

1965 was the meeting of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers and Presidents) opening in London on June 17. This was the thirteenth in the series of these meetings held at intervals since the end of the Second World War. Malta, Zambia and Gambia, the latest three countries to accede to membership, were represented for the first time as independent nations.

Canada's external aid for developing countries continued to be directed, in the main, to Commonwealth countries through the Colombo Plan, the Canada-West Indies Aid Program, and the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program (SCAAP). Canada's total contribution under the Colombo Plan since the Plan's inception exceeds \$500,000,000. Canada aided Commonwealth countries in Africa through SCAAP to a total of \$21,000,000 for the period 1960-64. Approximately \$16,000,000 was made available for aid and technical assistance to Commonwealth Caribbean countries from 1958 to 1964. During 1964 Canada also undertook military assistance programs designed to improve the defence capability of certain Commonwealth countries. To this initiative may be added the adoption of a new special development-loan program for which \$50,000,000 is now set aside yearly. On the whole, therefore, as Canadian contributions to already approved assistance programs increased, new ventures have expanded even further the total of Canada's external aid, over 90 p.c. of which goes to Commonwealth countries.

Canada is an active participant in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan (see p. 173) and is also playing a significant part in the training and provision of teachers for service in Commonwealth countries and assisting in plans for co-operation in technical education. During the academic year 1964-65, there were 261 Canadian teachers and 61 Canadians serving on university assignments under Canadian Government aid programs in the less-developed countries of Southeast Asia, Africa and the Caribbean area.

Subsection 2.—Canada and the United Nations

The problem of financing peace-keeping operations, and the even more important constitutional questions that it raised, dominated developments at the United Nations in 1964. The immediate problem arose out of the accumulated arrears which at the end of the year amounted to \$115,000,000, 98 p.c. of which represented unpaid assessments for the peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo. The Soviet Union and its allies were sufficiently in arrears to be subject to Article 19 of the Charter, which stipulates loss of vote in the General Assembly for defaulting states when arrears exceed the total of assessed contributions for the two previous years. The Soviet bloc and France took the position that these assessments were not a binding obligation to which Article 19 would be relevant, while Canada, the United States, Britain and the majority of members maintained that they were properly authorized assessments and should be paid. Although neither side was prepared to give way on the important points of principle at stake, both wished to avoid a confrontation over the application of Article 19 and, consequently, not only was the opening of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly postponed until Dec. 1 in the hope that the problem could be solved by negotiation but, when it did convene, it was decided not to deal with issues requiring a vote. After it became clear that the financial issue required extensive further study and that, in any case, little could be accomplished under the "no vote" procedure, the General Assembly adjourned on Feb. 18, 1965, but before doing so set up a 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations "to review the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" and to report back to the General Assembly by June 15. Canada is one of its members.

In addition to the financial question, there were a number of other developments in the peace-keeping field in 1964. The United Nations Operations in the Congo (ONUC) was withdrawn at the end of June after four years of service during which it helped to maintain law and order and to preserve the territorial integrity of the Congo, and the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) also concluded its activities in