

*(b) The General Assembly*

At San Francisco, the Canadian delegation tried to ensure that the powers of the General Assembly should be as wide as possible, save for one important limitation: in order to place responsibility where it belonged and to avoid jurisdictional disputes, Canada agreed that the Assembly should not be empowered to make recommendations on a matter relating to international peace and security that was being dealt with actively and effectively by the Security Council. In the Canadian view, it followed that if, because of the use of the great-power veto or for some other reason, the Security Council was unable to act, provision should be made to enable the General Assembly to take over the task of endeavouring to maintain or restore peace. These ideas were incorporated in Articles 10 and 12 of the Charter, which were adopted with Canada's support.

One of the problems at San Francisco was how to provide for co-operation between the Assembly and the Security Council while maintaining their difference in function. Canada sought to do this by a proposed provision requiring the Security Council to submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration. Although this was adopted and incorporated in the Charter as Article 24, Paragraph 3, the relation between the two bodies has at times been an uneasy one. In large measure this can be traced to the failure to reach agreement on the procedures that should govern the establishment, control and financing of large-scale peacekeeping operations.

*(c) The Economic and Social Council*

Among the documents submitted by the Canadian delegation to the San Francisco Conference was a complete redraft of the chapter in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals dealing with international economic and social co-operation. Many of the Canadian proposals were adopted and written into the Charter. They included a number of provisions aimed at clarifying the relation between the United Nations and the