

was in full sympathy with this objective and voted in favour of the amendment to add these words to the Charter. The result of the adoption of this amendment is that Article 1 now begins as follows:

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

A number of delegations, however, were not completely satisfied and proposed further changes in the language of the paragraph to strengthen the reference to justice and international law. They argued that it was not sufficient to mention justice as a condition of maintaining peace, but rather that the attainment of justice in international relations should be stated as one of the Purposes of the Organization. The United Kingdom and United States delegations, who led the opposition to further change in the language of the paragraph, made it plain that they were not opposing the general principle involved. In their view, however, the adoption of more rigid language might offer a dangerous opportunity for delaying procedures and for the discussion of the meaning of abstract phrases at a juncture when speed and decisiveness might be essential to the maintenance of peace. It was on these grounds that the Canadian delegation voted for the paragraph as it is now incorporated in the Charter and against further change in its language.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals contained a statement in the chapter on economic and social co-operation that the Organization should promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It was agreed by the Conference that the reference to human rights should be given greater emphasis. Accordingly it was placed in the first chapter of the Charter where it takes its place among the Purposes for which the Organization has been brought into existence. The Conference also decided that the wording of this Purpose should be amplified and made more explicit so that it now states that the Organization shall seek to achieve international co-operation in "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion".

Another change introduced in the language of the Article was that it should be a Purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations on the basis of "respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples".

PRINCIPLES

The Principles contained in the Charter are for the most part self-explanatory, and Article 2 of the Charter remains largely as it was drafted at Dumbarton Oaks. A few changes were, however, made at San Francisco.

Territorial Integrity and Political Independence

The Conference felt that there should be in the Charter a clear reference to the obligation of states to respect each other's territorial integrity and political independence. As a result there has now been included as the fourth Principle that "all Members [of the United Nations] shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or