

Rule 84 of the Provisional Rules of procedure for the General Assembly, provides that votes on the second and subsequent ballots can be cast only for the countries which were the leading unsuccessful candidates on the preceding ballot. The number of candidates which remain on the second and subsequent ballots is restricted to twice the number of places remaining to be filled. Consequently further balloting on this occasion was restricted to the Ukrainian S.S.R. and India. On the second ballot the Ukrainian S.S.R. obtained 29 votes, and India obtained 24 votes. The two-thirds majority vote on this ballot was 36. Neither candidate obtained the required majority, and further balloting was therefore necessary.

In nine subsequent ballots, held during sessions on September 30, October 1 and October 20, the Assembly failed to elect a third member. The result of the voting on the subsequent ballots was as follows:

	September 30					October 1		October 20	
	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Ukrainian S.S.R. ...	29	30	33	34	33	31	32	29	30
India	25	25	23	22	23	23	24	24	25
<i>Two-thirds majority required</i>	38	37	38	38	38	36	38	35	37

On November 13, 1947, the Indian delegate announced the withdrawal of India from the election and on the ballot which followed the Ukrainian SSR received 35 of the 52 valid votes cast, and was therefore declared elected. Two members voted for India and 15 abstained.

The Indian delegate, speaking after the voting on November 13, said that India's candidature for the Security Council had been based solely on its desire to have this important organ of the United Nations, on which special responsibilities are laid, fully representative of all the important regions of the world.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada, in commenting on the occasion of the election of Canada to the Security Council expressed the view that:

"Canada's election to the Security Council of the United Nations confronts the Government and people of Canada with new and grave responsibilities. During the years 1948 and 1949 the Government will be faced, as never before, with the necessity of making decisions on the major questions affecting the peace and security of the world."