

United Nations to rely on the goodwill of the few. It must be able to count on the response and the responsibility of the whole membership.

To achieve these objectives, Canada agreed that further work in the General Assembly would have to be deferred while the whole complex of issues arising out of the peace-keeping responsibilities of the United Nations were referred to a specialized committee for negotiation. Recognition of Canada's role in earlier efforts to resolve the problems came in its appointment to the new Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

Epilogue

The nineteenth session recessed on February 18, 1965, without having breached or upheld Article 19. To that extent, there had been no change since the Assembly opened its doors on December 1, 1964. A very real change in the situation had, however, occurred in that most governments recognized that the arrears issue was only one part of a much wider and more significant problem, that the strictly financial issue had far-reaching political and constitutional implications, and that the past could not be resolved in isolation from the future. Arrears to the peace-keeping accounts were now seen to be the symptom rather than the disease.

Resolution 2006 (XIX) had left to the President of the General Assembly the task of chairing the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and selecting its members. On February 27, Mr. Quaison-Sackey announced that the 33-member Committee would consist of: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Roumania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. The Special Committee, which was to take into account prior consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General and its Chairman with individual members of the Organization, was to issue a report to the General Assembly by June 15 at the latest. The General Assembly itself was scheduled to resume by September 1. The Special Committee met for the first time on March 26, 1965, to chart its course.

Canada's approach to the task ahead was summarized by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, speaking in Vancouver on February 20:

As far as Canada is concerned, our objectives in the impending negotiations are simple and clear-cut. They are :