

unstable. The resulting United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Congo was a large operation that involved over 20,000 men from 19 countries. The Canadian participation in ONUC was comprised of 280 signals personnel and a small air contingent.

Canada continues to participate in this day in the peacekeeping operation in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The operation was begun in 1964 and was meant to separate the Greek and Turkish communities on the island. The size of Canada's peacekeeping operation in the Cyprus has fallen and risen as tension in the area warranted. Canada has provided over 1,100 men at a time in Cyprus but has reduced the number of personnel at the moment.

The second major peacekeeping operation in the Middle East, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II), was created as a result of the war that broke out between Egypt and Syria and Israel in October, 1973. On October 25 after a cease-fire had been arranged the Security Council provided for the establishment of a force to supervise the cease-fire. Canada was invited to contribute personnel for logistical support for the force.

Subsequently, after some sporadic firing had occurred between Syrian and Israeli forces in the Golan area in May, 1974 the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was created and Canada was again asked to contribute personnel.

Apart from the major peacekeeping operations highlighted above, Canada has participated in one major United Nations peace restoration operation which occurred in Korea. In June 1950 North Korea attacked South Korea and the United Nations was dragged into an international conflict. While the representative of the Soviet Union was absent from the Security Council, a force under the United Nations was established to counter the threat to South Korea. Canada was a member of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) and was one of sixteen countries that came to South Korea's defence. Canada at first contributed a maritime fleet and a long-range air transport squadron and an army brigade. Over 27,000 members of the Canadian armed forces served in Korea with over 7,000 serving at one time. More than 1,600 Canadians suffered casualties and there were 420 Canadian deaths.

Canadian involvement in peacekeeping operations as evidenced by the few examples outlined above has remained steadfast since the establishment of the United Nations and the evolution of the peacekeeping system. Besides personnel, Canada has contributed millions of dollars to peacekeeping operations. Canada has also established for itself a unique expertise in peacekeeping and the conditions necessary for peacekeeping forces.

Canada on the Security Council

Since 1945 Canada has been on the Security Council of the United Nations four times for two-year periods each in 1948-1949, 1958-1959, 1967-1968 and 1977-1978. Canada is expected to be elected to the Security Council either in the 1987-1989 period or the 1988-1990 period.

Some of the more important matters dealt by the Security Council in 1948-1949 included the Palestinian

question and the establishment of the State of Israel, the Indonesian question, threats to Greece, the India-Pakistan situation, the Berlin crisis and others. The Security Council was then in the middle of the growing "cold war" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the 1958-1959 period the most important issue before the Security Council was the recurring problem in the Middle East. Canada took an active role as a member of the Security Council in trying to diffuse the growing tension.

In the 1967-1968 period the Security Council was still seized with the Middle East issue, this time with the 1967 war between Israel and its neighbours. During this period Resolution 242 was adopted by the Security Council which to this day forms the basis for negotiations between the parties involved in the conflict. It calls for Israel to withdraw from occupied territories and for all states in the area to live in secure boundaries.

In 1968 the Soviet Union intervened in Czechoslovakia. Canada took a role in trying to present all sides of the issue. Canada was among those that requested a meeting of the Security Council on August 21, 1968 to meet on the issue. Canada subsequently co-sponsored a resolution calling for the USSR and the Warsaw Pact to withdraw their forces, but the resolution received a Soviet veto.

In the 1977-78 term, Canada concentrated its efforts on Southern Africa. In particular, Canada played an active role on the questions of Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia). A group of the Western countries on the Security Council formed by the Canadian Ambassador, William Barton, was set up to bring Namibia full independence in accordance with United Nations resolutions. The Western Contact Group continues to exist.

Generally in the area of maintaining peace and security, Canada usually attempts to mediate disputes. There are significant advantages to Canada using the United Nations system for political and security issues. The principal advantage is that Canada is a middle power and can be most effective when aligned with other middle powers to force resolutions of conflicts.

Specialized Agencies

Canada has contributed very significantly to the specialized agencies of the United Nations system. Canada believes that some of the most important work of the United Nations is done through its specialized agencies. Canada has used the specialized agencies to achieve objectives on issues of importance to Canada such as disarmament and arms control, human rights, and the North-South dialogue.

Canada is a member of all the specialized agencies of the United Nations. One of the specialized agencies, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is located in Montreal, Quebec.

Canada has provided significant contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Canada also supports the international