

withdraw its Trade Commissioner, end its small aid programme, place a complete embargo on the export of arms to Rhodesia, and remove the preferential tariff rates for Rhodesian goods and export credit facilities. By the end of November and in pursuance of the November 20 resolution, Canada had placed a ban on the import of over 90 per cent of those Rhodesian products imported during 1964. In December, an export embargo was placed on oil and oil products.

Dominican Republic

On April 24, 1965, a successful attempt was made to overthrow the Government of President Reid Cabral of the Dominican Republic. However, his replacement by a civilian and military group supporting the return of former President Juan Bosch was contested by most of the Dominican military establishment.

Armed clashes between the two factions intensified and were accompanied by an aerial and naval bombardment of the city of Santo Domingo by the anti-Bosch forces, which left a high toll of casualties, including non-combatants. On April 28, United States troops landed near the Dominican capital in response to a request from the military faction, which had declared that it was unable to assure the protection of the lives and property of foreign nationals. On April 29, the United States representative informed the Security Council that this action had been taken by his Government for the purpose of protecting and evacuating American citizens. On May 1, the Soviet Union requested an urgent meeting of the Council "to consider the armed interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic", and the violent rush of events in the Dominican Republic held the attention of the Council from May 3 to June 21. By this time, the Organization of American States (OAS) had presented to both sides in the civil strife a plan of conciliation which was eventually to form the basis of the provisional government which took office on September 3.

The central issue before the Council was the Soviet charge that the United States military action, undertaken as a "pretext" for protecting United States citizens, was "an act of direct aggression in complete violation of the Charter of the United Nations", and particularly Paragraphs 4 and 7 of Article 2, which prohibit the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or intervention in matters of domestic jurisdiction. The Soviet representative returned repeatedly to this theme, but failed to obtain Security Council approval for a resolution censuring the United States and demanding the withdrawal of United States troops. The