The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, and by a majority of other signatories. 24 October has since been celebrated as United Nations Day. The Charter specifies the fundamental purposes and principles of the United Nations and defines the functions and powers of the UN main organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. It is attainable provided all countries and peoples sincerely wish to cooperate. The UN Charter is the first international document ever to have been adopted on such a broad and collective basis. Title: Making the Declaration Work: The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We acknowledge all the people who were involved in the making of the Declaration, including the families who provided the support and inspiration for participants in the negotiations in Geneva and New York. Among these, Claire mentions her kuia, and wahine toa, Joan Dawson and Nuki (Ihipera Rika/Charters). It was here that the negotiations between indigenous peoples and states, between states, and also between indigenous peoples, became particularly protracted and intense, as is described by authors in part two of this book. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. United Nations. The General Assembly, Taking note of the recommendation of the Human Rights Council contained in its resolution 1/2 of 29 June 2006, by which the Council adopted the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Recalling its resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006, by which it decided to defer consideration of and action on. Article 18 Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions. It made its own laws and its own decisions about how to run its affairs. The first big problem that faced the new United States was how to join together these sometimes quarrelsome little countries into one united nation. During the War of Independence the states had agreed to work together in a national Congress to which each state sent representatives. The agreement that set up this plan for the states to cooperate with one another was called the Articles of Confederation. It had begun to operate in 1781. Under the Articles of Confederation the central government of the United States was ver