

Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development

The idea of establishing, under the auspices of the United Nations, a special fund for channelling capital aid to the less developed countries has been under discussion in the General Assembly and elsewhere since 1951. It has had strong support, especially from the under-developed countries.

At the twenty-fourth session of ECOSOC, a resolution was passed with only Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States opposing, calling for a special fund to be established by the General Assembly at its next Session. The Delegation may therefore find it necessary to indicate whether or not Canada would be prepared to contribute to such a fund if it is established, with or without the support of the United States and the United Kingdom. Pending a decision by the Government in this connection, the Delegation should intervene in the debate only to the extent that is necessary to indicate its continued support in principle for the establishment of some type of fund, and its doubts about the usefulness of any such fund which does not have strong financial support.

Questions of Dependent Territories

In trusteeship matters it has been the Canadian view that the details of the administration of trust territories should be left to the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly should concern itself with broad principles. The Delegation should maintain this attitude. It should also seek to moderate the inevitable disagreements between those countries that administer trust territories or colonies and those that do not and are critical of the administering powers.

SUBDIVISION II/SUB-SECTION II

ÉLECTIONS DU CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ
SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

2.

PCO

*Note du secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures
pour le Cabinet*

*Memorandum from Secretary of State for External Affairs
to Cabinet*

CABINET DOCUMENT NO. 128-57

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CONFIDENTIAL

THE COMMONWEALTH SEAT ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. In accordance with the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" reached in San Francisco in 1945 one of the non-permanent seats of the Security Council has been considered a "Commonwealth Seat" and by 1955 had been occupied in turn by all the Commonwealth members of the United Nations, excluding the United Kingdom, which has a permanent seat, and South Africa, which chose not to run. With the election of Australia for a two-year term beginning January 1, 1956, a second round was started and Canada stands next in line. The two newest members of the Commonwealth, Ceylon and Ghana, have only recently been admitted to the United Nations and have not displayed any interest in running for election to the Council.