



REVIEWS CANADIANS

Major General E. L. M. Burns, Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, takes the salute from Canadians under his command at a review held in observance of United Nations Day.

responsibilities with regard to the Force. (This Committee, which still meets frequently, has proved to be extremely useful in ensuring adequate liaison between the Secretariat and the general body of UN members on UNEF problems.) In a matter of a few days after the Force was officially established, it was on its way to Egypt, and the first troops arrived in the Canal Zone on November 15. Until March, 1957 the Force was concerned mainly with taking over from the troops withdrawing from Egypt and Gaza. Since that time UNEF has been located in the Gaza Strip, along the eastern border of Sinai, and in the Sharm al-Shaikh sector, and has concentrated on its basic function of maintaining quiet in the area and preventing frontier incidents.

Canada has provided the largest contingent in UNEF (1,060 men as of October 25, 1957). The other contingents are from Brazil (545 men), Colombia (522), Denmark (424), India (957), Norway (498), Sweden (349) and Yugoslavia (673). An Indonesian contingent of 582 men was withdrawn in September, and Finland, which provided 255 men, is withdrawing its contingent this month. It should be noted, however, that both of these countries reaffirmed their support for UNEF during the recent debate, and were among the 21 co-sponsors of the resolution of November 22, 1957.

Within UNEF, the Canadian contingent has had the responsibility for most of the logistical and administrative problems of the Force, such as signals, engineering, supply and transport, workshop, ordnance, medical and dental services, postal and pay offices, and provost and movement control. In addition, Canada has provided two RCAF units, one at Naples which acts as