

# Chronology of United Nations and Related Events of Special Interest to Canada

- 1965 — United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- September War breaks out between India and Pakistan, and fighting continues until January 1966. After Security Council calls for cease-fire, U Thant takes initiative in setting up UNIPOM (United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission) to monitor it and to patrol cease-fire lines from Kashmir to the sea. Maj.-Gen. Bruce MacDonald of Canada is its chief officer.
- November Rhodesian government under Ian Smith makes unilateral declaration of independence. The Security Council immediately called on all states not to recognize the regime and to do their utmost to break economic relations. The General Assembly called on Britain to take all necessary steps to quell the rebellion. But initiative was left with British Government.
- 1966 January Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) merged into United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- April Britain seeks Security Council support for naval blockade of oil tankers headed for Beira in Mozambique and thence to Rhodesia.
- September Paul Martin enunciates a proposal to solve "China seat" issue at UN: both Peking and Taipei regimes to have Assembly seats and People's Republic to take over Security Council seat. He argues that this dual representation plan is not a "Two China" policy. Proposal lacks support.
- December General Assembly votes overwhelmingly to terminate South Africa's mandate over South West Africa (re-named Namibia) and to take direct responsibility to bring territory to independence. World Court had refused to give substantial judgment on case brought by Liberia and Ethiopia to demolish South African argument that mandate lapsed with demise of League of Nations.
- Security Council imposes selected mandatory sanctions on Rhodesia. This marks UN's first entry into Chapter VII of the Charter to extent of laying obligations on all states under Article 41. Resolutions covered about 60 per cent of Rhodesian exports and imposed arms embargo.
- General Assembly adopts two Human Rights Covenants derived from 1948 Universal Declaration: one on Civil and Political Rights, the other on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. They finally come into force in 1976.