

ploring the loss of life of so many Africans, as well as the policies and actions of the Union Government which gave rise to the situation; (3) calling upon the Union to take measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality; (4) requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Union Government, to make such arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General held preliminary consultations with the South African Minister of External Affairs in London on May 13 and 14. It was agreed that "the consent of the Union Government to discuss the Security Council's resolutions with the Secretary-General would not require prior recognition from the Union Government of the United Nations' authority." Because of urgent commitments elsewhere, the Secretary-General was unable to visit South Africa during the year, as planned, but a new invitation was extended to him to visit the Union in January, 1961.

Enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council

Ever since the admission of a large number of new member states in 1955, the General Assembly has given continuing attention to the problem of enlarging the membership of the two Councils through amendment of the Charter so as to assure a proper and equitable representation for all states, both in terms of their functional contribution and their geographical distribution. Each time this item has come before the General Assembly the Soviet Union has strongly opposed it, on the grounds that any Charter amendment would be illegal without the participation of Communist China. India and Ceylon have also accepted this point of view.

In the case of the Security Council, the Charter stipulates that the considerations governing the elections of non-permanent members shall be, first, the members' contribution "to the maintenance of peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization", and second, "equitable geographical distribution". There is no corresponding Charter qualification for election to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Articles 23 and 61 of the United Nations Charter fix the membership of the Security Council at 11 (5 permanent and 6 elected members) and that of ECOSOC at 18. Any amendment in these Charter provisions would, in accordance with Article 108, require a two-thirds vote of all General Assembly members and subsequent ratifications by two-thirds of the membership of the organization, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Ever since the "Gentleman's Agreement" of 1946, the Security Council elections have by convention usually distributed six non-permanent seats as follows: 2-Latin-America, 1-Commonwealth, 1-Western Europe, 1-Eastern Europe and 1-Middle East and Africa. In ECOSOC elections, no similar