

assisting in plans for co-operation in technical education. During the academic year 1965-66, there were 533 Canadian teachers and university professors serving under Canadian Government aid programs in the less-developed countries of Southeast Asia, Africa and the Caribbean area, a very substantial proportion of them in Commonwealth countries.

Subsection 2.—Canada and the United Nations

The constitutional disagreement over the financing of peace-keeping operations which led to the premature adjournment of the 19th Session of the General Assembly was not resolved during the 20th Session in 1965 but at least a compromise was reached which permitted the Organization to resume functioning. The compromise took the form of a consensus reached in the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations that financial difficulties should be solved through voluntary contributions from member states, and that the Assembly should not apply the loss-of-vote penalty of Article 19 of the Charter for failure to pay assessments for peace-keeping in the Congo and in the Middle East. A Canadian proposal to extend the mandate of the Special Committee and to renew the appeal for voluntary contributions was accepted by the Assembly in December 1965.

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East continued throughout 1965, as did the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), and Canada participated in both. To improve the financial position of UNEF, Canada introduced a resolution, subsequently adopted by the Assembly, which combined the principle of assessment with provision for meeting any shortfall in funds without resort to voluntary contributions. The 18-year-old United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was reinforced by the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) in September 1965 to deal with the Indo-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir. Canada provided the Commander for UNIPOM as well as an air transport unit and observers.

In September, Canada was happy to support the admission to the United Nations of Gambia, the Maldives Islands and Singapore. In contrast, Canada regretted the withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations in January 1965 because it has consistently supported the principle of universality in the United Nations. However, Canada did not vote in favour of the representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations because it could not accept several of that Republic's conditions for membership, such as the expulsion of the Republic of China, a founding member of the United Nations. As regards the Rhodesian crisis, Canada supported two United Nations resolutions which condemned the unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia, but was unable to support another resolution which requested Britain to employ all measures, including military force, to bring down the Smith regime.

In the economic field, Canada supported the merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund into the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the establishment of a new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID), and a resolution designed to extend and put on a permanent basis the World Food Programme, an experimental co-operative arrangement between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations which was begun in 1961 as a result of a Canadian initiative.

In the social sector, the Specialized Agencies continued their efforts to promote education, to relieve hunger and to improve public health. The Canadian representative to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was elected to the Chairmanship of the Programme Committee, and the commitment of the Canadian public to UNICEF is demonstrated by the fact that the government contribution (\$1,000,000) was more than equalled by proceeds from the UNICEF Hallowe'en and Christmas Card campaigns (\$1,100,000). Canada has continued to support international efforts for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees; in 1965 contributions to both the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) were increased, and a Canadian served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the UNHCR.