## IV. ELECTIONS

## Security Council

Elections were held to replace, as from 1 January, 1948, the retiring members, Australia, Brazil, and Poland. Two member States—Argentina and Canada—received the necessary two-thirds majority of votes on the first ballot and were elected. Voting for the remaining seat was, in accordance with the Rules, limited to India and the Ukrainian S.S.R., which had received the next largest number of votes. Ten subsequent ballots failed to see either of these member States elected.

On the day before the twelfth vote, the representative of *India* announced that that country was prepared to withdraw from the contest. In the twelfth ballot the *Ukrainian S.S.R.* received 35 of the 52 valid votes cast, and was therefore elected.

The membership of the Security Council for 1948 will accordingly be:—

Permanent members: China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Non-permanent members: Belgium, Colombia, Syria (retiring at the end of 1948), Argentina, Canada, and the Ukrainian S.S.R. (retiring at the end of 1949).

## Economic and Social Council

Six members of the Economic and Social Council (Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Norway, the Soviet Union, and United Kingdom) were due to retire at the end of 1947, but were eligible for re-election. The first ballot to fill the six vacancies resulted in the election of Brazil, Denmark, the Soviet Union, and United Kingdom. The second ballot resulted in the election of Australia. Two further ballots were necessary before Poland received the required majority for election to the Economic and Social Council, which will comprise, as from 1 January, 1948, the following members:—

Canada, Chile, China, France, Netherlands, and Peru (retiring at end of 1948).

Byelo-Russia, Lebanon, New Zealand, Turkey, United States, and Venezuela (retiring at end of 1949).

Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Poland, Soviet Union, and United Kingdom (retiring at end of 1950).