

and as affect its national security".

The United States Senate adopted the Vandenberg Resolution June 11, 1948, by a vote of 64 to 4.

On July 6, 1948, representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Canada, and the Benelux countries began meetings in Washington for an informal and exploratory exchange of views concerning the problems of security raised in the Vandenberg Resolution. No information concerning the talks will be made public until a decision is reached.



Four ambassadors sit in a State Department office in Washington early in July. They and State Department officials held informal meetings concerning the problems of security raised in the Vandenberg Resolution. Left to right: Henri Bonnet, of France; Sir Oliver Franks, of the United Kingdom; Baron Silvercruys, of Belgium; and Hume Wrong, of Canada. (Associated Press Photo)

TEXT OF VANDENBERG RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE U.S. SENATE JUNE 11, 1948.

Whereas, peace with justice and the defence of human rights and fundamental freedom require international co-operation through more effective use of the United Nations:

Therefore, be it resolved that the Senate reaffirm the policy of the United States to achieve international peace and security through the United Nations, so that armed force shall not be used except in the common interests, and that the President be advised of the sense of the Senate that this Government by constitutional process, should particularly pursue the following objectives within the United Nations Charter:

(1) Voluntary agreement to remove the veto from all questions involving pacific settlements of international disputes and situations, and from the admission of new members.

(2) Progressive development of regional and other collective arrangements for individual and collective self-defence in accordance with the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter.

(3) Association of the United States by constitutional process with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its national security.

(4) Contributing to the maintenance of peace by making clear its determination to exercise the right of individual or collective self-defence under Article 51 should any armed attack occur affecting its national security.

(5) Maximum efforts to obtain agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces as provided by the Charter, and to obtain agreement among member nations upon universal regulation and reduction of armaments under adequate and dependable guarantee against violation.

(6) If necessary, after adequate effort toward strengthening the United Nations, review of the Charter at an appropriate time by a general conference called under Article 109, or by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 51 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

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