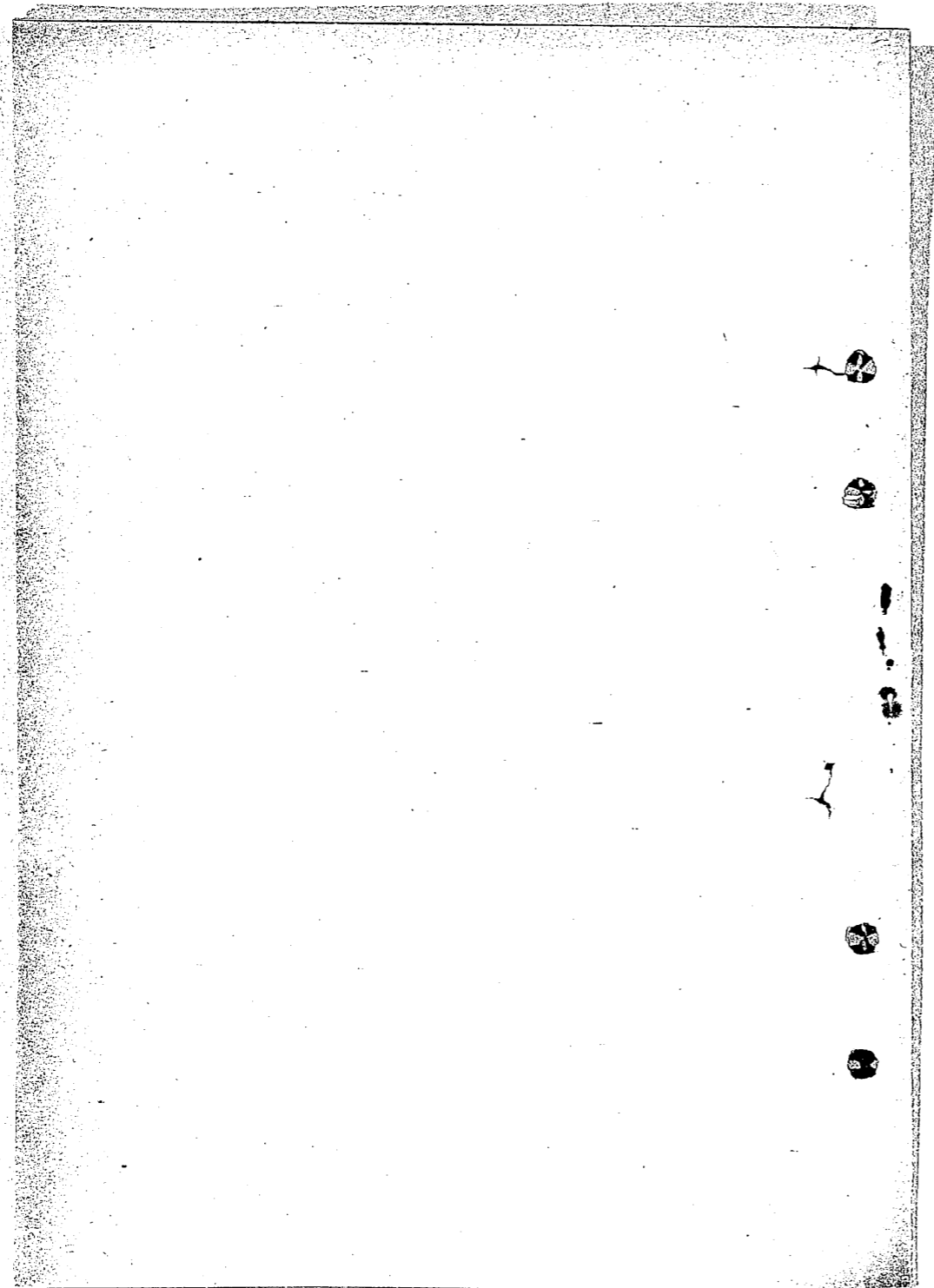
#### Note

In addition to the question of voting procedure in the Security Council referred to in Chapter VI, several other questions are still under consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 7, 1944





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STOCKHOLM NO. 566

Sent 19. 10. 27  
Rec'd 19. 10. 30

TENTATIVE PROPOSALS OF  
THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE

The Times on October 10 published full reports of the tentative proposals of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference as follows:

There should be established an international organization under the title of the United Nations, the charter of which should contain provisions necessary to give effect to the proposals which follow:

Chapter I

Purposes

The purpose of the organization should be:

1) To maintain international peace and security; and to that end take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, and to

bring

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bring about by peaceful means of adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

2) To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3) To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international, economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and

4) To afford a centre for harmonising the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

Chapter II

Principles

In pursuit of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I, the organization and its members should act according to the following principles:

1) The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.

2) All members of the organization undertake, in

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in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them according to the Charter.

3) All members of the organization shall settle disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

4) All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization.

5) All members of the organization shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

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

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organization should ensure that states which <sup>not</sup> are members of the organization act in accordance with these principles as far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

#### Chapter III Membership

The membership of the organization should be open to all peace-loving states.

#### Chapter IV Principal Organs

1) The organization should have as its principal organs:

- A) General Assembly
- B) Security Council
- C) International Court of Justice
- D) Secretariat

2) The organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

#### Chapter V General Assembly

##### A) Composition

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## A) Composition.

All members of the organization should be members of the General Assembly and have the number of representatives to be specified in the Charter.

## B) Functions and Powers.

1) The General Assembly should have the right to consider general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; to discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the organization or by the Security Council; to make recommendations regarding any such principles or questions.

Any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the Security Council by the ~~General~~ General Assembly either before or after the discussion. The General Assembly should

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not on its own initiative make recommendations in any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council.

2) The General Assembly should be empowered to admit new members to the organization upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

3) The General Assembly should be, on the recommendation of the Security Council, empowered to suspend from the exercise of any rights or privileges of membership any member of the organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the Security Council. The exercise of the rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored by a decision of the Security Council. The General Assembly should be empowered, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to expel from the organization any member of the organization which persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter.

4) The



4) The General Assembly should elect non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council provided for in Chapter IX. It should be empowered to elect, on the recommendation of the Security Council, the Secretary General of the organization. It should perform such functions in relation to the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice as may be conferred upon it by the statute of the Court.

5) The General Assembly should apportion the expenses among the members of the organization and should be empowered to approve the budget of the organization.

6) The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in political, economic and social fields and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare.

7) The

7) The General Assembly should make recommendations for the coordination of the policies of international economic, social and other specialized agencies brought into relation with the organization in accordance with the agreements between such agencies and the organization.

8) The General Assembly should receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council and reports from the other bodies of the organization.

*Section* C<sup>F</sup> Voting.

1) Each member of the organization should have one vote in the General Assembly.

2) Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; the election of the members of the Security Council; the election of members of the economic and social council; the admission of members, the suspension of the exercise of the rights and privileges of members and the expulsion of members;



bers; and budgetary questions should be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. On other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, the General Assembly's decisions should be made by a simple majority vote.

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## D) Procedure.

1) The General Assembly should meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as the occasion may require.

2) The General Assembly should adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its president for each session.

3) The General Assembly should be empowered to set up such bodies and agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

## Chapter VI

## Security Council.

## A) Composition.

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of the eleven members of the organization. The representatives of the  
United

United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Government, China, and, in due course, France should have permanent seats. The General Assembly should elect six states to fill the nonpermanent seats. These six should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for reelection. In the first election of nonpermanent members, three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

## B) Principal Functions and Powers.

1) In order to insure prompt <sup>and</sup> effective action by the organization, the members of the organization should, by the Charter, confer on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf.

2) In discharging these duties the Security Council should act in accordance with the purposes and

and principles of the organization.

3) The specific powers conferred on the Security Council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.

4) All members of the organization should obligate themselves to accept the decisions of the Security Council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

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

C) Voting.

(Note: The question of the voting procedure in the Security Council is still under consideration.)

D) Procedure

D) Procedure.

1) The Security Council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously, and each statemember of the Security Council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work. There should be periodic meetings at which each state members of the Security Council could be, if so desired, represented by a government member or some other special representative.

2) The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions, including regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.

3) The Security Council should adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selection of its president.

4) Any member of the organization should participate

participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the Security Council considers that the interests of that member of the organization are especially affected.

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

## Chapter VII

## International Court of Justice

1) There should be an International Court of Justice which should constitute the principal judicial organ of the organization.

2) The Court should be constituted and should function in accordance with the statute which should be annexed to and form a part of the Charter of the organization.

3) The statute of the Court of International Justice should be either a) a statute of the permanent

permanent Court of International Justice continued in force with such modifications as may be desirable, or b) a new statute in the preparation of which the statute of the permanent Court of International Justice should be used as a basis.

4) All members of the organization should be ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

5) Conditions under which states not members of the organization may become parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice should be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

## Chapter VIII

## International Peace and Security

A) Pacific settlement of disputes.

1) The Security Council should be empowered to investigate any dispute or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international



international peace and security.

2) Any state, whether a member of the organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or Security Council.

3) The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, should obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council should call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

4) If nevertheless the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. The Security Council should in each case decide whether or not the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger

endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under Paragraph 5.

5) The Security Council should be empowered at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustments.

6) Justiciable disputes should normally be referred to the International Court of Justice. The Security Council should be empowered to refer to the Court for advice on legal questions connected with other disputes.

7) The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned.

*Section B*  
B) Determination of threats to peace or acts of aggression, and action with respect thereto.

1) Should the Security Council deem that the failure to settle a dispute in accordance with the procedures



procedures indicated in Paragraph 3 of Section A or in accordance with its recommendations made under Paragraph 5 of Section A constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2) In general, the Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression, and should make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

3) The Security Council should be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic or other measure not involving the use of armed force should be employed to give effect to its decisions, and to call upon members of the organization to apply such measures. Such measures may include the complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication

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and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

4) Should the Security Council consider such measures to be inadequate, it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval 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 organization as soon as possible, and should be in each case subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification by the signatory states according to their constitutional processes.

5) In order that all members of the organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the Security Council on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves, armed forces, facilities and assistance necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace

and

and security. Such an agreement or agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The special agreement or agreements should be negotiated as soon as possible, and should in each case be subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

6) In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the organization, there should be held immediately available by members of the organization national air force contingents for combined international enforcement actions. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should be determined by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Paragraph 5.

7) The action required to carry out the decisions

sions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by all members of the organization in cooperation or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine. This undertaking should be carried out by members of the organization by their own action and through the action of appropriate specialized organizations and agencies of which they are members.

8) Plans for the application of armed force should be made by the Security Council with the ~~XXXX~~ assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Paragraph 9 below.

9) There should be established a Military Staff Committee, the functions of which should be to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the military requirements of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal,

to

to the regulation of armament and possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council.

The Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the organization not permanently represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work.

Questions of the command of <sup>armed</sup> forces should be worked out subsequently.

10) Members of the organization should join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out measures decided upon by the Security Council.

11) Any state, whether a member of the organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying

out

out of measures which have been decided upon by the Security Council should have the right to consult the Security Council regarding the solution of these problems.

C) Regional arrangements.

1) Nothing in the Charter should preclude 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 such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization. The Security Council should encourage the settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

2) The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority; but no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements



arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council.

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

#### Chapter IX

#### International Economic and Social Cooperation

##### A) Purpose and relationship.

1) With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in an Economic and Social Council. The various specialized economic, social and

and other organizations and agencies would have responsibilities in their respective fields as defined in their statutes. Each such organization or agency should be brought into relationship with the organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organization or agency, subject to approval by the General Assembly.

##### B) Composition and voting.

The Economic and Social Council should consist of representatives of eighteen members of the organization. The states to be represented for this purpose should be elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years. Each such state should have one representative who should have one vote. The decisions of the Economic and Social Council should be taken by a simple majority vote of those present and voting.

##### C) Functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council.

1) The



(1) The Economic and Social Council should be empowered:

- a) To carry out, within the scope of its functions, the recommendations of the General Assembly;
- b) To make recommendations on its own initiative regarding international economic, social and other humanitarian matters;
- c) To receive and consider reports from economic, social and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the organization and to coordinate their activity through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;
- d) To examine the administrative budgets of such specialized organizations or agencies with a view to making recommendations to the organization or agencies concerned;
- e) To enable the Secretary General to provide information to the Security Council;
- f) To assist the Security Council upon

its

its request;

- g) To perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.
- D) Organization and procedure.

1) The Economic and Social Council should set up an economic commission, a social commission, and such other commissions as may be required. These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the secretariat of the organization.

2) The Economic and Social Council should make suitable arrangements for representatives of specialized organizations or agencies to participate without vote in its deliberations and in those of the commission established by it.

3) The Economic and Social Council should adopt its own rules of procedure and method of selecting its president.

Chapter X

Chapter X  
Secretariat

1) There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary General and such a staff as may be required. The Secretary General should be the chief administrative officer of the organization. He should be elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter.

2) The Secretary General should act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council, and should make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

3) The Secretary General should have the right to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace and security.

## Chapter XI

Chapter XI  
Amendments

Amendments should come into force for all members of the organization when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified according to their respective constitutional processes by members of the organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of other members of the organization.

## Chapter XIII

## Transitional Arrangements

1) Pending the coming into force of the special agreement or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, Paragraph 5, and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of the Four Nations Declaration signed at Moscow on October 30, 1943, . . . . . that states parties to that declaration should consult with one another and as occasion arises with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary



necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2) No provision of the charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the governments having ... for .....

III. DOCUMENTS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1. Resolution for the Dissolution of the League of Nations, Adopted by the Assembly on April 18, 1946.<sup>1</sup>

The Assembly of the League of Nations,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations has created, for purposes of the same nature as those for which the League of Nations was established, an international organization known as the United Nations to which all States may be admitted as Members on the conditions prescribed by the Charter and to which the great majority of the Members of the League already belong;

Desiring to promote, so far as lies in its power, the continuation, development and success of international cooperation in the new form adopted by the United Nations;

Considering that, since the new organization has now commenced to exercise its functions, the League of Nations may be dissolved; and

Considering that, under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, the Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League:

ADOPTS THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

1. (1) With effect from the day following the close of the present session of the Assembly, the League of Nations shall cease to exist except for the sole purpose of the liquidation of its affairs as provided in the present resolution.

<sup>1</sup> Document A.32. (1). 1946 X.p. 12-16.

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(2) The liquidation shall be effected as rapidly as possible and the date of its completion shall be notified to all the Members by the Board of Liquidation provided for in paragraph 2.

2. (1) The Assembly appoints the persons named in the Annex to form a "Board of Liquidation," hereinafter called the Board, which shall represent the League for the purpose of effecting its liquidation. Subject to the provisions of this resolution and other relevant decisions taken by the Assembly at the present session, the Board shall have full power to give such directions, make such agreements and take all such measures as in its discretion it considers appropriate for this purpose.<sup>2</sup>

(2) Vacancies on the Board shall be filled by co-option. Provided that the number of members be not reduced below five, the Board may refrain from filling particular vacancies.

(3) The Board shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman and adopt rules of procedure. Five members shall form a quorum and all decisions shall be taken by a majority.

(4) The members of the Board shall be entitled to travelling and subsistence allowances on the scale at present in force for members of the Committees of the League and shall draw fees for their services at the rate of 3,000 Swiss

<sup>2</sup> For members of the Board of Liquidation see P.142.

francs per month for the Chairman and 2,000 Swiss francs per month for the other members of the Board.

(5) The members of the Board, in the exercise of their functions, and the staff referred to in paragraph 4 (1) below shall be deemed to be officials of the League within the meaning of Article 7 of the Covenant.

(6) The expenditure incurred by the Board for the year 1946 shall be met from the Budget of the Secretariat for that year and, if the Board continues to function subsequently, it shall adopt a Budget and make appropriations to meet the expenditure involved from the Guarantee Fund or other funds of the League.

3. The Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Board. He shall retire from office on the completion of the liquidation. If for any reason he should cease to act, the Board shall appoint another person to carry out his duties.

4. (1) The officials of the Secretariat having received notice of the termination of their engagements as from July 31st next, such staff shall be employed as may be required for the purpose of carrying out the liquidation and for maintaining in operation the departments and services of the Secretariat to whatever extent is necessary in order that the United Nations may, under the best possible conditions, assume those activities hitherto performed by the League which it decides to assume and take over the material assets which are to be transferred to it.



(2) The Board may employ such professional assistance as it may deem expedient.

5. The Assembly approves and directs that effect shall be given in the manner set out in the Report of the Finance Committee to the "Common Plan for the Transfer of League of Nations Assets," which was drawn up jointly by a United Nations Committee and the Supervisory Commission, acting respectively on behalf of the United Nations and the League of Nations, and was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12th, 1946.

6. Nothing in this resolution shall relieve any Member or former Member of the League of Nations from any pecuniary liability incurred by it towards the League of Nations, whether under the Budget for 1946 or under previous Budgets or in virtue of agreements with the League of Nations or in any other manner whatsoever; but the Board may, where in its discretion it considers this course to be justifiable, make a composition with any debtor Government for a lesser sum than is due, on condition that such a sum or the agreed instalments thereof shall be paid as promptly as possible. The report provided for in paragraph 21 shall give particulars of the debts which have been collected in full, those in regard to which a composition or only a partial payment has been made and those, if any, towards which no payment has been made. If any amounts due in respect of the International Labour

Organisation remain unpaid at the date of the completion of the liquidation, a report on the collection of such contributions shall be communicated by the Board to the International Labour Organisation and such amounts shall be recoverable by that Organisation.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) below and of any relevant decisions embodied in the Report of the Finance Committee, any cash balances resulting from the liquidation shall be divided among the Members of the League in the manner set out in the Report of the Finance Committee.

(2) Balances to the credit of the Reserve Fund and of the Fund to cover exchange losses shall be paid to the Staff Pensions Fund, and the balance in respect of the various funds, extra-budgetary and suspense accounts, enumerated in the Report of the Supervisory Commission on the Work of its One-hundredth Session (document A.19.1946.X) shall be dealt with as recommended in the Commission's report.

8. The Auditor of the League shall remain in office until he has audited the final closed accounts of the League of Nations and of the Board of Liquidation and drawn up a report thereon for communication to the Members of the League. If for any reason he should be unable to act, the Board shall appoint another Auditor.

9. The Board shall, as soon as possible after the transfer of the material assets, and every three months thereafter,

make interim reports on the progress of its work and shall take into consideration any observations thereon made by Members of the League.

10. The present High Commissioner for Refugees shall remain in office until the end of the year 1946, or such earlier date as may appear to the Board desirable, and his expenses shall be met out of the provision made for this purpose in the Budget of the Secretariat.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

11. The present resolution shall not in any way prejudice the continued existence of the International Labour Office or the measures taken or to be taken by the International Labour Organisation to make in its Constitution such changes as may be required as the result of the dissolution of the League, or the enjoyment by the International Labour Organisation of the privileges and immunities provided by Article 7 of the Covenant pending elaboration of and acceptance by the Members of the Organisation of other provisions dealing with this matter.

12. The amount collected for the expenses of the International Labour Organisation in the Budget of 1946 shall remain available for that purpose down to and after the end of the year.

13. (1) The Board shall in due course transfer to the International Labour Organisation its appropriate share in the Renovation Fund and any other fund in which it may have an interest.

(2) The balances of the International Labour Organisation for the financial years 1941, 1943 and 1944 shall be transferred from the suspense account in which they are at present placed to a special reserve fund for the International Labour Organisation.

14. An agreement to cause the full ownership of the land and buildings at present occupied by the International Labour Organisation to vest in that Organisation shall be concluded between the Secretary-General of the League and the Acting Director of the International Labour Office and all the steps which, under the law of the Republic and Canton of Geneva or of the Swiss Confederation, are necessary to give effect to the agreement shall be taken as soon as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

15. The following amendments are hereby made in the Status of the League of Nations Administrative Tribunal:

(1) Wherever the words "League of Nations Administrative Tribunal" occur in the Regulations, they shall be replaced by the words "International Labour Organisation Administrative Tribunal."

(2) Paragraph 1 of Article 3 shall read as follows:

"(1) The Tribunal shall consist of three judges and three deputy judges who shall all be of different nationalities.

"(ii) Subject to the provisions set out at (iii) below, the judges and deputy judges shall be appointed by the appropriate organ of the International Labour Organisation.

"(iii) The terms of office of the judges and deputy judges who were in office on January 1st, 1949, are prolonged until April 1st, 1947, and thereafter until otherwise decided by the appropriate organ of the International Labour Organisation. Any vacancy which occurs during the period in question shall be filled by the said organ."

(3) As from October 31st, 1946,<sup>3</sup> but subject always to sub-paragraph (4) below, the Administrative Tribunal shall have no jurisdiction in regard to (a) complaints of non-observance of the terms of appointment of officials of the Secretariat or of the Secretariat's Staff Regulations, (b) disputes concerning the compensation provided for by Articles 45 or 70 of the Secretariat Staff Regulations or (c) complaints of non-observance of the provisions of Article I of the Staff Pensions Regulations, in so far as that Article provides for

<sup>3</sup> Note. -- This date is selected as giving sufficient time for adjudication of any disputes which may arise out of the notices of dismissal which have been given to the officials of the Secretariat and which take effect on July 31st, 1946. In the unlikely event of a dispute between the Administration and those officials who remain in service after July 31st, who will be on a purely temporary basis, the Board of Liquidation may be trusted to find a just and equitable solution.

persons who have been appointed as officials of the Secretariat or the Registry of the Permanent Court becoming subject to those Regulations, but the Tribunal shall otherwise retain its existing jurisdiction under its Statute and under Article 26 of the Staff Pensions Regulations.

(4) Complaints already transmitted to the Registrar of the Tribunal shall be heard and determined notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph (3).

(5) In order to enable the International Labour Organisation to make by action of its appropriate organ the changes in the Statute necessitated by sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above and such other amendments as it may from time to time consider desirable, the third paragraph of Article 12 of the Statute is amended to read as follows:

"The present Statute shall remain in force during the pleasure of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation. It may be amended by the Conference or such other organ of the Organisation as the Conference may determine."

#### STAFF PENSIONS FUND

16. (1) Subject to the agreement of the International Labour Organisation, the following measures shall be taken in regard to the Staff Pensions Fund:

(a) Liability for making the contributions due from the League under Article 7 of the Staff Pensions Regulations and, subject to (c) below, the guarantee given by the League under Article 13 of the Regulations shall be assumed by the International Labour Organisation.



(b) The accumulated assets of the Fund (including any amount added by the Assembly at its present session or by the Board of Liquidation) shall be transferred to the International Labour Organisation for application in accordance with the Regulations.

(c) Retired officials of the Secretariat and the Registry of the Permanent Court and their widows and children shall continue to receive the benefits due to them from the Fund, but, if the payment of these benefits involves a deficit for the fund which has to be met by additional contributions from the International Labour Organisation, the amounts involved shall be divided among and form part of the contributions of those Members of the Organisation which were Members of the League at the date of the present resolution in the proportions in which those Members contribute to the other expenses of the International Labour Organisation.

(d) In order to enable the International Labour Organisation to amend the Regulations of the Fund and, in particular, to make the changes rendered necessary by the dissolution of the League and the Permanent Court, the last sentence of Article 31 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

"The Regulations may be amended by the appropriate financial authority of the International Labour Organisation, with due regard to the rights of the beneficiaries."

Their amendment shall be subject to the approval of the International Labour Organisation to the provisions of the Regulations.

This amendment shall not take effect until the agreement of the International Labour Organisation to the provisions of the present sub-paragraph has been secured.

(2) If the International Labour Organisation's agreement is not secured to the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) above, the Board of Liquidation shall make the best provision that it can for giving effect to the rights of the beneficiaries of the Fund and shall have power for that purpose to amend or annul all or any part of the Regulations.

17. Any surplus remaining after the discharge of all claims upon the Staff Pensions Fund shall belong to the International Labour Organisation, if it has accepted the task of administering the Fund.

PENSIONS FUND FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF  
INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

18. (1) The Regulations for the Administration of the Pensions Fund for the Members of the Permanent Court of International Justice are hereby abrogated.

(2) If the International Labour Organisation consents, responsibility for the administration of the Fund, as augmented by the Assembly during the present session or by the Board of Liquidation, and the responsibility for paying the pensions shall be transferred to the Organisation on the understanding that, (a) if the Fund is inadequate for its purpose, those Members of the Organisation which are at present League



Members shall contribute to make good the deficiency, which shall be divided among them and form part of their contributions in the proportions in which those Members contribute to the other expenses of the International Labour Organisation, and (b) any surplus remaining after pensions to the judges have ceased to be payable shall belong to the International Labour Organisation.

(3) Failing such agreement, the Board shall make such other provision for the administration of the Fund and payment of the pensions or for the purchase of annuities for the judges as it may find it possible to arrange.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

19. (1) As from the entry into force of the present resolution, the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations shall apply only in so far as they concern the International Labour Organisation or are considered by the Board to be relevant to the liquidation.

(2) Article 51 of the Regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

"These Regulations may be amended by the appropriate financial authority of the International Labour Organisation."

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

20. Subject to maintenance of the existing rights to repayment of the States which own shares therein, the whole balance of the Working Capital Fund shall be transferred to the International Labour Organisation for use as working capital.

21. On the completion of its task, the Board shall make and publish a report to the Governments of the Members of the League giving a full account of the measures which it has taken, and shall declare itself to be dissolved. On the dissolution of the Board, the liquidation shall be deemed to be complete and no further claims against the League shall be recognized.

2

"L'Assemblée de la Société des Nations,  
Considérant que l'article 92 de la Charte des Nations unies prévoit la création d'une Cour internationale de Justice, qui sera l'organe judiciaire principal des Nations unies et sera accessible aux États non membres de cette Organisation, dans les conditions qu'elle déterminera;

Considérant que, en raison de l'établissement de cette Cour et de la dissolution imminente de la Société des Nations, il est désirable que des mesures soient prises en vue de la dissolution officielle de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale;

Considérant que, par une Résolution en date du 18 décembre 1945, la Commission préparatoire des Nations unies a déclaré qu'elle accueillerait avec faveur les mesures appropriées que la Société des Nations pourrait prendre en vue de la dissolution de la Cour permanente, et que ladite Résolution enregistre l'assentiment à la dissolution de la Cour permanente de tous les Membres des Nations unies qui sont parties au Protocole de signature du Statut de la Cour permanente, qu'ils soient ou non Membres de la Société des Nations; et,

Considérant que tous les juges de la Cour ont résigné leurs fonctions et qu'en raison de la dissolution de la Société des Nations il n'existera aucun procédé pour l'élection de nouveaux juges;

Décide:

Que la Cour permanente de Justice internationale sera considérée à tous égards comme étant dissoute dès le lendemain de la clôture de la présente Session de l'Assemblée, sous réserve des mesures ultérieures de liquidation qui pourront être nécessaires. "

11  
附録  
3

Transfer of Functions, Activities and Assets  
of the League of Nations

a. Resolutions of the General Assembly

The Preparatory Commission had submitted a draft resolution on the transfer of certain functions, activities and assets of the League of Nations which was referred to the ad hoc League of Nations Committee of the General Assembly. On the recommendation of this Committee the Assembly at its 29th plenary meeting on February 12, 1946, adopted the following resolution, closely based on the Preparatory Commission's draft:

I

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS BELONGING TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNDER

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Under various treaties and international conventions, agreements and other instruments, the League of Nations and its organs exercise, or may be requested to exercise, numerous functions or powers for the continuance of which, after the dissolution of the League, it is, or may be, desirable that the United Nations should provide.

Certain Members of the United Nations, which are parties to some of these instruments and are Members of the League of Nations, have informed the General Assembly that, at the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the League, they intend to move a resolution whereby the Members of the League would, so far as this is necessary, assent and give effect to the steps contemplated below.

THEREFORE:

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY reserves the right to decide, after due examination, not to assume any particular function or power, and to determine which organ of the United Nations or which specialized agency brought into relationship with the United Nations should exercise each particular function or power assumed.

2. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY records that those Members of the United Nations which are parties to the instruments referred to above assent by this resolution to the steps contemplated below and express their resolve to use their good offices to secure the cooperation of the other parties to the instruments so far as this may be necessary.

3.



3. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY declares that the United Nations is willing in principle, and subject to the provisions of this resolution and of the Charter of the United Nations, to assume the exercise of certain functions and powers previously entrusted to the League of Nations, and adopts the following decisions, set forth in A, B, and C below.

A. Functions pertaining to a Secretariat

Under certain of the instruments referred to at the beginning of this resolution, the League of Nations has, for the general convenience of the parties, undertaken to act as custodian of the original signed texts of the instruments, and to perform certain functions, pertaining to a secretariat, which do not affect the operation of the instruments and do not relate to the substantive rights and obligations of the parties. These functions include: The receipt of additional signatures and of instruments of ratification, accession and denunciation; receipt of notice of extension of the instruments to colonies or possessions of a party or to protectorates or territories for which it holds a mandate; notification of such acts to other parties and other interested States; the issue of certified copies; and the circulation of information or documents which the parties have undertaken to communicate to each other. Any interruption in the performance of these functions would be contrary to the interests of all the parties. It would be convenient for the United Nations to have the custody of those instruments which are connected with activities of the League of Nations and which the United Nations is likely to continue.

THEREFORE:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY declares that the United Nations is willing to accept the custody of the instruments and to charge the Secretariat of the United Nations with the task of performing for the parties the functions, pertaining to a secretariat, formerly entrusted to the League of Nations.

B. Functions and Powers of a Technical and Non-Political Character

Among the instruments referred to at the beginning of this resolution are some of a technical and non-political character which contain provisions, relating to the substance of the instruments, whose due execution is dependent on the exercise, by the League of Nations or particular organs of the League, of functions or powers conferred by the instruments. Certain of these instruments are intimately connected with activities which the United Nations will or may continue.

It is necessary, however, to examine carefully which of the organs of the United Nations or which of the specialized agencies brought into

relationship

relationship with the United Nations should, in the future, exercise the functions and powers in question, in so far as they are maintained.

THEREFORE:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY is willing, subject to these reservations, to take the necessary measures to ensure the continued exercise of these functions and powers, and refers the matter to the Economic and Social Council.

C. Functions and Powers under Treaties, International Conventions, Agreements and Other Instruments Having a Political Character

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY will itself examine, or will submit to the appropriate organ of the United Nations, any request from the parties that the United Nations should assume the exercise of functions or powers entrusted to the League of Nations by treaties, international conventions, agreements and other instruments having a political character.

II

NON-POLITICAL FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE MENTIONED IN SECTION I

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY requests the Economic and Social Council to survey the functions and activities of a non-political character which have hitherto been performed by the League of Nations in order to determine which of them should, with such modifications as are desirable, be assumed by organs of the agencies which have been brought into relationship with the United Nations. Pending the adoption of the measures decided upon as the result of this examination, the Council should, on or before the dissolution of the League, assume and continue provisionally the work hitherto done by the following League departments: the Economic, Financial and Transit Department, particularly the research and statistical work; the Health Section, particularly the epidemiological services; the Opium Section and the secretariats of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Supervisory Body.

2. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY requests the Secretary-General to make provision for taking over and maintaining in operation the Library and Archives and for completing the League of Nations treaty series.

3. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY considers that it would also be desirable for the Secretary-General to engage for the work referred to in paragraphs

1 and 2  
United Nations or be entrusted to specialized

1 and 2 above, on appropriate terms, such members of the experienced personnel by whom it is at present being performed as the Secretary-General may select.

III

TRANSFER OF THE ASSETS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, having considered the report of the Committee set up by the Preparatory Commission to discuss and establish with the Supervisory Commission of the League of Nations a common plan for the transfer of the assets of the League of Nations, approves of both the report of the Committee set up by the Preparatory Commission and of the common plan submitted by it (document A/18 and Corr. 1, Add. 1 and 2.)

IV

APPOINTMENT OF A NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY approves of the setting up of a small negotiating committee to assist the Secretary-General in negotiating further agreements in connection with the transfer of certain assets in Geneva, and in connection with the premises in the Peace Palace in The Hague. This committee shall consist of one representative designated by the delegations, if they so desire, of each of the same eight Members as previously constituted the Committee created by the Preparatory Commission: Chile, China, France, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America.

b. The Common Plan

The common plan approved by the General Assembly in the third resolution above was agreed upon between a Committee appointed by the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations and the Supervisory Commission of the League of Nations. The text of the common plan was as follows:

1. The League of Nations agrees to transfer to the United Nations, and the United Nations agrees to receive on or about 1 August 1946, the precise date to be determined by the administrative authorities of the two Organizations, all material assets of the League of Nations shown in column I of the attached Schedule at the valuation shown in column II.<sup>1</sup>

The League of Nations agrees that the shares in the total credit thus established shall be distributed between States entitled to participate, in accordance with percentages to be laid down by the League at its next Assembly.

The United Nations agrees:

(a) that the shares, thus established, of such of these States as are Members of the United Nations shall be credited to them respectively in the books of the United Nations; and

(b) that the General Assembly shall decide on the purposes to which these credits shall be applied and on the dates on which they shall be so applied; and further that these credits shall in any event, begin to be available not later than 31 December 1948.

The United Nations further agrees:

(a) that the International Labor Organisation may use the Assembly Hall, together with the necessary committee rooms, office accommodation and other facilities connected therewith at times and on financial terms to be agreed from time to time between the United Nations and the International Labor Organisation;

(b)

<sup>1</sup> The Schedule is not published here. The assets in column I included the following items: Secretariat building, Assembly Hall, library building, 203,446 square meters of real estate, furniture, fittings, typewriters, office supplies, books, archives, etc. The total value as shown in column II was 47,631,518.61 Swiss francs.



(b) that the International Labour Organisation may use the library under the same conditions as other official users thereof.

2. The League of Nations shall take steps to discharge all its obligations as soon as practicable.

3. The League of Nations shall take steps to settle the question of contributions of Member States in arrears.

4. The League of Nations shall take steps to separate the interests of the International Labour Organisation in the assets of the League before transfer to the United Nations. It is understood that the International Labour Organisation building at Geneva will be transferred to that Organisation.

5. Any ex-officials of the League of Nations subsequently engaged by the United Nations, and it will be for the League of Nations to take the necessary steps to make this possible. shall enter service under conditions of employment established by the

6. It is understood that the League of Nations shall make arrangements, independently of the United Nations, with regard to the continued administration of the Staff Pension Fund and with regard to the pensions of the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

7. When the League has discharged all its obligations and made the necessary dispositions concerning the Working Capital Fund and regarding outstanding contributions, the remaining liquid assets shall be credited or distributed to Members of the League under a scheme to be determined by it.

-and the League of Nations-

8. Both the United Nations shall authorize competent authorities to make any necessary agreements with the Swiss Authorities on all matters connected with the transfer of assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations.

United Nations

Resolution Adopted on the Reports of the Fifth Committee

79 (1). Transfer of the Assets of the League of Nations

The General Assembly resolves that,

1. The Agreement concerning the execution of the transfer to the United Nations of certain assets of the League of Nations and the Protocol concerning the execution of various operations in the transfer to the United Nations of certain assets of the League of Nations, arrived at in accordance with the provisions of the Common Plan with respect to the transfer of certain assets of the League of Nations, are approved as they appear in Annexes I and II to this resolution.

2. The Secretary-General is authorized to prepare a definite schedule for establishing a final valuation of these assets, in accordance with the terms of the Common Plan, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the League authorities; and therefore that such a schedule agreed upon by the Advisory Committee, the League authorities; and therefore that such a schedule agreed upon by the Advisory Committee, the League authorities and the Secretary-General shall be considered as final.

Fiftieth plenary meeting, 7 December 1946.

Annex I

Agreement concerning the execution of the transfer to the United Nations of certain Assets of the League of Nations, signed on 19 July 1946

Whereas the General Assembly of the United Nations, by a resolution adopted on 12 February 1946, and the Assembly of the League of Nations, by a resolution adopted on 18 April 1946, respectively approved the Common Plan for the transfer to the United Nations of certain assets of the League of Nations, on the financial conditions mentioned in the aforesaid Plan.

The League of Nations, represented by Mr. Sean Lester, Secretary-General, and the United Nations represented by M. Wlodzimierz Moderow, Director, representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations at Geneva, have concluded the present Agreement for the purpose of determining the details of the transfer of the ownership of the assets in question, apart from the financial conditions mentioned in the Common Plan.

Article I

The transfer of rights in respect of immovable property shall relate to the following items:

1. All transferable rights which, in virtue of the Agreement concluded on 28 March 1929 between the Swiss Confederation and the League of Nations, the latter possesses over the Ariana site.



and the buildings erected by it on that site;

2. The rights possessed by the League of Nations in respect of the Secheron property, as defined in the Agreement of 26 March 1929, referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. The full ownership enjoyed by the League of Nations in properties situated in Geneva and at Pregny, with an area of 203,446 square metres, consisting of various plots of land with four villas and their outbuildings;

4. The following rights:

(a) The servitudes constituted in favour of the League of Nations in the Bill of Sale dated 14 June 1938, by which the Latvian Government acquired a property situated in the Commune of Geneva (Petit-Saconnex district), and the right of pre-emption reserved to the League of Nations;

(b) The servitudes constituted in favour of the League of Nations in the Bill of Sale dated 7 March 1940, concluded between the Societe immobiliere de la Place des Nations and the League of Nations, and the right of purchase reserved to the League of Nations.

#### Article 2

The transfer of rights in respect of movable property shall relate to the following items:

(a) The fittings, furniture, office equipment and books and the stock of supplies which are in the aforementioned premises and which are the property of the League of Nations;

(b) The books and collections of the Library;

(c) The fittings, furniture, office equipment and books and the stock of supplies for the use of the Permanent Court of International Justice which are the property of the League of Nations;

(d) The fittings, furniture, office equipment and books and the stock of supplies which are or were in the branch offices of the League of Nations and which have remained the property of the League of Nations;

(e) Any fittings, furniture, office equipment, books and stock of supplies which would become the property of the League of Nations in consequence of the dissolution of organization or institutes subsidiary thereto;

(f) The stocks of supplies held by suppliers, which are the property of the League of Nations;

(g) The archives of the League of Nations and of the Permanent Court of International Justice;

(h) All other corporeal property belonging to the League of Nations.

#### Article 3

It is understood that gifts presented to the League of Nations by Governments, public bodies or private individuals, whether they have become part of the buildings or whether they have retained the character of movable property, shall be transferred to the United Nations on the same terms as those on which the said gifts were presented.

#### Article 4

It is recalled that, in accordance with the terms of the Common Plan:

(a) The International Labour Organization may use the Assembly Hall together with the necessary committee rooms, office accommodation and other facilities connected therewith at times and on financial terms to be agreed from time to time between the United Nations and the International Labour Organization; and

(b) The International Labour Organization may use the Library under the same conditions as other official users thereof.

#### Article 5

The United Nations shall assume the following obligations which the League of Nations has undertaken to transfer to the acquirers of certain of its immovable property, namely:

(a) As provided in the Act of 2 July 1940, by which the Republic and Canton of Geneva sold to the League of Nations the landed property situated in the Commune of Geneva, Petit-Saconnex district (plot 7033, sheet 4, with an area of 19 ares and 91 metres), the buyer, in the event of re-sale, shall undertake not to exercise his right to build on the said plot otherwise than in conformity with the legal provisions relevant in the matter;

(b) As provided in Article 3 of the Agreement of 20 February 1941, between the Services Industriels de Genève and the League of Nations, obligations in respect of underground mains shall be transferred to the acquirer of the land;

(c) As provided in Article 6 of the Arrangement of 18 July 1942, between the Swiss Postal and Telegraph Services and the League of Nations, obligations in respect of underground mains shall be transferred to the acquirer of the land.

#### Article 6

The movable objects transferred shall be listed in an inventory drawn up by the League of Nations and verified jointly by the United Nations at the time of the transfer.



Article 7

The transfers provided for in the present Agreement shall take place on 1 August 1946.

Article 8

1. In conformity with item 8 of the report by the Committee of the United Nations accompanying the Common Plan (United Nations document A/18, 28 January 1946), the United Nations shall, during the liquidation of the League of Nations, allow the latter to use without any charge the premises and the furniture and equipment with which they are provided, together with the supplies necessary for the continuation of its activities until the date of the transfer of the said activities to the United Nations or of their termination.

2. Subsequently, for the work of liquidation of the League of Nations until the completion of that liquidation, the United Nations shall grant, free of charge, the use of the premises and the furniture and equipment with which they are provided and a variable supply in reasonable quantities.

Article 9

A protocol shall be drawn up between the League of Nations and the United Nations in order, if need be, to supplement the present Agreement and to settle any practical questions arising out of the transfer.

Article 10

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which it shall have been signed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, or by their representatives.

DONE AND SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 19 JULY 1946, in four copies, two in French and two in English, the texts in both languages being equally authentic, of which two texts, one French and one English, were handed to the representatives of the League of Nations and the two remaining texts to the representatives of the United Nations.  
For the League of Nations:

(Signed) Sean LESTER

For the United Nations:  
(Signed) W. Moderow

Annex II

Protocol concerning the execution of various operations in the transfer to the United Nations of certain Assets of the League of Nations, signed 1 August 1946

M. r. Sean LESTER, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and Mr. Wlodzimierz Moderow, Director, Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Geneva:

Note that, in application of the Common Plan, approved by a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, dated 12 February 1946, and by a resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations, dated 18 April 1946, and of a subsequent Agreement dated 19 July 1946, concerning the execution of the transfer to the United Nations of certain assets of the League of Nations, the following operations were effected on 1 August 1946:

1. The transfer of rights in respect of the League of Nations buildings and other immovable property was effected on 1 August 1946, and the necessary entries having been made this day in the Land Register of the Republic and Canton of Geneva.
2. The transfer of the ownership and possession of the movable property was also effected on 1 August 1946.

In accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement of 19 July 1946, the movable objects transferred have been listed in an inventory drawn up by the League of Nations which is in course of being verified by the United Nations. A protocol will be drawn up placing on record the completion of this operation.

3. A final valuation of the assets will be made in accordance with the terms of the Common Plan. It will be the subject of a special protocol.

(Signed) Sean LESTER,

W. Moderow

Geneva, 1 August 1946.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE  
JOINT FIFTH AND SIXTH COMMITTEE

- 84 (1). Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague, and concerning the repayment of loans.

The General Assembly,  
Approves the agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the Peace Palace at The Hague and concerning the repayment of loans as set forth in Annexes A and B.

Fifty-fifth plenary meeting,  
11 December 1946

Annex A

Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at the Hague

Article I

The Carnegie Foundation shall allow the International Court of Justice, for so long as the said Court shall be sitting at The Hague, the use of the Peace Palace as from 1 April 1946, subject to the following conditions.

Article II

The annual contribution payable by the International Court of Justice in respect of the use of the Peace Palace is hereby fixed at 48,000 Netherlands florins.

Article III

The said contribution shall be payable in quarterly instalments, each of one quarter of the total sum, on 1 July, 1 October, 1 January and 1 April. The first payment shall be made on 1 July 1946.

Article IV

The Court shall have the permanent and exclusive use of the following rooms: Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 27, 28, 38, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 301, 302, 303, and 306, as well as the room known as the "Refectory" and the adjacent premises appertaining thereto.

- 2 -

Whilst the Court and its Chambers are in session, the Court shall have the use of the Great Court Room (No. 2) with the ante-chamber (No. 3) as well as of rooms Nos. 1 and 25. On days on which the Court is not meeting in public, the said premises may be used by other institutions.

The Court shall be entitled to the joint use of all the other premises of the Palace necessary for its work, in accordance with agreements to be concluded in each particular case with the Foundation.

Members of the Court and its officials shall enjoy on the same footing as the other members and officials of the other institutions occupying the Peace Palace:

1. The entrances and exits, vestibules, corridors and stairways;
2. The cloak-rooms and lavatories adjacent to the premises occupied;
3. The lifts and similar parts of the Palace intended for general use.

Article V

The existing Library shall be kept carefully up-to-date and supplied with additions as necessary. The Foundation will give favourable consideration to any suggestion on this subject from the Court or its members.

The Secretary-General expresses the hope that the Foundation will assign adequate funds for bringing and keeping the Library at the Peace Palace up-to-date.

Members and officials of the Court may consult books in the Library at all times provided they comply with the regulations in force; apart from the hours during which the Library is open to the public, they shall have access thereto from 9 a.m. until 6:30 p.m. on every working day during or immediately before meetings of the Court or its Chambers.

Article VI

Furniture and other objects bought by the League of Nations on behalf of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and now intended for the use of the International Court of Justice, shall be the property of the United Nations and shall, where necessary, be replaced at the expense of the United Nations.

Should any pieces of furniture belonging to the Foundation and installed in premises of which the Court has the permanent or temporary use become unusable, they shall be replaced at the Foundation's expense.

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Article VII

The costs of rental and maintenance of telephones connecting the premises of which the Court has the permanent or temporary use, both with one another and with the town, as well as the costs of using the telephone exchange which is not directly connected with the town, shall be borne by the Foundation.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary in each particular case, the said exchange shall be in operation until 6 p.m. and, whilst the Court or its Chambers are in session, until 7 p.m.

It is understood that the expenses referred to above are entirely covered by the United Nations contribution referred to in Article II above.

Article VIII

The United Nations assumes no responsibility for the maintenance of the building and the grounds appertaining thereto.

The heating, lighting and cleaning of those parts of the building of which the Court has the permanent or temporary use shall be defrayed by the Foundation. The temperature of the premises used as offices or conference rooms shall not be below 18° Centigrade. The cleaning shall be carried out in such conditions and at such hours that the occupants are not disturbed in their work.

The Foundation shall bear the costs arising out of the municipal water supply used by members or officials of the Court.

It is understood that the sum referred to in Article II above constitutes full and complete payment of the charges herein referred to.

Article IX

The service personnel hired by the Foundation shall be at the Court's disposal under the same conditions as it is at the disposal of any other institution established in the Peace Palace.

It is agreed that the working hours of at least one member of this personnel shall be determined with due regard, so far as possible, to the service requirements of the International Court of Justice.

The Court shall be free to engage, at its own cost and for its own exclusive service, officials belonging to the category of service personnel. Such officials shall in no way be under the authority of any other institution.

It is agreed that the expenses in respect of additional service personnel engaged as a result of the establishment of the International Court of Justice at the Peace Palace are fully covered by the contribution referred to in Article II above.

Article X

The officials of the Foundation shall hand, without delay, to the chief registry clerk of the Court or his deputy, any postal or telegraphic communication delivered to the Peace Palace and addressed to the Court or to one of its members or officials.

Article XI

While the Court or its chambers are in session, paying or other visitors not connected with one of the institutions established at the Palace, may not, without agreement to the contrary in each particular case, enter the Peace Palace except between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. They may not enter rooms which they have been forbidden to enter by the competent officials of the Court.

Article XII

Any payment which may be required and levied by the Netherlands authorities, whether governmental or municipal, out of funds paid to the Foundation by the United Nations or on the occasion of the payment of such funds, or in respect of the Peace Palace or the grounds appertaining thereto, shall be defrayed by the Foundation.

Article XIII

The present agreement is concluded for a period of three years and shall be automatically renewable for further periods of one year unless prior notice of termination is given by one of the Parties within three months preceding the expiration of each period.

In cases of differences of opinion regarding the possible modification of Article II, the Parties shall have recourse to arbitration.

Article XIV

It is expressly understood that the question of the establishment of the International Court of Justice at the Peace Palace exclusively concerns the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation, and is consequently outside the jurisdiction of any other organization; the Foundation declares its readiness to accept all the responsibilities arising out of this principle.

Article XV

The present agreement shall enter into force immediately upon its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Annex B

Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the repayment of loans

To enable the Carnegie Foundation to refund to the Netherlands Government the balances of the loans contracted by it in 1927 and 1932 for the purpose of making certain alterations to the premises of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which are now to be used by the International Court of Justice, the United Nations shall pay to the Carnegie Foundation the following sums:

1. On 1 July 1946, and thereafter every six months, a sum of 5,000 Netherlands florins, until the total amount of 125,000 florins has been refunded;

2. On 1 July 1946, and thereafter every six months, a sum of 5,000 Netherlands florins, until the total amount of 170,000 florins has been refunded, followed by a final instalment of 1,249.26 florins, payable on 1 July 1963.

This obligation shall cease if the Carnegie Foundation gives the International Court of Justice notice of termination, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 1 of the Agreement concerning the use of the Peace Palace.

The present agreement shall come into force on the date of its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

6

51. (1). Transfer to the United Nations of certain non-political Functions and Activities of the League of Nations, other than those pursuant to International Agreements

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 12 February 1946 and the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 16 February 1946, the Secretary-

- 1 See also a resolution adopted on the report of the Fifth Committee ( page 148).
- 2 Document A/72.
- 3 Documents A/77, A/77/Corr. 1 and A/77/Corr. 2.
- 4 Document A/78.
- 5 Documents A/106 and A/106/Corr. 1.

General submitted to the Economic and Social Council, at its third session, a report dated 26 September 1946<sup>1</sup> concerning the provisional assumption and continuation of certain non-political functions and activities of the League of Nations, other than those exercised pursuant to international agreements.

The Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on 2 October 1946 and has transmitted it to the General Assembly.<sup>2</sup>

The General Assembly recognizes that it is desirable for the United Nations to assume and continue the non-political functions and activities of the League of Nations which are described in the report of the Secretary-General dated 26 September 1946.

The General Assembly, therefore,

Authorizes and requests the Secretary-General to assume and continue the non-political functions and activities of the League of Nations previously performed by the League of Nations Secretariat, with the exception of:

- (a) Those functions and activities exercised pursuant to international agreements;
- (b) Those functions and activities entrusted to specialized agencies which have been, or are to be, brought into relationship with the United Nations, under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter.

The Secretary-General shall exercise the functions and activities authorized by this paragraph, subject to such policies/as may be established by the Economic and Social Council.

Authorizes



Authorizes and requests the Economic and Social Council to assume and continue the non-political functions and activities of the League of Nations previously performed by the various committees and commissions of the League with the exception of:

(a) Those functions and activities exercised pursuant to international agreements;

(b) Those functions and activities entrusted to specialized agencies, which have been, or are to be brought into relationship with the United Nations, under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter.

This resolution shall not affect any decision of the General Assembly with respect to functions and activities exercised by the League of Nations pursuant to international agreements.

Sixty-fifth plenary meeting,  
14 December 1946.

- 1 Document E/177.  
2 Document A/134.

250 (III). Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations

The General Assembly

1. Resolves that,

In accordance with the provisions of:

(1) The Common Plan<sup>1</sup> for the transfer to the United Nations of certain assets of the League of Nations, as approved by the General Assembly at the first part of its first session (resolution 24(1)), and,

(ii) Resolution 79 (1)<sup>2</sup> adopted by the General Assembly at the second part of its first session,

The credits in the amount of \$10,809,529.21,<sup>3</sup> arising from the transfer of the assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations, shall be made available to the Member States designated by the League of Nations in the percentages determined by the League of Nations, as detailed in annex A; and resolves that the following procedure shall be adopted:

(a) The amount of \$9,741,994, which relates to the permanent capital assets, shall be liquidated in fifteen equal annual instalments, and the credits required for this purpose shall be provided by

the

- 1 See document A/18/Add.1 of 28 January 1946.  
2 See Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the second part of its first session, page 139.  
3 All sums mentioned in this resolution, are in US dollars.



the inclusion of an item in the annual budget estimates for each of the years 1951-1965 inclusive;

(b) The amount of \$1,067,535.21, which relates to other than permanent capital assets, shall be liquidated in two instalments, on the following basis:

(i) An amount of \$533,768 shall be included as an item in the supplementary budget estimates for the year 1948 and covered by assessments jointly with the assessments for the 1949 budget, in accordance with Regulation 17 of the Provisional Financial Regulations.

(ii) An amount of \$533,767.21 shall be included as an item in the budget estimates for the year 1950;

(c) The credits shall not be liquidated in cash, but for the Members who have credits to be liquidated, the amount of each yearly instalment (i. e. liquidation of credits) shall be applied first as a credit against the amount assessable against the Member on account of the acquisition of the assets, and any balance against annual or other contributions to the budget of the Organization;

(d) The scale of contributions for the annual budget each year shall be used as the basis of assessment to cover the instalment due in each year under sub-paragraph (a) above; new Members shall become liable to contribute only towards such instalments as fall due after the date of their admission, and no retroactive adjustments shall be made; a permanent record shall be maintained of assessments and actual

contributions

contributions of each Member towards the permanent asset portion of the acquisition;

2. (a) Recommends that the Member States designated by the League of Nations as entitled to credits as a result of the transfer of the material assets of the League of Nations should make available to nine additional Member States shares in these credits in accordance with annex B attached, and that Member States should for this purpose surrender a pro rata share of their credits as set forth in annex A, in order to provide for credits in favour of the nine additional Member States;

(b) Requests Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before the end of the first part of the current session of the General Assembly their decisions in this regard, and authorizes the Secretary-General to make the necessary adjustments.

Hundred and eighty-sixth plenary meeting,

11 December 1948.

ANNEX A

LIST PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SHOWING CREDITS OF UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS ARISING FROM THE TRANSFER OF ASSETS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

	Material assets	
	Swiss francs	Dollars (U.S.)
1. Afghanistan.....	35,170.80	8,229.97
2. Argentina.....	1,784,895.00	417,665.43
3. Australia.....	2,364,469.47	553,285.85
4. Belgium.....	1,315,141.43	307,743.09
5. Bolivia.....	137,395.71	32,150.60
6. Canada.....	3,116,503.54	729,261.83
7. China.....	1,984,442.59	464,389.57
8. Cuba.....	441,453.72	103,300.17
9. Denmark.....	911,693.17	213,336.20
10. Egypt.....	314,004.77	73,477.12
11. Ecuador.....	15,971.41	3,737.31
12. France.....	5,827,834.75	1,363,713.33
13. Greece.....	504,225.36	117,988.73
14. India.....	4,633,454.36	1,084,228.32
15. Iraq.....	131,081.64	30,673.10
16. Iran.....	286,583.09	67,060.44

1 Listed in French alphabetical order here and in annex B following.

17. Luxembourg.....	95,000.16	22,230.04
18. Mexico.....	317,348.46	74,259.54
19. Norway.....	742,162.87	173,666.11
20. New Zealand.....	778,800.16	182,239.24
21. Panama.....	103,028.39	24,107.24
22. Netherlands.....	1,707,428.33	399,538.23
23. Poland.....	2,166,876.26	507,049.04
24. Dominican Republic.....	54,143.51	12,669.58
25. United Kingdom.....	8,601,392.44	2,012,725.83
26. Siam.....	612,139.94	143,240.75
27. Sweden.....	1,659,574.77	388,340.50
28. Czechoslovakia.....	1,910,650.75	447,092.27
29. Turkey.....	436,938.72	102,243.66
30. Union of South Africa...	1,471,978.70	344,443.02
31. Uruguay.....	367,005.31	85,879.24
32. Yugoslavia.....	1,365,785.71	319,593.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	46,194,569.29	10,809,529.21

ANNEX B

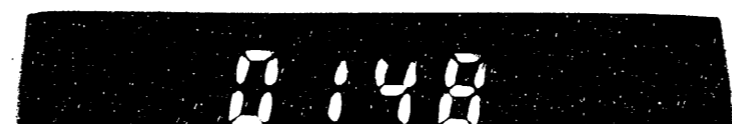
STATEMENT SHOWING THE CREDITS ESTABLISHED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRED TO MAKE CREDITS AVAILABLE TO NINE ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

Table with 4 columns: MEMBER STATES ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CREDITS AS ESTABLISHED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, Amount of credit as established by the League of Nations, Shares recommended to be made available to additional participants, Amounts to be surrendered by original participants in order to make credits available to additional participants, Adjusted amounts of credits.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Amount, Shares, Adjusted amounts of credits. Lists countries from 14 to 32 including India, Iraq, Iran, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Netherlands, Poland, Dominican Republic, United Kingdom, Siam, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER STATES ADMITTED TO SHARES IN THE CREDITS BY AGREEMENT AMONG THE ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS

Table with 4 columns: Country, Amount, Shares, Adjusted amounts of credits. Lists Chile and Guatemala.





3. Haiti.....	-	20,085.51	-	20,085.51
4. Honduras.....	-	4,793.08	-	4,793.08
5. Nicaragua.....	-	2,671.20	-	2,671.20
6. Peru.....	-	38,180.60	-	38,180.60
7. El Salvador.....	-	11,789.47	-	11,789.47
8. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.....	-	256,392.68	-	256,392.68
9. Venezuela.....	-	59,348.81	-	59,348.81
		<hr/>		<hr/>
	10,809,529.21	521,366.16	521,366.16	10,809,529.21

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Arrangements made for terminating former League of Nations  
and Permanent Court of International Justice.

1. Resolution for the Dissolution of the League of Nations,  
Adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on  
April 18, 1946.
  2. Resolution for the Dissolution of the Permanent Court of  
International Justice. (French Text)  
Adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations  
on April 18, 1946.
  3. Resolution for the Transfer of Functions, Activities and Assets of  
the League of Nations.  
Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
on February 12, 1946.
  4. Resolution for the Transfer of the Assets of the League of Nations.  
Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
on December 7, 1946.
- Annex 1 : Agreement concerning the execution of the transfer to the  
United Nations of certain Assets of the League of Nations,  
signed on 19 July 1946.
- Annex 2 : Protocol concerning the execution of various operations in  
the transfer to the United Nations of certain Assets of the  
League of Nations, signed 1 August 1946.
5. Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation  
concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace of the Hague,  
and concerning the repayment of loans.  
Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
on December 11, 1946.- 6. Resolution for the Transfer to the United Nations of certain non-  
political Functions and Activities of the League of Nations, other  
than those pursuant to International Agreements.  
Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
on December 14, 1946.
- 7. Resolution for the Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations.  
Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
on December 11, 1946.

Annex A :

- 2 -

Annex A : List prepared by the Secretary-General of the League  
of Nations showing credits of United Nations Members  
arising from the transfer of assets of the League of  
Nations.

Annex B : Statement showing the credits established by the  
League of Nations and the adjustment required to  
make credits available to nine additional participants.

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