

ly equivalent to that of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security. Like the Security Council's, ECOSOC's membership was enlarged by Charter amendment in 1965 and it met for the first time in 1966 as a 27-member body, representative of all major segments of opinion and geography in the United Nations. In 1966 Canada served the second year of its fourth three-year term on the Council.

Tewfik Bouattoura, Algeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, was elected President for the year. Major sessions of the Council were held in New York (February 23—March 8) and Geneva (July 5—August 5), much briefer resumed sessions taking place in New York in November and December. The year 1966 can be seen in retrospect as an active and varied one for the Council, in which it adjusted with little difficulty to its expanded and much more representative membership and steadily adapted its own methods and machinery to meet the altered needs of the world—particularly those of the developing countries—21 years after the founding of the United Nations. In each of the Council's three major areas of concern (the United Nations' own work programme, the co-ordination of inter-agency effort, and the formulation of international economic and social policy), significant advances were made.

Methods and Machinery

In concluding the review and reappraisal of its own role and functions which had begun in 1965, the Council re-confirmed unanimously its tripartite function, outlined above, and began the translation of theory into action by deciding to deal in future years with its separate tasks at separate sessions. Thus, in 1967, the work of the United Nations itself in the economic, social and human rights fields will be the exclusive preoccupation of the spring session; co-ordination of the work of the United Nations system and discussion of broad issues of international economic and social policy will be dealt with at the summer session. To bring the badly overcrowded calendar of related meetings under some sort of control and to permit more substantive work to get under way, the Council also agreed that, beginning in 1968, its expert subsidiaries, the Functional Commissions, would meet biennially instead of annually, with exceptions being made only for the Commissions on Human Rights, Social Development and Status of Women. Canada was a prime mover in many of these developments.

At the same time and in keeping with its own expansion, the Council enlarged the membership of all the Commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to accommodate the shifting pattern of United Nations membership. The Council also endorsed the Social Commis-