

wealth Relations of Britain, the Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys; the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination of India, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari; the Minister for External Affairs of Pakistan, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto; and the Minister of Education of Southern Rhodesia, the Hon. J. H. Howman.

Subsection 2.—Canada and the United Nations

During 1963, developments at the United Nations reflected the improved international atmosphere. In contrast to the mood of crisis which pervaded the United Nations during the Cuba crisis of 1962, the mood of the eighteenth regular session was optimistic and relaxed, due in part to the partial test-ban treaty, the agreement against stationing weapons of mass destruction in outer space and the general lessening of east-west tensions. In the course of the year, the United Nations operation in West New Guinea was successfully concluded. The Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), with a Canadian component, was established on Security Council authority.

The United Nations General Assembly convened twice in 1963; the fourth special session in May-June, and the eighteenth regular session starting on Sept. 19. The special session was called to consider the report of the Working Group of 21 on peace-keeping finances, and to study the critical financial problems facing the organization. At the eighteenth session, two new Commonwealth members were admitted, Kenya and Zanzibar; their applications for membership were co-sponsored by Canada.

The continuing increase in the membership of the United Nations has generated a need to reconsider certain aspects of the organization of the United Nations, especially the composition of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Canada's Prime Minister, in his address to the General Assembly on Sept. 19, spoke vigorously in support of the enlargement of these councils, in order to adequately reflect the present membership of the United Nations. He also advanced a number of practical proposals for strengthening the peace-keeping capacity of the United Nations.

The gravest problem facing the United Nations at both the special session and the regular session was that of the Organization's financial situation. Certain member states continued to refuse to pay their assessments to the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Congo (ONUC) and the Middle East (UNEF), bringing the United Nations to the brink of financial insolvency. Canada played an active and leading role in the search for a solution to this problem, both in the Working Group of 21 and at both sessions of the Assembly. Canada argued vigorously for long-term financing arrangements based on collective responsibility and capacity to pay. The question was not resolved at the eighteenth session and remains the most serious difficulty facing the United Nations.

Members of the General Assembly welcomed the partial test-ban treaty and adopted a resolution calling on all states to become parties to it and, as well, unanimously adopted a resolution intended to prevent the orbiting of nuclear weapons in outer space. In the Special Political Committee, Canada initiated a resolution to continue study of the effects of atomic radiation on man and his environment, which was adopted by the Committee and the Plenary. Canada continued to stress the need for international co-operation to reduce the hazard from atomic radiation.

Colonial questions continue to preoccupy the United Nations. In 1963, the Special Committee of 24 considered the implementation of the Colonial Declaration in relation to 26 dependent territories. The General Assembly adopted seven resolutions dealing with Aden, British Guiana and seven other dependent territories. In a further resolution, the Special Committee was asked to continue to find the best way to apply the Colonial Declaration to all territories that had not yet attained independence.

During 1963, Canada was a member of a Preparatory Committee established to study the desirability of designating 1965, the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year (ICY). A resolution to that effect was passed unanimously at the eighteenth session, and Canada was named to the Committee for ICY.