

DID SINCE 1966, THE U.N. SECRETARY GENERALS' PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY VIOLATE the Charter of the United Nations BY NEGLIGENCE, TO BRING THE UFOs GLOBAL SECURITY PROBLEM TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL? — Should be acceptable their repeated explanation that "UNITED NATIONS CAN ONLY ACT ON PROPOSALS OR SUGGESTIONS PRESENTED TO IT BY AN OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF A MEMBER STATE"...??? (Encl. # 1a)

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

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 the 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;

CHAPTER XV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

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

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall

EXCERPTS

Emphasis by ICUFON

EXCERPTS of
the British Year
Book of International
Law - 1946

*

Royal Institute of
International
Affairs

Oxford University
Press London

Copyright © 1989
by ICUFON

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

ARTICLE 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, annexed to the Four-Power Agreement of 8 August 1945,¹ provides that the Tribunal established by the Agreement for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis

shall have the power to try and punish persons who, acting in the interests of the European Axis countries, whether as individuals or as members of organisations, committed any of the following crimes:

- (a) Crimes against peace: namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing;
- (b) War Crimes: namely, violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations

¹ Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the first part of its first session from 10 January to 14 February 1946 (Doc. A/64), p. 9.

² Resolution (9) passed in the 55th plenary meeting, 11 December 1946. *General Assembly Journal*, no. 75: Supplement A-64, Add. 1, p. 945.