

SECURITY COUNCIL AND ECOSOC MUST GROW

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Council (who are not counted in the area groups because of their special responsibilities); Latin America, for 20 states, 4 seats; Western Europe, for 17 states, 3 seats; the Commonwealth, for 11 states, 1 seat; Asia, for 14 states, 2 seats; the Middle East and Africa, for 30 states, 1 seat; and Eastern Europe, for 8 states, 2 seats. Now... I do not want to suggest that the sole criterion for electing members to ECOSOC should be equitable geographical distribution. Although the Charter lays down no criteria for membership, ECOSOC in our view cannot function efficiently unless a reasonable balance is maintained between the contributing and receiving countries. Distribution of seats should therefore in our view, take account of both regional and functional considerations.

(3) *Enlargement*: Various statements made before this Committee have suggested six to be an equitable number of additional seats for ECOSOC. My delegation sees expansion of ECOSOC as the only method of assuring adequate representation for *all* areas, while maintaining some balance between the donor countries and the recipient states in international economic aid programmes under United Nations auspices. We believe that enlargement of Council membership is, in view of the vast increase in United Nations membership since 1945, the only answer to the problem of making the Council an effective organ for carrying out the obligations placed upon it under Chapters IX and X of the Charter.

It has been stated at previous sessions that enlargement was an unattainable ideal in view of the objections raised by a permanent member of the Security Council. It should perhaps be stated again now that *no* Great Power can veto a decision of the General Assembly; we have, therefore, only to develop a united front to reach the two-thirds majority required to approve enlargement. If the support were strong enough at this stage, an almost irresistible moral pressure would surely be exerted to obtain ratification from all the great powers. The suggestion has been made that to bring pressure for a final solution by an Assembly vote was somehow unjustifiable, since it was not a technique of conciliation. Whether one agrees with that view or not, it must nevertheless be recognized as a method of democratic procedure the Assembly has adopted without protest in dealing with many other perennial agenda items.

"The Canadian delegation followed attentively the comments on Friday of the distinguished representative of India. We did not agree with his argument that geographical areas should consider themselves sufficiently represented merely because a permanent member of the Security Council happened to belong to their particular area, but we have a further misgiving arising from his proposal to refer

this question to a Charter Review Committee, or some similar body, such as that envisaged in Resolution 1404 (XIV), before Assembly action is taken. The net result... in our opinion, is that nothing will be done, for at least another year, to set in motion the process of amending the Charter. When one adds this delay to the inevitable time required in obtaining ratifications under Article 108, it would be another year again before additional members could actually be seated. We believe that the areas of the world now under-represented deserve something better than this. Also, we hope we did not misunderstand his recommendations to imply that responsibility for solving the problem before us should not be the concern of all the smaller powers of this Assembly, but should be left solely in the hands of the great powers through a small committee. In a matter such as this, in which the interests of *all* member states are affected, none can afford to abdicate his responsibility.

"My government has carefully considered the three alternative solutions so far proposed, and would be prepared to support the draft resolutions now before this Committee for enlargement of the two Councils, as the best guarantee of equitable geographic representation for *all*, while maintaining the Council at size consonant with efficiency of operation. Once this has been accomplished, we can then determine the method or system by which these new seats may be distributed.

CHARTER REVIEW CONFERENCE

"My delegation has suggested, that a concentration of effort on this problem alone, eliminating all unnecessary complicating factors or reference to quite separate questions which have come before the General Assembly, would be the best guarantee of reaching a satisfactory solution. The wide-ranging proposals advanced by the distinguished representative of the U.S.S.R. for a simultaneous alteration of the entire structure of the United Nations should not distract us from the problem before us or delay its solution. The extensive Soviet proposals clearly involve a full-scale re-writing of the Charter, which could not possibly be decided by this Committee. They would require a formal conference on Charter review, provision for which is clearly made under Article 109 of the Charter to which our attention was drawn by the distinguished representative of Indonesia. In fact, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/4199) at the fourteenth session, which requested the Committee on Arrangements for a Charter review conference to report with recommendations to the General Assembly *not later* than at the sixteenth session. Therefore, we suggest that the Soviet proposals might be more appropriately held over until that time.

"It is our view that, since the world is divided into geographical areas corresponding