adopted. The amendments to the Charter entered into force in 1965 and the Security Council was then enlarged to 15 and the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. Subsequently, in 1971 the membership of ECOSOC was increased to 64.

The question of Chinese representation in the United Nations is an interesting case-example to follow. Ever since November, 1949 when the question first arose in the United Nations, Canada consistently supported seating the PRC over the nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek. It should also be noted that Canada's position is probably one of the best examples where Canada and its principal ally, the United States, disagreed on a major foreign policy issue at the United Nations.

Canada's position at first was to postpone discussion on the question of representation for as long as possible and Canada sponsored several resolutions to that effect in the General Assembly. In 1966 Canada tried to establish a system of dual representation but that proposal received no support. In 1970 Canada recognized the People's Republic of China and exchanged ambassadors. It also announced at the United Nations that Canada would vote in favour of resolutions proposing that PRC should occupy the seat of China in the United Nations. The PRC was able to finally take its seat in 1971.

CANADA'S MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

There have been three principal matters in which Canada has contributed to the maintenance of international peace and security and to economic development through the United Nations system. First is Canada's contribution in a role of peacekeeping. Second is Canada's contribution as a member of the Security Council on four occasions to date. Third is Canada's contributions to the specialized agencies.

Peacekeeping

Peacekeeping is not mentioned in the Charter but the organization has developed this method of conflict resolution since 1946. Chapter 7 of the Charter deals with actions with respect to threats to peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. In Article 42 of the Charter the Security Council is empowered "to take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace or security".

Canada is the only country in the world that has participated in some way in every peacekeeping operation of the United Nations system. In all except one operation, Canada participated as a full member of the peacekeeping operation providing military personnel to keep the peace. The one exception is the peacekeeping operation begun in 1978 in Lebanon called UNIFIL where Canada participated in a limited manner in the first six months only and was not a member of the peacekeeping operation. Canada has participated in peacekeeping operations on several occasions in the Middle East, India - Pakistan, West New Guinea or West Irian, Yemen, the Congo and Cyprus.

Canada also participated in non-UN peacekeeping activities in Indochina and Nigeria.

Since 1945 there have been four important peacekeeping operations in the Middle East, one in Cyprus which is still continuing, a major one in the Congo, and a minor operation in West New Guinea or West Irian. There have been eight operations to supervise a truce, mainly in the Middle East and between India and Pakistan. One operation was more of peace restoration rather than peacekeeping in nature and that was in Korea.

At present, Canada participates in three UN peacekeeping operations. Twenty Canadians are employed with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) between Israel and Syria, 220 with the United Nations Disengagement Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights and over 500 Canadians with the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

Canada first participated in a peacekeeping operation in the Middle East. Canada provided personnel to UNTSO which was set up to supervise a truce agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Canada's major participation in peacekeeping began with the establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) which was established after the Suez affair in 1956. UNEF I was in existence for eleven years.

Canada was involved from the very beginning in the operation. Canada introduced a resolution on November 3, 1956 calling on the Secretary-General to submit within 48 hours "a plan for setting up with the consent of the nations concerned, of an Emergency United Nations Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities". The General Assembly accepted the resolution and the Secretary-General instituted a force under the command of Canadian Major General E.L.M. Burns. The cease-fire became effective on November 7 and on November 15 advanced units of the United Nations Emergency Force arrived in the Canal Zone. The force represented the first major international peacekeeping operation under the United Nations system.

Largely as a direct result of Canada's initiatives in creating and participating in the peacekeeping operation and in general in diffusing the Suez crisis, Lester B. Pearson was subsequently awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.

The United Nations Emergency Force patrolled the armistice demarcation line between Egypt and Israel and the frontier to the south of the Gaza Strip until May 21, 1967 when Egypt demanded that the force be withdrawn. Subsequently, on June 5, 1967 war broke out between Israel and Egypt, Jordan and Syria. The so-called Six-Day War resulted in the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) being deployed to supervise the cease-fire lines in the Golan Heights and along the Suez Canal. Canada had provided over 1,100 persons to UNEF I including an infantry battalion, signal and other specialists units and an air transport unit.

While the UN peacekeeping operation in the Middle East was under way another peacekeeping operation was necessary, this time in the Congo. The Congo operation began in July 1960 when the Security Council noted that the internal situation in the Congo was