

resolution noted that a number of the ex-prisoners remained temporarily in India, and that the Governments of Argentina and Brazil had offered to resettle as many of them as wished to go to those two countries. It requested that other member governments accept for resettlement those not covered by the Brazilian and Argentinian offers, and that the Government of India report again to the eleventh General Assembly on this problem.

In the voting which took place on November 22 the United States draft resolution was adopted by 45 in favour (including Canada), none against, and 11 absentions. The Indian draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 50 in favour, none against, and 6 abstentions.

### Charter Review

The Charter Review question was considered by the General Assembly in accordance with Article 109 of the U.N. Charter which provides that (a) if a General Conference for the purpose of reviewing the present charter has not been held before the tenth session of the General Assembly, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session and (b) the conference shall be held, if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Canadian views on this subject have been based on two premises: (1) Failure to arrange a conference (which under proper circumstances could make useful studies and recommendations) might cause widespread disappointment but, on the other hand, an acrimonious and unproductive conference could have even more serious consequences; (2) A conference would not be likely to achieve success until international tensions are relaxed. Hence, while not opposed to the holding of a review conference, Canada preferred to see it postponed to a sufficiently distant date to permit adequate preparations for it and, perhaps, a substantial easing of East-West differences.

Accordingly, Canada agreed to co-sponsor a 7-power draft resolution reflecting these views which had been worked out mainly by the United States and United Kingdom. This resolution provided for a decision in principle by the General Assembly that a Charter Review Conference "shall be held"; it also provided for the appointment of a committee to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place for the conference and its organization and procedures. By giving the committee two years to study the question before reporting to the twelfth session, the resolution provided for a lapse of time during which Canada and others hope there will develop an atmosphere more congenial to the holding of a successful Conference.

The original proposal called for the establishment of an 18-member committee but, after some discussion, it was decided that a committee consisting of all members of the U.N. would best meet the situation and the resolution was amended accordingly. The resolution was approved by a large majority even though the Soviet Union and other communist members opposed it and announced that their delegations could not take part in the work of the Committee or in any action aimed at revising the Charter.