

The Executive Committee was assisted by a Co-ordination Committee consisting of fourteen members, one representing each member of the Executive Committee. As soon as any of the technical committees approved of a paragraph of the Charter, it was sent to the Co-ordination Committee, whose duty it was to revise it if it did not clearly express the intent of the technical committee. The Co-ordination Committee was also required to review all the paragraphs to make sure that they were consistent with each other in form and in substance, and to arrange them in logical sequence by articles and chapters. It also made certain changes in the language of the Statute of the International Court of Justice to bring its use of terms into conformity with those used in the Charter.

Because many technical committees did not finish their work until a few days before the date set for signature of the Charter, the Co-ordination Committee did not have sufficient time in which to complete its review of certain important sections of the Charter, with the result that both the Charter and the Statute suffer from faults of drafting which might usefully be remedied by constitutional amendments adopted at the first session of the General Assembly. The Canadian member of the Co-ordination Committee was Mr. N. A. Robertson. He was assisted by Mr. Escott Reid.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS

The Executive Committee was also assisted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists consisting of one jurist from each of the following six delegations: China, France, Mexico, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. This Committee reviewed the text of the Charter from the point of view of its legal terminology.

SECTION 4

THE CHARTER—CHAPTER BY CHAPTER

THE NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION

The name "United Nations" was suggested by President Roosevelt and was taken from the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942.

Some of the delegations at the San Francisco Conference were opposed to this title on the ground that it was too narrowly connected with a war-time alliance and that it would, therefore, not be appropriate for a permanent Peace Organization in which in due course nations which had been neutral in this war might come to be included. On the other hand, however, it was argued that the title "United Nations" would preserve continuity with the existing United Nations and would emphasize both their military unity and the declarations regarding peace aims to which they were already committed. The United States delegation were firmly attached to the title "United Nations". To quote the report of the Secretary of State of the United States on the results of the San Francisco Conference, the United States delegation "took the position that the war had been successfully prosecuted under the banner of the United Nations; that good fortune attaches to this name; and that we should go forward under it to realize our dreams of the peace planned by the President who conceived the phrase." In the event the title "United Nations" was adopted at San Francisco unanimously and by acclamation.

PREAMBLE

The preamble to the Charter was not drafted at Dumbarton Oaks, but it was felt at San Francisco that the Charter should be introduced by a preamble which would give expression in simple language to the motives which