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83D Congress } SENATE { Document
2d Session } 1954 { No. 87
41403
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE :

9. PROCLAMATION OF UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, OCTOBER 31, 1945 [9]

Whereas the Charter of the United Nations, with the Statute of the International Court of Justice annexed thereto, was formulated at the United Nations Conference on International Organization and was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945 by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the respective Plenipotentiaries of forty-nine other Governments, and was signed in Washington on October 15, 1945 by the Plenipotentiary of one other Government, the original, of which Charter, with annexed Statute, in the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish languages, as certified by the Department of State of the United States of America, is word for word as follows:

[Charter and statute printed as document No. 1 above:]

And whereas the Senate of the United States of America by their Resolution of July 28 (legislative day of July 9), 1945, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, did advise and consent to the ratification of the said Charter, with annexed Statute;

And whereas the said Charter, with annexed Statute, was duly ratified by the President of the United States of America on August 8, 1945, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate;

And whereas it is provided by paragraph 3 of Article 110 of the said Charter that the Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states, and that a protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America;

And whereas the Secretary of State of the United States of America signed on October 24, 1945 a protocol of deposit of ratifications of the Charter of the United Nations stating that the requirements of the said paragraph 3 of Article 110 with respect to the coming into force of the said Charter have been fulfilled by the deposit of instruments of ratification of the said Charter by the following states:

the Republic of China on September 28, 1945,
France on August 31, 1945,
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on October 24, 1945,
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on October 20, 1945, and
the United States of America on August 8, 1945;

and by

Argentina on September 24, 1945,
Brazil on September 21, 1945,
the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic on October 24, 1945,
Chile on October 11, 1945,
Cuba on October 15, 1945,
Czechoslovakia on October 19, 1945,
Denmark on October 9, 1945,
the Dominican Republic on September 4, 1945,
Egypt on October 22, 1945,
El Salvador on September 26, 1945,
Haiti on September 27, 1945,
Iran on October 16, 1945,
Lebanon on October 15, 1945,
Luxembourg on October 17, 1945,
New Zealand on September 19, 1945,
Nicaragua on September 6, 1945,
Paraguay on October 12, 1945,
the Philippine Commonwealth on October 11, 1945,
Poland on October 24, 1945,
Saudi Arabia on October 18, 1945,
Syria on October 19, 1945,
Turkey on September 28, 1945,
the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on October 24, 1945, and
Yugoslavia on October 19, 1945;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and make public the said Charter of the United Nations, with the Statute of the International Court of Justice annexed thereto, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, on and from the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred forty-five, by the United States of America and by the citizens of the United States of America and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this thirty-first day of October in the year of our LORD one thousand nine hundred forty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred seventieth. [SEAL]

HARRY S TRUMAN

By the President:
JAMES F BYRNES,
Secretary of State

[9] Department of State Treaty Series 993.

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THE TREATY-AND-PROCEDURAL NOOSE TIGHTENS (SENSISM by C. S.)

Like the Treaty clause in the United States Constitution, the Procedural section of the United Nations Charter may, through interpretation, supplant other laws; and the two provisions united may lead to world government by majority vote, which is the goal of every equalist, every rejecter of objective independent physical standards.

Not being subject to judicial review, a treaty cannot be unconstitutional. By making a treaty and then enforcing it as the supreme law of the land, the President (with the aid of the Senate in making the treaty) can do that which the Senate, the President, and the House of Representatives combined cannot do without the treaty. Overriding the Constitution itself and also the Bill of Rights, a treaty may supersede domestic laws.

The shortest route to spiritual utopia is a treaty guaranteeing equal returns to all men everywhere regardless of intrinsic physical qualities and consequent achievement.

Treaties are already made which prohibit discrimination of intrinsic qualities. Enforcement will follow, slowly at first and then rapidly when the people are conditioned against discrimination of any kind.

The United Nations is an anti-qualist government.

Unless curbed, its present treaty-making power will destroy the republic of the United States by subordinating it to the United Nations.

In a world democracy, the United States of America equals one-third of China, and England, one-tenth. To that goal strive the Progressives, Liberals, Laborites, One-Worlders, Judaic-Christians, and Marxian Communists.

As in a conflict over power between a State and the United States the United States is the judge of jurisdiction, so in such a conflict between a Nation and the United Nations, the United Nations is the judge.

Asian levelers do not need to go to war; they can and probably will win through the United Nations become democratic.

As the Treaty clause by-passes the House of Representatives of the United States, so the Procedural section is being and will increasingly be used by the General Assembly of the United Nations, wherein the United States has 1 vote in 76, to by-pass the Security Council, wherein it has 1 vote in 5 of the permanent members, with the veto power.

The United Nations is a greater menace to the United States than is the Soviet Union.

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