

lesser role, notably the discussions concerning a trusteeship system and those concerning a judicial organ.

*(a) The Trusteeship Council*

Provision was made in the Charter for an international trusteeship system to replace the League of Nations mandate system. It was intended that the former mandated territories, territories that might be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War and territories voluntarily placed under the system should become trust territories. By Article 86 of the Charter, the Trusteeship Council was constituted, comprising members administering trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council not administering trust territories, and enough members elected for three-year terms to ensure equality between the number of members administering trust territories and the number of members not administering such territories. The Trusteeship Council was to consider reports submitted by the administering authorities of the trust territories, receive petitions, and otherwise supervise the execution of the trusteeship agreements.

*(b) The International Court of Justice*

At San Francisco it was decided that the Permanent Court of International Justice, which had been established by the League of Nations in 1920, should be replaced by a new tribunal to be known as the International Court of Justice. Its statute, which is based largely on that of its predecessor, is annexed to, and forms an integral part of, the Charter of the United Nations. All states members of the United Nations and three non-members – Switzerland, Liechtenstein and San Marino – are parties to the Statute of the Court.

The Court, which has its seat at The Hague, consists of 15 independent judges, elected on the basis of their legal qualifications for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Statute provides that, while individual judges should be elected regardless of their nationality, they should be so chosen as to assure representation