

problems, it may surprise you to learn that of some 18,000 civilian employees of the United Nations, no fewer than 16,500 are engaged in non-political activities. Altogether, these efforts constitute an impressive endeavour to conquer the enemies of mankind. At the same time they provide a significant contribution to political and economic stability in the less-developed areas of the world.

The constructive work of these various United Nations agencies has been conducted without international notice and without acclaim. Yet I hope, and I am convinced, that the economic, social and humanitarian work of the United Nations will in the long run have more impact on the cause of peace than many of the political activities of the United Nations which, although often only of temporary value, are so often headlined in the world's press.

#### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

It was exactly for this reason that Canada willingly co-sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly designating the year 1965 as International Co-operation Year. International Co-operation Year will provide a good opportunity to focus world attention on these humanitarian activities of the United Nations. Next year marks the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations. It also marks the half-way point in the Decade of Development, the most highly-organized programme ever conceived by the international community to overcome hunger, disease, poverty and ignorance.

In December 1963, the General Assembly appealed to the world's non-governmental organizations to join in a concentrated effort, beginning during International Co-operation Year in 1965. The task is to unite the world's peoples in a peaceful struggle against the great scourges still affecting the world in the basic fields of food, health and education.

#### BURDEN OF GOVERNMENTS

Governments cannot, of course, do these things alone. What is sometimes overlooked in the demands for United Nations assistance is that the resources available are not unlimited. The Canadian Government has always contributed at a high level to the Specialized Agencies and to the voluntary funds like UNRWA, UNHCR, the Special Fund and UNICEF.

During the years 1945-1963, Canada made voluntary contributions to the special United Nations programmes of approximately \$81 million. In addition, Canada, as a member of each of the Specialized Agencies, was assessed and made contributions to them of about \$45 million during this period.

Nevertheless, the humanitarian tasks facing the United Nations continually increase. This is due to a great extent to the rapid emergence of many new states in Asia and Africa and to the gigantic strides in science and technology.

Let me give you an example of the pressures on governments to increase each year their contributions to these deserving United Nations agencies. I recently looked through one issue of the *United Nations Monthly Review* and here is what I found:

In the February 1963 issue, on Page 18, we are told that the Special Fund requires immediately \$250 million to provide assistance to 286 projects in low-

income countries. Reprinted on Page 30 is the General Assembly's solemn appeal for increased contributions for the humanitarian work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Finally, on Page 50, it is recalled that the General Assembly has directed attention to UNRWA's precarious financial position. The General Assembly has urged that governments consider increasing their contributions, otherwise UNRWA's programme of assistance to young people would collapse "with tragic results".

These are but a few examples of the continuous demands faced by governments in this one area of United Nations operations.

#### CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PLEDGE

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At the same time, we must ensure that our efforts are co-ordinated, both *vis-à-vis* other developed countries and within our own national-assistance efforts to the United Nations. We now understand that unrestricted competition among international agencies for assistance projects, however worthy, works against the best use of limited resources, both national and international.

These economic, social and humanitarian tasks present a clear challenge to the United Nations. Even taken together, the United Nations' efforts to preserve and develop the human resources of the world community constitute only a modest beginning. It will be a long journey, but we must not turn back. The Canadian Government will not turn back, and I am confident that the Canadian voluntary organizations and the Canadian people will not avoid the challenge.

Mr. Paul Hoffman, the Chairman of the Special Fund, has calculated that, within ten years, a score of countries should be able to emerge from poverty to decent living conditions, with a considerable drop in illiteracy and a satisfactory level of general health. Thereafter, it will be a matter of pressing on with imagination and innovation. I hope the goal will be achieved, and that the twentieth century will be remembered as the century when the greatest progress was made throughout the world towards a new and better life.

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#### CANADIAN MONEY FOR CONGO FUND

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Canada would contribute

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