

Relationship

and rationalizing the work of the Security Council and the General Assembly. To succeed will require the united effort of all member states to strengthen the UN and its system."

Disarmament week

With the start of UN Disarmament Week on October 24, Mr. Clark also issued a statement renewing Canada's commitment to the pursuit of progress in the arms control and disarmament field. "This will continue to be a matter of the highest priority for the Canadian government," he said.

He stressed that there is renewed hope for the negotiating process as a means of establishing international peace and security. Canada is committed to that process he said and has developed a Program of Action to develop practical solutions to specific negotiating problems and intensify "communication at the political level in support of positive and serious negotiations".

The statement continued: "Our objective in this respect is clear. We want to eliminate the danger of war in the nuclear age. Our aim is no less than to help ensure the survival of mankind."

Canadian programs

Mr. Clark added that the government will increase public awareness in Canada through the Disarmament Fund, which totals \$700 000; the Consultative Group on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs, which meets regularly with the Ambassador for Disarmament Douglas Roche; and a new publication the *Disarmament Bulletin*.

At the international level, Canada will support the objectives of the United Nations' World Disarmament Campaign by donating \$100 000. Canada has made two previous contributions of \$100 000 each.



A Canadian patrol member of the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

CUSO Demands New Skills Of Volunteers

With Canada's increasing involvement with Asia particularly on the trade and aid front, it is important to spare a moment to focus on the work of CUSO (Canadian University Service Overseas), one of the longest serving voluntary organizations introducing Canadians to Asia.

CUSO has enabled many Canadians to learn first-hand what it is like to live in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines — a cross-section of Asia. Canadians have worked in a variety of situations ranging from the classrooms of a modern university to the remote reaches of a new wildlife reserve. For some, the time in Asia is an interesting interlude in the mainstream of their lives. For many others, it has led to a prolonged involvement. Wherever you find Canadian diplomats, businessmen,

CIDA, and non-government development agencies in Asia, you will nearly always find ex-CUSO volunteers.

While recognizing the value to Canada of returned volunteers with experience in Asia, CUSO is equally concerned with the contributions such volunteers have for the receiving country in Asia. The assumption that any skilled Canadian has something to offer Asian countries can no longer be taken for granted. Back in the 60s when CUSO was formed, there was no doubt that a lack of skilled manpower was an important problem for the governments of Asia. Since that time, however, Asian countries have trained many of their own people to levels of expertise and skill comparable to that available in Western countries. Nevertheless, Canadians can sometimes bring new skills, or a new application of skill. For example in Malaysia, Canadians are plotting the variety of species in the National Parks with the aid of a computer, so that the Malaysians can know more about the incredible riches of the rainforest. There is an increasing demand for Canadians to be innovators in organizations, both governmental and private, in which new subjects are being started and new directions are being charted.

Sometimes Canadians can prove more flexible in inter-disciplinary roles. In Thailand, for instance, there are local agricultural extension agents trained to help farmers grow miracle rice, and to help commercial pond and river fishermen. There are few, however, who can contribute to the interesting new strategy of raising fish seasonally in the flooded paddy fields that Thai scientists have identified as promising for the poor. CUSO has provided such expertise.

Parallel with this increasing specialization in the roles of volunteers, CUSO has identified local non-government organizations that can do much more to help than volunteers could ever do. A growing number of competent and committed Asian organizations have been formed. These organizations do not need foreign volunteers, but do need funds. CUSO has increasingly been raising and spending Canadian money to help indigenous Asian organizations in their efforts. In doing this, CUSO has learned a lot about the matrix of forces involved in development work.

Canadians are often unfamiliar with development issues in Asia. People need to be informed about the problems of Asia, and be clear on the significant steps that Asian organizations have taken, and are taking to overcome problems. As more Canadians become interested in Asia, the expertise of ex-CUSO workers are a valuable Canadian resource, having worked in the forefront of Asian development issues.

Contributions to the UN, 1983-84

Voluntary-funded activities

	\$000 (Cdn)
World Food Program (WFP)	125 000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	59 000
International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR)	21 500
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	18 400
UNICEF	14 500
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	14 000
UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	10 250
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees	8 500
Office of the UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)	1 981
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	992
Commission on Human Settlements (HABITAT)	530
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)	303
UN Peacekeeping	
UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	7 000
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	5 471
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	1 324
UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	211