

in the economic and social fields. This valuable activity is supplemented by special programmes (UNRWA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and the UN/FAO World Food Programme /WFP/) and by the related programmes of the 13 Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. Taken together, these efforts constitute an impressive endeavour to conquer the timeless enemies of mankind - illiteracy, hunger and disease. At the same time, they provide a significant contribution to political and economic stability in the developing areas of the world.

A short description is given below of the work of the United Nations system in peace-keeping and in the economic and social fields. A statement of Canada's contributions to these important activities (during the period March 31, 1945, to March 31, 1967) is included as Appendix A. Appendix B contains a table listing Canada's contributions to the United Nations common system during 1966 and Appendix C compares the total contributions of the ten major contributing countries to the voluntary special programmes of the United Nations.

#### Peace-keeping and UN Finances

Article I of the United Nations Charter states, in part, that the purpose of the United Nations is "to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression". Since 1945, the United Nations has been involved in peacekeeping operations in Pakistan and India (UNMOGIP, 1949-, and UNIPOM, 1965-66), the Middle East (UNEF, 1956-67, and UNTSO, 1956-), Lebanon (UNOGIL, 1958), the Congo (ONUC, 1960-64), West Irian (UNTEA, 1962-63), Yemen (UNYOM, 1963-64), and Cyprus (UNFICYP, 1964-). In addition, in 1950, the United Nations quickly stepped in to resist Communist aggression in Korea and, through the efforts of the United Nations Unified Command (1950-53), the Communists were driven out of the territory of the Republic of South Korea. Canada has firmly supported United Nations activities in maintaining international peace, and Canadian military personnel have served with the United Nations in Korea, the Middle East, India and Pakistan, West Irian, the Congo and Cyprus. At present, about 1,000 Canadian military personnel are serving in UNTSO, UNMOGIP and UNFICYP.

In addition to providing military personnel for these United Nations peacekeeping operations, Canada, as one of the three supervisory members with India and Poland, of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indochina, has maintained military and civilian personnel in Indochina since 1954. From 1954 to March 31, 1966, the cost to Canada of participating in these Commissions was approximately \$13.7 million. Although not a United Nations peacekeeping operation, the Commissions have been of considerable assistance in maintaining international peace and security in the troubled countries of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Until 1956, virtually all member states regularly contributed their assessed share of the relatively modest costs of United Nations peacekeeping operations. However, with the establishment of UNEF in 1956, followed by ONUC in 1960, peacekeeping costs expanded markedly (from 1956 to 1967, UNEF cost