

Korea:

(B) The Canadian Military Contribution

Ten days after the outbreak of the Korean War, three Canadian destroyers sailed from Canada for Korean waters. Since then, three Canadian destroyers have been operating constantly in the Far East. Eight destroyers have had from one to three tours of duty ranging from six months to a year. In all, 4,350 officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy have served in the Korean war theatre.

The 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group has served continuously in Korea as part of the First (Commonwealth) Division, United Nations forces. The Brigade Group has been maintained at strength with all supporting units and comprises the third largest national force contributed to the United Nations Command from outside Korea. Approximately 22,350 Army personnel have seen service in the Far East in connection with the United Nations operations in Korea.

Since July 29, 1950, No. 426 R.C.A.F. Transport Squadron and Canadian Pacific Airlines aircraft under charter to the Government have made approximately 1,000 return Pacific crossings without loss or injury.

The Canadian Army suffered 1,554 casualties including eight officers and 249 men killed in action, and three officers and 35 men died of wounds. The Royal Canadian Navy's casualties were one officer and two men killed in action, three men drowned, and seven men wounded. One R.C.A.F. fighter pilot serving with the United States Air Force was reported missing in action.

Palestine

The United Nations continued to be actively concerned with: (a) the observance of armistice agreements between Israel and its neighbours, valid until the peace settlement but not prejudicing that settlement; (b) encouragement of the peace settlement itself, and (c) amelioration of conditions under which Palestine Arab refugees are living.¹

Observance of the armistice agreements

There were no serious difficulties along the armistice line between Israel and Lebanon in 1952-53. The Security Council was apprised of trouble, however, in the demilitarized zone between Israel and Syria. Here Israel was charged with continued violation of the Security Council's resolution of May 18, 1951 and the United Nations chairman of the mixed armistice commission was prevented from discharging his duties. Along the armistice line between Israel and Egypt co-operation improved after the Egyptian revolution, but there was mutual interference with Mediterranean shipping and Israel protested the continued violation of the Security Council's resolution of September 1, 1951 concerning non-interference with cargoes for Israel through the Suez Canal.

¹See below, Section II, p. .