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The United Nations: Kit 1

Designed for use by teachers of children to age 12

Published by the
Department of External Affairs
in cooperation with
the United Nations
Association in Canada

Canada

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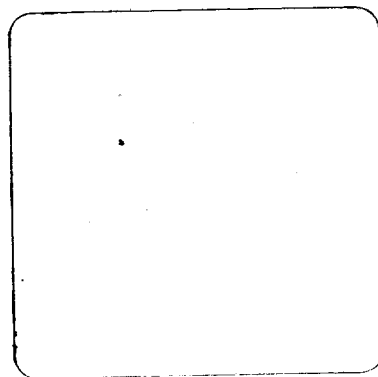
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FROM THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

This year is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. Canada was an important player in 1945 and has strongly supported the UN throughout its forty years.

If young Canadians today agree that the United Nations is the best means we have to promote a peaceful, healthy and well-educated world, then, in the future, Canada's important role will continue.

That is why my Department, with the cooperation of the United Nations Association in Canada, is making educational material on the United Nations available to young Canadians.

You will often hear the United Nations criticized. It has many difficulties. But, it is the only forum we have for discussing world problems among almost all the countries in the world.

And then there is the work of United Nations agencies. UNICEF, for example, saves the lives of 400,000 children every year. The world *needs* the United Nations system.

I hope you will find this information kit interesting and that it helps you form your own opinion about the value of the United Nations. The world may need the United Nations but it is equally true that the United Nations needs you.

The Right Honourable Joe Clark
Secretary of State for
External Affairs

8013 AN

Fortieth Anniversary of the U.N. — 1945-1985

Idea Book

Designed for use by teachers of children up to age 12

Kit 1



UN 153528/JOHN ISAAC

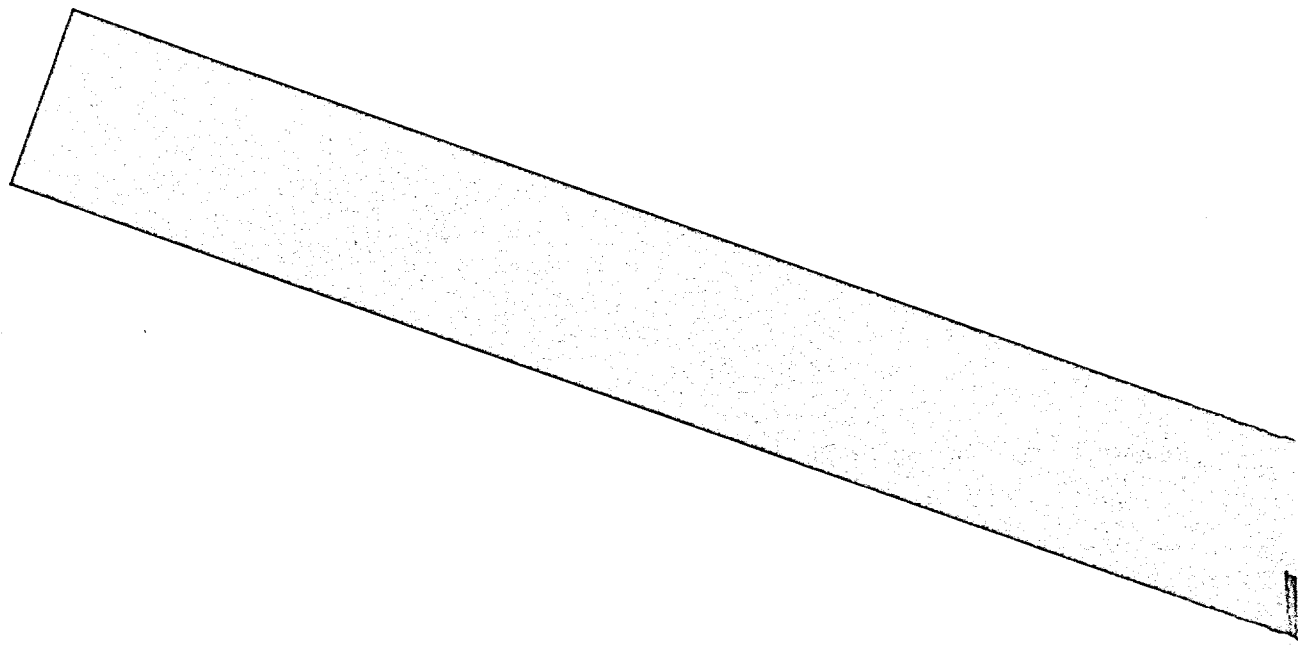


IDEA BOOK 1

Idea Book 1 is part of an International Youth Year project to involve young Canadians in reaffirming the values and importance of the United Nations.

October 24th is UN Day. This year it has added significance, as it also marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

Published by the Department of External Affairs in cooperation with the United Nations Association in Canada.



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Il existe également une édition française de cette publication.

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OUR BETTER SELVES

Earlier this year in response to the famine in Ethiopia, the cream of Canadian pop music came together to record the song *Tears Are Not Enough*. Similarly, leading Francophone stars recorded *Les yeux de la faim*. The catalyst for both these unique enterprises was the desperate food crises in Africa. The result in both cases was collective action, – by the artists and in turn the largely youth audience that supported them.

This century's most disastrous conflict was World War II. That tragedy was also a catalyst for collective action: the world came together to create the United Nations. The scale is different, but again catastrophe begets a positive reaction. Another factor common to the United Nations and the money-raising efforts for Africa is that both depend on the active interest of youth for their continuation.

When it was founded in 1945, the UN was called the "last best hope of mankind." It was set up to bring together independent States in a forum where they could work out solutions to international problems and, if necessary, act together to implement these solutions rather than resorting to conflict. As the Preamble to the Charter of the UN put it, the primary purpose was, and is, "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security." Serving as Canada's Permanent Ambassador to the UN in the early 1960s, Charles Ritchie suggested then that the Organization had not yet evolved from being a meeting place of nations into this effective force in international politics. The mechanism for achieving peace was well developed but not yet fully operational.



Canadian musicians recording the song *Tears are not Enough*. One of those taking part was Murray McLauchlan, who said of the tremendous public response that it was the focus on the famine that touched "the instinct of people to want to be immediately involved in doing something about it – to want to feel some kind of potency, particularly with younger people." He commented further that "There really is a burgeoning internationalism, and I think that may very well be the most important thing to come out of this."

WHEN AND WHERE

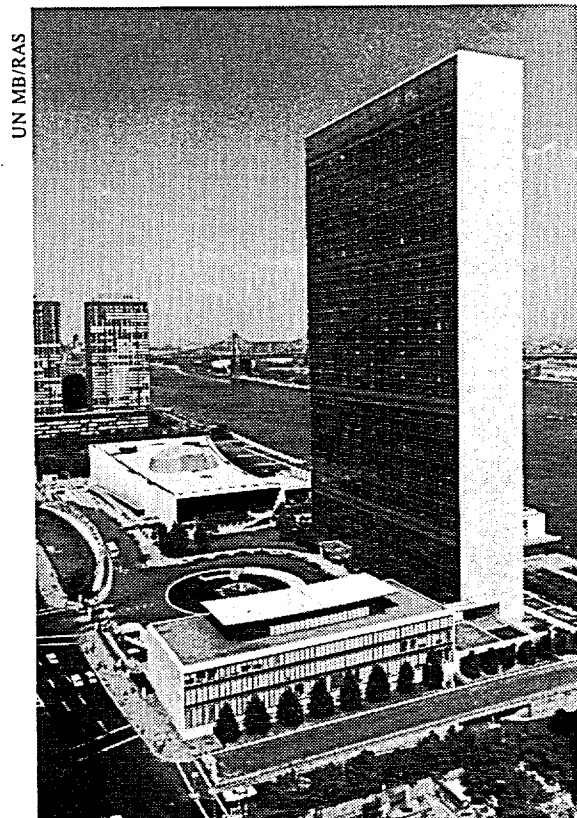
Following three years of discussion, the Charter of the United Nations was adopted at the historic San Francisco Conference April 25 – June 26, 1945. The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, when the charter was ratified by the five major countries that became the permanent members of the Security Council.

Now marking the 40th year of its founding, the United Nations is still at something of a crossroads. Ambassador Ritchie, commenting on the saying "the United Nations is no better than its members" had noted it "was a truism abundantly proved, but the very fact that it had to be stated shows that there is a widespread expectation – or at least a hope – that the whole will turn out to be more than its parts...something superior to the sum total of the different nations represented there. It is to be an emanation of the good intentions, the better selves, of these nations, working together for peace and the dignity of man."¹ The expectation has only been partly realized.

A look at the record of the UN over four decades illustrates the continuing dilemma: successes that make it stand out as one of the most significant achievements of humanity and failures that serve to undermine the organization's basic principles.

Take the issue of peace for example. The UN has pioneered the military's role as a peacekeeping force, helping to diffuse and in many cases prevent conflict. However, even though the UN has played a large part in preventing them from escalating to engulf the world, there have still been more than 100 military conflicts since the end of World War II.

On another front, take a look at a map of the world. It is vastly different to what it was in 1945, with the majority of nations having achieved independence. Fifty-one original members took part in the San Francisco Conference and signed the Charter. Now there are 159 member States. Part of the success story of the UN is its decisive role in this process of decolonization and subsequently providing the means for many of these fledgling nations to become involved with older ones in international affairs. In all, over 700 million people have emerged from colonial rule during the past 40 years.



THE AIMS

The Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations reads:

WE THE PEOPLES

OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS. Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Again on the credit side, more and more developing countries have come to depend on the UN to provide economic and technical assistance. It has brought life and hope to millions of children in many of these countries. In such international undertakings, including those in the scientific, environmental, educational and cultural fields, the UN has pioneered programs that facilitate increased cooperation among nations.

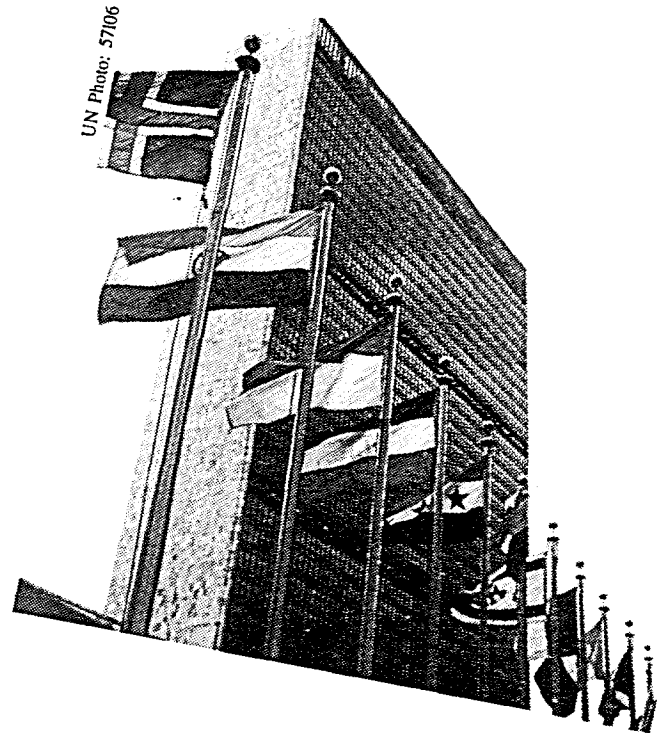
The UN has established an accepted international standard of fundamental rights and freedoms which all human beings should enjoy. It has done more to codify international law in the last 40 years than in all of recorded history. It has given protection and assistance to many millions of refugees displaced by conflict and politics.

The record is definitely weighted on the credit side of the ledger. Even so, the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, states that "for all of the accomplishments of the past decades, and they have been major, the fact of the matter is that the three main elements of a stable international order – an accepted system of maintaining international peace and security; disarmament and arms limitation; and the progressive development of a just and effective system of international economic relations – have yet to take hold as they should."²

Taking a broad perspective, one might see the United Nations and the world as having followed a similar path. For its part, the UN has developed the machinery of international cooperation, while the world at large has gone through a radical change since 1945 that makes it more ready than ever to accept such a system. The majority of nations have achieved independence. There is a world-wide grassroots movement for establishing peace. The number of recently formed international humanitarian organizations is unprecedented. Scientific and technological developments towards solving practical problems have been substantial. And for the first time in history it is possible for everyone to see the planet as a whole in the images of the earth from space.

The United Nations is ready. Humanity is ready. Will the catalyst that allows the two to merge into a cohesive force be our collective "better selves?"

In what could be seen as both an answer and a challenge, Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar, speaking to youth, said "It is no mere coincidence that the International Youth Year is also the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. World youth and the United Nations share the same goals, but it is you who will dedicate yourselves to work for peace within your families, your communities and your nations. It is you who will carry forward our struggle for economic and social development into the next century. It is you who will inherit the world. It is therefore up to the youth of this world to make this world a better place."³



THE PURPOSES

The purposes of the United Nations are set out in Article I of the Charter:

1. To maintain international peace and security.
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.
3. To cooperate in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

1. Charles Ritchie, *Diplomatic Passport*, p. 190.

2. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, *Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization: 1984*, p. 6.

3. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, "poster for UN Day, 1985."

ENSEMBLE

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar spoke of "the strong links which have existed between the Canadian Government and people and the United Nations ever since the signing of the Charter." While there have been many distinguished Canadians involved with the Organization at government and diplomatic levels, they have been backed up by large numbers of people within the general public who support the UN in one way or another. Presented here is a cross section of that large body of the Canadian public that continues to be supportive and involved.

UN Seminar of the Atlantic



Richard Marjan



Aden Bowman Collegiate: garage sale



Tracey Balon



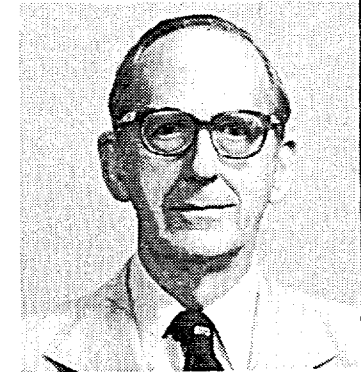
Yvonne Kupsch



J. Angaangaq Lyberth



Liana Wolf Ear



Michael Clark

Back in 1962 they raised \$400, and each year since then students at **Aden Bowman Collegiate** in Saskatoon have put on everything from rock concerts to pie-eating contests to raise funds for UNICEF. Added up over the years, the total comes to \$133,000, making Aden Bowman the leading school in the country for assistance to children in developing countries. **Tracey Balon**, who chaired the school's UN-UNICEF committee, says that "the large response was overwhelming" to the school's most recent event, a garage sale that raised \$17,000. "The 40th anniversary of the United Nations," she said, "is definitely something to be proud of. As a young Canadian, I've been told that the youth of today will become the leaders of tomorrow. Aden Bowman proved that through UNICEF, which is only one of the many links that make the UN one of the most important initiatives in world affairs. Congratulations UN, you make the world a better place!"

A native of Saskatoon **Yvonne Kupsch** is working at UN headquarters in New York on a new international forestry programme known as The Tree Project. She comments on the experience: "I've come to believe in the critical role that grassroots organizations in developing countries can play in community development work. There's no question that the UN is still the best forum for this kind of international networking." Reflecting on the 40th anniversary, Kupsch suggests that "For the UN to operate effectively, it requires the continued collaboration of the nations and citizens of the world."

1. Non-governmental organization (NGO) refers to religious, community, academic, social service, labour and research groups. There are several thousand such groups in Canada, many with an active interest in UN activities.

"The principles of the United Nations, if applied as intended in a consultative manner by all nations, would resolve a lot of the international crisis," says **J. Angaangaq Lyberth** of Frobisher Bay. In the late 1970s, he assisted in presenting various concerns of the Inuit to the UN, including the question of UNESCO's recognition of Inuit cultural heritage.

"The structure of the UN is an avenue that allows people from different countries to cross over cultural and physical barriers and come together," as they did at this summer's conference marking the end of the UN Decade for Women which **Liana Wolf Ear** attended. She was in Nairobi as part of the Canadian NGO¹ delegation. Back home in B.C., she recalls that "one of the most significant elements of the conference's NGO Forum was the very strong point of unity that women found in the critical need for world peace."

Now back in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia **Michael Clark** has long been active in UN activities. Most recently he served as Director of Information at the United Nations University in Tokyo, and continues to serve on the Board of Directors of UNICEF Canada. Mr. Clark notes that "The mechanism for peace and international cooperation is there. For the United Nations to work, there must be a will to make it work, and some part of the responsibility for that falls on every one of us".



UN Seminar of the Atlantic

Réjean Crépeau, Vice-President of the Montreal Branch of the United Nations Association, suggests that "Young Canadians can contribute to the development of a better world through a basic respect for the values of liberty and hope."



As a graduate student at the University of Toronto, **Helgi Eyford** makes extensive use of UN documents, records and statistics in his research on human rights and international development issues. "I feel the United Nations has contributed a lot to the advancement of mankind," he comments, adding that "despite its obvious shortcomings, which are more a result of the maturity of the member nations than the UN itself, the UN's 40 odd Declarations and Covenants have facilitated the practical aspects of global cooperation and are an expression of hope in the possibility of a just international order."



Earlier this year, young people from across Canada gathered in Montreal to create their own UN. Well, not quite: in an attempt to understand how it works, the participants took on representing Member States in a **National Model UN** organized by the United Nations Association in Canada.

They came from all over the Atlantic provinces and the state of Maine to talk about the UN. These high school students were part of the UN Seminar of the Atlantic at Mt. Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick, this July.



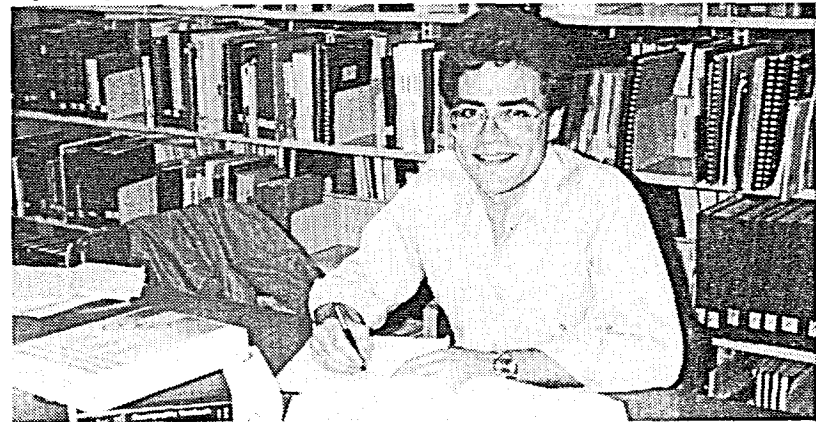
Réjean Crépeau



Eric Roher



Mairuth Hodge Sarsfield

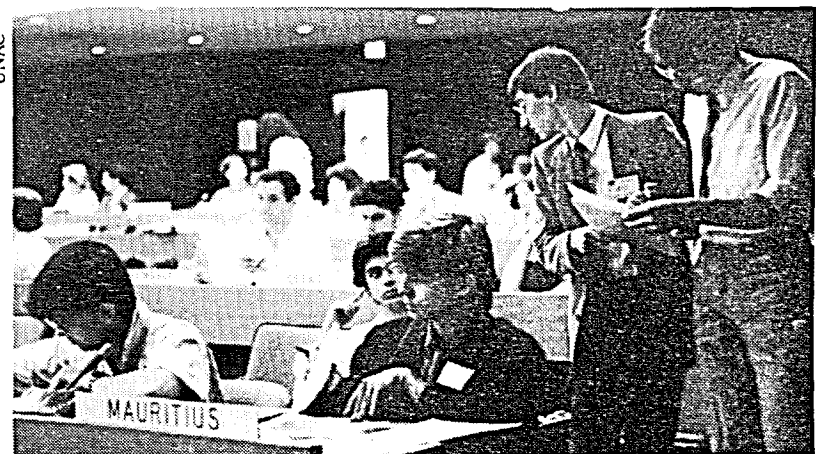


Helgi Eyford

While in law school, Toronto resident **Eric Roher** used UN principles and documents when researching the legal aspects of nuclear weapons. "In a world characterized by the proliferation of nuclear weapons, increasing acts of terrorism and a growing disregard for human rights - there is an urgent need for cooperation and concerted action among all peoples," Roher says. "The United Nations represents the one credible international forum where states can work together to seriously address these problems in an attempt to preserve world order."



Mairuth Hodge Sarsfield currently lives in Wakefield, Quebec, but many years of work as a creative communicator have taken her far afield. Her last posting was in Nairobi as Deputy Director of Information for the UN Environment Programme. "If the United Nations did not exist, we would have to create one immediately," she suggests. "How else could the priority concerns of 159 nations be presented and negotiated for on this shared planet of ours? I've had a love affair with the ideals and the reality of the United Nations for all its 40 years... and wish every young Canadian had the opportunity to serve in one of its myriad organizations - or else at home as NGOs to dedicate the power of their youth to keep the UN flame burning brightly and its ideals universal."

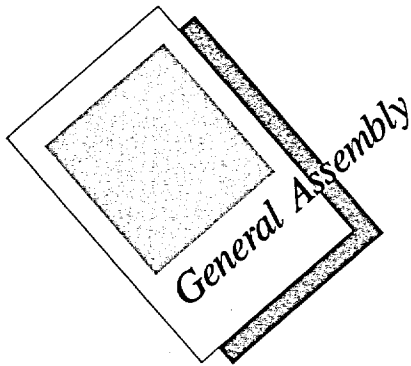


National Model UN

UNAC

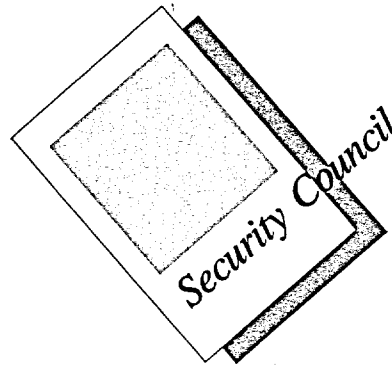
OPERATING MANUAL

The mechanism that the United Nations has set up to facilitate cooperation between its Member States consists of six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

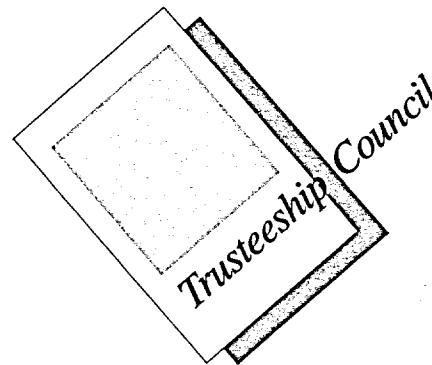


The closest thing the world has to a parliament, the General Assembly consists of representatives of all countries in the United Nations. Every country, whether small or large, rich or poor, has a single vote. Since 1946, when it first met in London, the membership of the Assembly has grown from 51 to 159. It holds its sessions now at UN headquarters in New York. Over the years, though many of its resolutions on important issues have not been implemented, the work of the Assembly has undoubtedly shaped international affairs. The Assembly has:

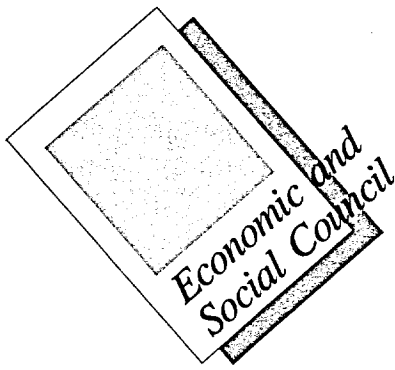
- been the only world forum to consider every major international issue.
- been the world's main source of new international law.
- declared a broad set of international standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and adopted binding covenants to implement them.
- created such bodies as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which have helped millions of people all over the world.
- focused international attention on global problems like the arms race, population growth, environmental deterioration, the human habitat, water and food supplies, raw materials and economic development.
- acted to improve the status of women, the young, the aged and the disabled.



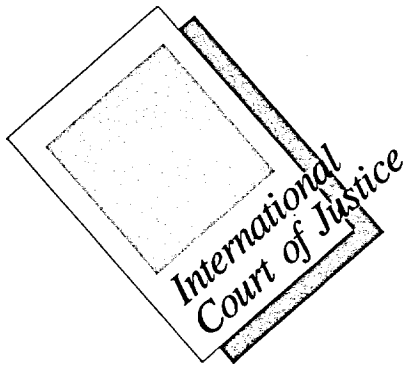
Under the Charter, the Security Council is the central authority to maintain world peace and security. It has five permanent members (China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and United States, each with the power to veto action) and 10 elected members serving two-year terms. The Council can, under the Charter, adopt binding resolutions and implement them by means ranging from negotiation and arbitration to economic sanctions and, if necessary, the use of armed force provided by the membership. Unfortunately, in the political circumstances that developed in the post-war period, it has been difficult for the Council to function as planned. Over the last four decades, however, it has been extremely useful in helping adversaries to maintain contact, in providing a forum for verbal rather than armed exchange, and in encouraging the resolution of disputes, sometimes with the use of peace-keeping forces. The Council is the only intergovernmental body of the United Nations to be permanently in session. Representatives of countries in the Council must be on call 24 hours a day and be prepared to meet in the event of major international crises.



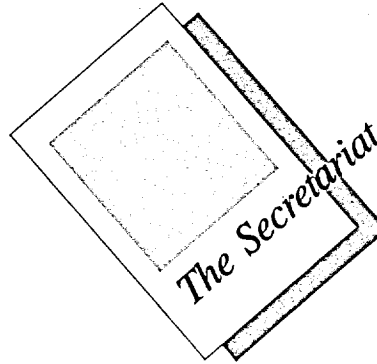
Established to look after the interests of "Trust Territories" under foreign administration, the Trusteeship Council is the only United Nations organ which has seen a steady diminution of its agenda and membership. The only remaining Trust Territory is that of Micronesia, a scattered group of Pacific Islands under United States administration. The 10 other territories originally under the Council's supervision have achieved independence or have merged with adjoining countries. At present the Trusteeship Council consists of the five permanent members of the Security Council.



The 54-member Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) meets in two month-long sessions every year (the first in New York and the second in Geneva), working under the authority of the General Assembly to coordinate the work of the Organization in areas which account now for over 80 per cent of all its staff and financial resources. ECOSOC receives reports from the specialized agencies and institutions constituting the United Nations family of organizations and it is authorized to make recommendations to them. ECOSOC has set up a number of specialized subsidiary bodies, including Commissions on Human Rights, Status of Women, and Population. It has five Regional Commissions, focusing on the concerns of Africa, Asia and Pacific, Western Asia, Europe, and Latin America. To allow opinions other than those of States to be heard at the United Nations, ECOSOC provides what is known as consultative status for non-government organizations.



The International Court of Justice consists of 15 judges elected jointly by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Chosen to represent all the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world, they constitute the highest international judicial authority. Amid the tension and mistrust that have characterized the international situation over the last four decades, the Court has been unable to play an active role as was envisaged by those who created the UN. However, it has been able to hand down a number of significant Judgments, setting precedents and clarifying the legalities of important questions.



The Secretariat consists of a Secretary-General and staff recruited from all over the world. In addition to carrying out the directives of the other principal organs of the Organization, the Secretary-General has the public role of chief spokesman for the exemplar of the United Nations. The Secretary-General also has an important political role in identifying and helping to solve international disputes that threaten the world's peace and security. Members of the United Nations Secretariat are not supposed to accept direction from any authority outside the Organization. Governments, for their part, are pledged in the United Nations Charter to respect the exclusively international character of the Secretariat.

With the tripling of the membership of the Organization and the steadily increasing agenda of global concerns, the work-load of the Secretariat has grown enormously. It must now plan, implement and co-ordinate programmes that include some 2,000 individual elements or projects, reflecting the decisions of some 50 intergovernmental bodies. The regular budget of the Organization is now about \$750 million a year, and over 15,000 staff members work at 163 duty stations around the world.

ACTIVITY SUGGESTIONS

The following suggested activities are designed to help students learn about the United Nations and to share that knowledge with others. The activities have not been broken down by age group, as they can be modified to suit a wide spectrum.

refers to illustration on page 11

Objective

To learn about the importance of water and how the UN is helping to develop safe drinking water in developing countries.

Activity

Materials:

Photocopies of page 11, drawing equipment

Procedure:

Water is essential for life. But for half the world's people, access to a safe supply of drinking water is not a reality yet.

In Canada, our drinking water usually comes from a tap (figure #1). In countries where water is scarce, people have to walk many miles each day to fetch the water that is needed, and often that water is contaminated. Figure #2 shows an African woman hauling water back from a source far from her village.

The United Nations has established an International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) with the goal of "fresh water for all by 1990." An example of work towards this goal is a well that was dug by UNICEF for a village in India (figure #3). This girl no longer has to spend much of her day getting water for her family, as she can draw it from this well close to her home. This also means that she will not miss as much school as she did when it took several hours a day to get water.

Have students draw some of the uses of water that are important to them.

For further information, obtain the UNICEF kit, *A Drop of Water*, listed on page 31.

refers to illustration on page 12

Objective

To learn about the work of UNICEF Canada in helping children around the world.

Activity

Materials:

Photocopies of page 12, drawing equipment

Procedure:

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) works in cooperation with developing countries in their efforts to protect their children and enable them to develop their full potential. In support of this goal, UNICEF Canada contributes to projects on behalf of children in many parts of the world. Examples of the work of UNICEF Canada are illustrated on page 12, and the captions are as follows:

Figure #1: JAMAICA

Supporting the introduction of community-based health services, daycare, income-generating activities for women and the provision of water supply and sanitation in some of the poorest districts in the Kingston Metropolitan Area.

Figure #2: NEPAL

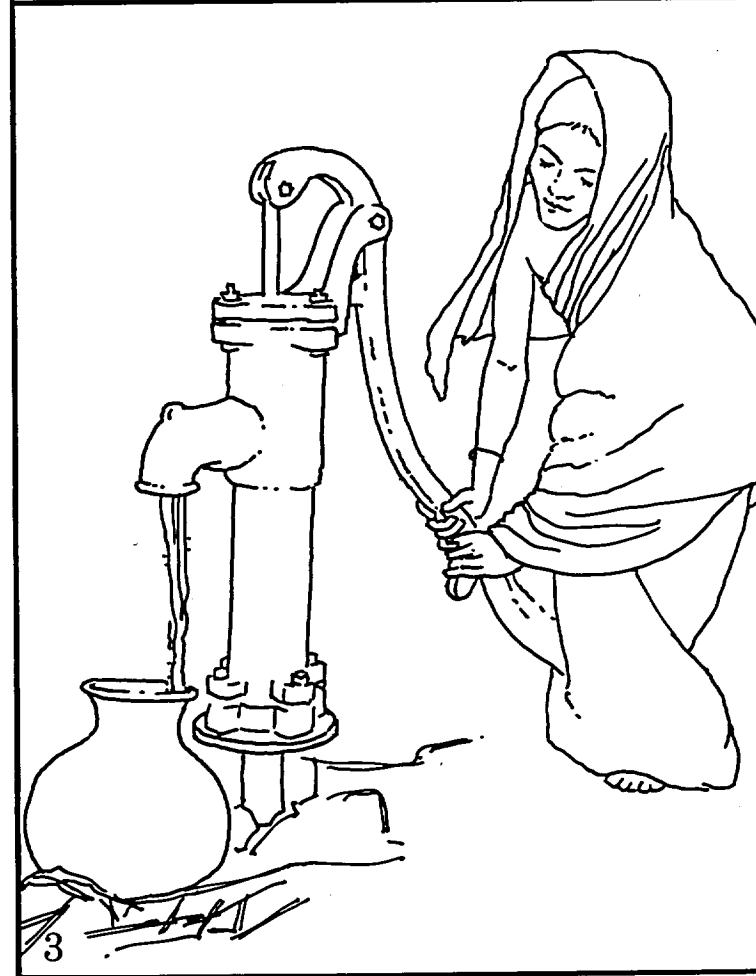
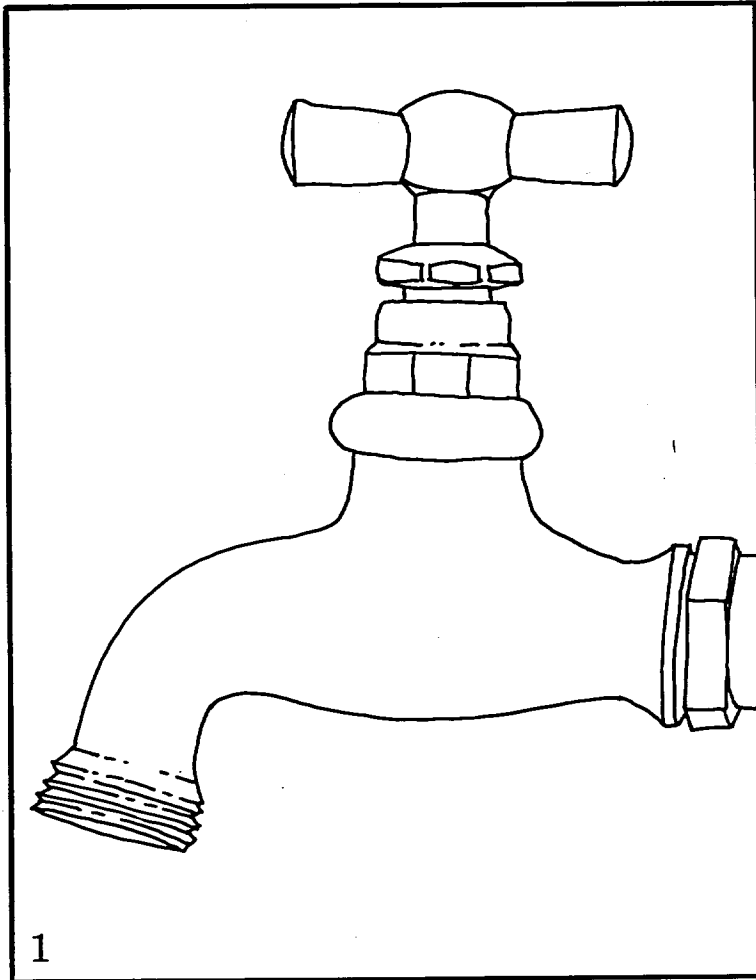
Supporting the printing of almost five million textbooks for free distribution to 954,000 children in 9,500 schools. The textbooks are being printed at the Nepalese Government's Janak Education Material Centre.

Figure #3: CHINA

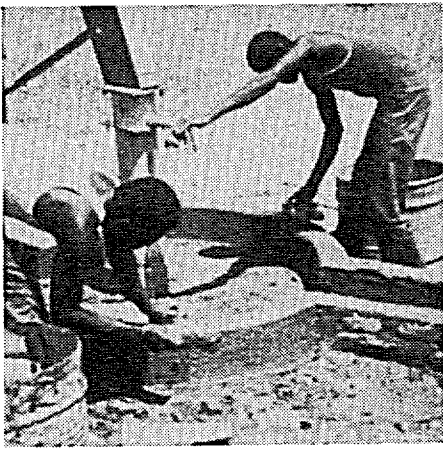
Supporting the upgrading of 20 kindergartens in 19 provinces to help young children have access to pre-school facilities. These kindergartens serve as demonstration centres for their regions.

After discussing the work of UNICEF Canada as represented in the three examples, explain to students that an important source of their income comes from children collecting at Hallowe'en. Figure #4 shows a girl in Toronto who collected for UNICEF last year. Have students draw either the costume they wore last year or the one they would like to have this Hallowe'en.

Further information can be found in the UNICEF Canada items listed in the Resources section.



UNICEF



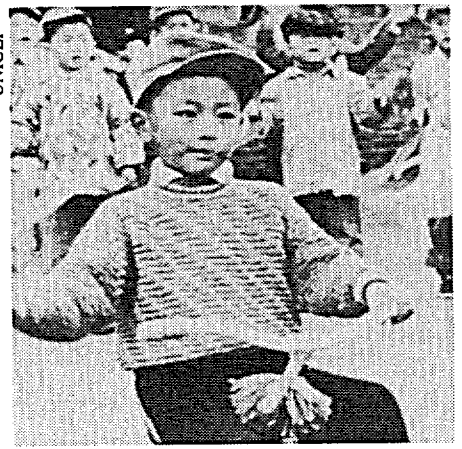
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UNICEF

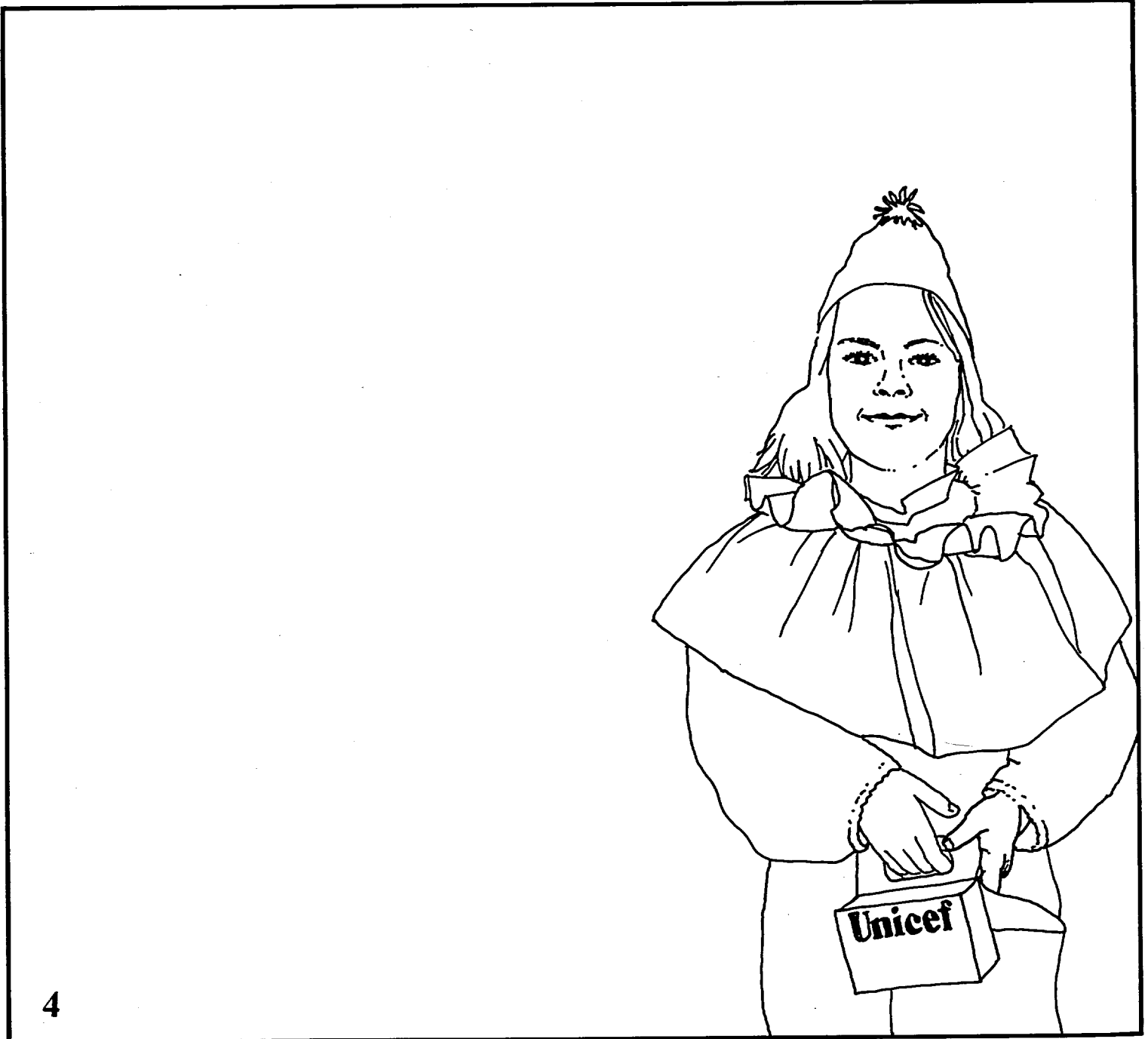


2

UNICEF



3



4

Objective

To learn about the role of the UN in protecting the environment.

Objective

Materials:

Photocopies of page 15, drawing equipment.

Procedure:

Trees and forests are one of the basic life-support systems (or ecosystems) along with mountains, lakes, rivers and soil. These *terrestrial* ecosystems are not only vital to all life on earth, but are closely interwoven with one another. Forests are one of the most threatened of these ecosystems, and when they are lost the results are devastating. For example, 40 percent of Ethiopia's land used to be covered with forests. That figure is now less than 4 per cent.

The UN is taking a lead in protecting existing forests and encouraging the replanting of those that have been lost. They do this mainly through the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) (reference: *Basic Facts About the United Nations, Everyone's United Nations*).

In 1982-83, UNEP directed a program for children to plant and learn about trees. Swedish artist Heidi Lange contributed a drawing (figure #1) which brings people, animals and a tree together on the premise that animals depend as much as people do on trees.

Ask students to identify the important functions of trees illustrated:

Figure #1:
Trees provide us with much of the food we eat.

Figure #2:
In many poor countries, people depend on firewood as their only fuel for heat and cooking.

Figure #3:
Trees are essential in the water cycle. They catch the rain and prevent it from running off quickly. The water then filters into the ground and seeps into streams and rivers. About 90 percent of the water for the Canadian prairies comes from the wooded eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Figure #4:
Oxygen is an important by-product of trees. One acre of healthy, young forest releases four tons of oxygen a year. The leaves and needles of trees absorb air and by photosynthesis use the carbon dioxide and release life-giving oxygen - making them rather like the lungs of the earth.

Using the spaces provided, ask students to draw some of the functions of trees such as:

- preventing erosion
- affecting climate by giving off water (transpiration) and reducing the speed of wind
- giving protection to wildlife
- providing products such as lumber, paper, fibre for clothing, chemical products

Objective

To learn about the role of the UN in getting food to people.

Activity

Materials:

Photocopies of page 17, drawing equipment.

Procedure:

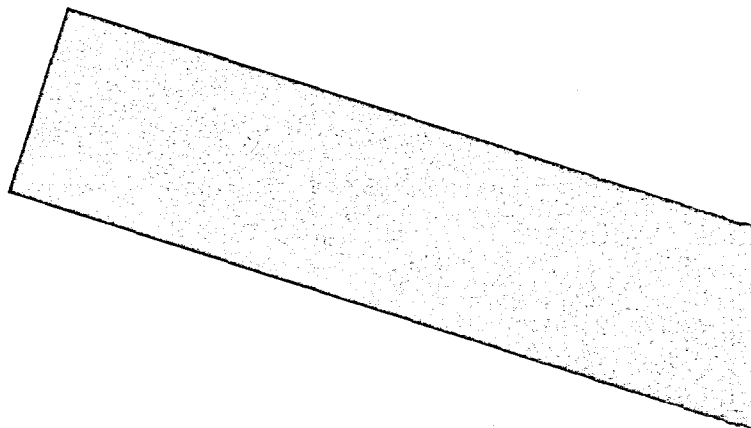
We take the availability of food for granted, but many people do not have enough to eat. The United Nations gets involved by providing emergency food aid through some of its agencies, most notably the World Food Programme (WFP) and the recently created Office for Emergency Operations for Africa.

The UN is also involved in long-term planning for food production in developing countries. Through its agencies such as the World Food Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) it helps with long-term plans to solve food problems.

Two examples of this long-term approach are shown on page 17. In figure #1, husband and wife farmers in Swaziland work on an irrigated cabbage field. They were helped by the FAO to use their available water in the most efficient way possible and reduce the effects of the dry spells in the area.

In the second example, figure #2, another aspect of the food problem is illustrated. This woman is preparing a meal in her home in Nepal. Every day she has to walk and climb further and further to obtain the fuelwood needed for cooking. In response, the UNDP is helping her village to plant and protect their own forest close to the settlement so that the people will have fuel at hand.

Have students draw under these two illustrations 1) how the food they eat is grown, and 2) how their food is cooked.



Objective

To create a stamp to celebrate UN Day.

Activity

Materials:

Photocopies of page 18, drawing equipment

Procedure:

Stamps are often used to commemorate a special event. For example, a stamp was issued in Canada earlier this year to mark the United Nation's International Youth Year (figure #1). The UN itself issues stamps, and those shown are in honour of International Youth Year (figure #2), World Communications Year 1983 (figure #3), the World Food Programme (figure #4) and the 35th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (figure #5).

Using the photocopies of page 18, have students create their own stamp to celebrate UN Day.

You may want to talk about the Universal Postal Union (UPU), which is part of the UN system (reference: *Basic Facts About the United Nations*).

In the Resources section, you will find details for ordering a sample collection of stamps from the UN.

Objective

To understand what the UN does and how Canada is involved in it.

Activity

Materials:

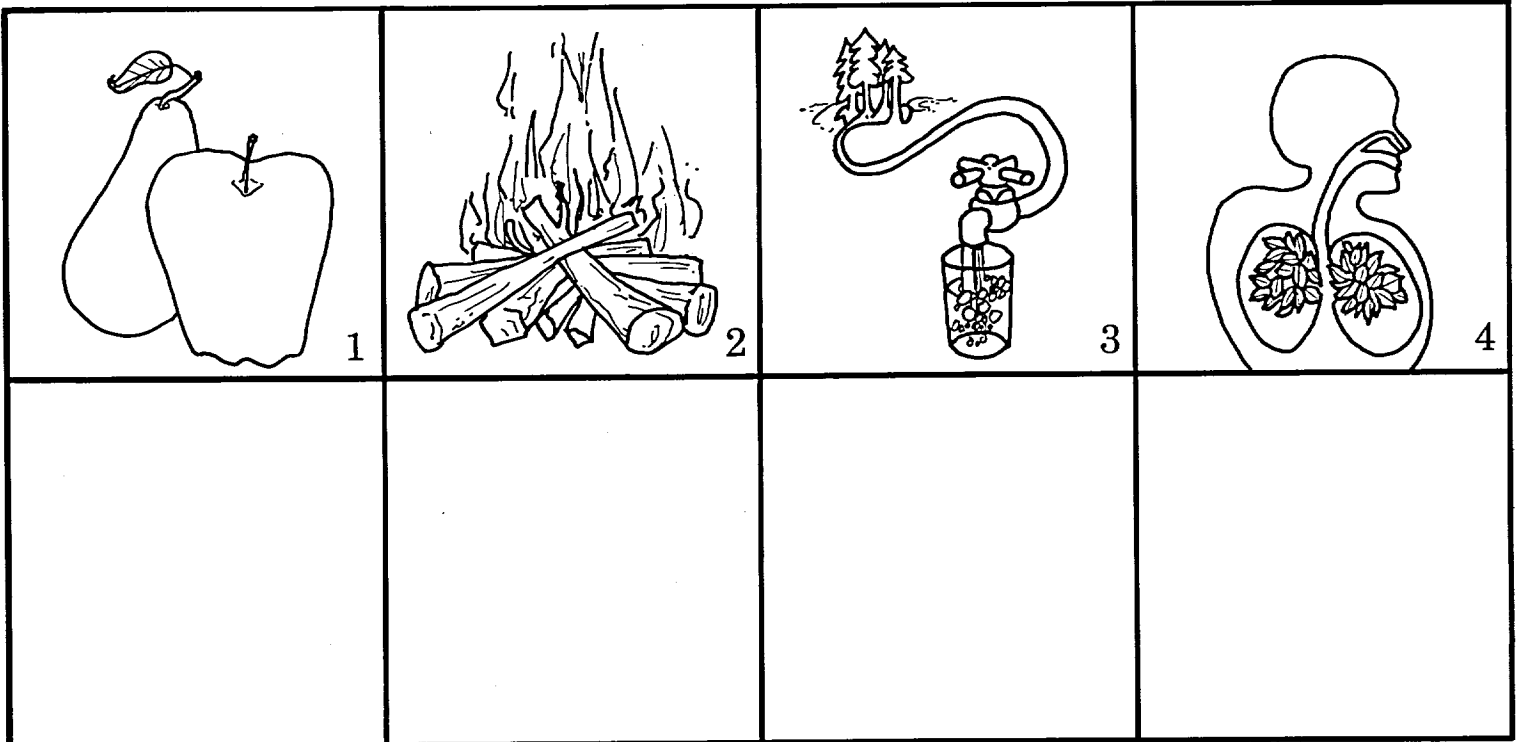
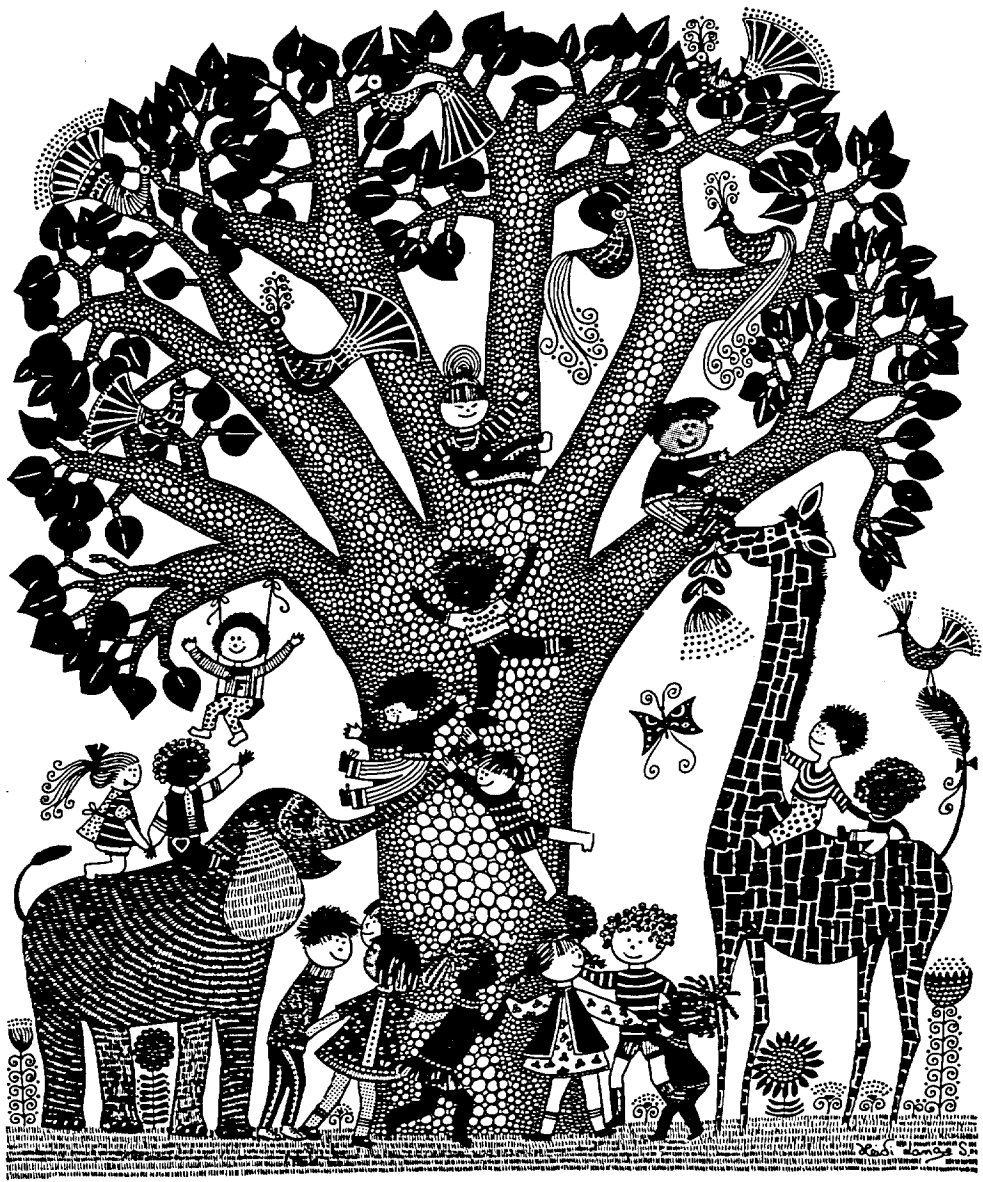
UN 40th poster, globe or map of the world.

Procedure:

Turn to the Photo Review section on page 23. Here is presented a brief description of some key events over the past 40 years of the United Nations, with an emphasis on the involvement of Canadians. The photographs of these events make up the UN 40th poster accompanying this booklet.

Using the poster, explain to students what the various photographs represent. Then have them find the location of each year's event on a globe or map.

In a follow-up discussion, you might want to introduce the idea that the UN has become the voice of humanity and of the planet, noting that it was formed to try and keep the world at peace.



Objective

To create a display that will provide information about the UN.

Activity

Materials:

UN 40th poster, poster making materials, assorted resource items on UN themes (from your local library or ordered from the Resources section).

Procedure:

Choose a site and get permission to use it. Consider libraries, shopping malls, municipal buildings or other public places.

Use the UN's 40th anniversary as the theme for your display, and consider using such elements as:

- a set of panels the same size as the UN 40th poster, and which you create. Some of the material for these panels could include photocopies (same size or enlarged) of portions of this booklet.
- quotes from local people as to what they think about the UN, similar to those in the Ensemble section.
- books or other items with a UN theme, either from your library, on loan from an organization or ordered from the Resources section.

Objective

To answer some basic questions about the UN.

Activity

Materials:

The text that follows.

Procedure:

These questions and answers are taken from Hope for Tomorrow, a publication of the Department of Public Information of the UN prepared for International Youth Year.

WHAT'S THE UNITED NATIONS GOT TO DO WITH US (YOUTH)?

Quite a lot.

You need never fear you will die of smallpox. That makes you the first generation in history to be free of this scourge which has taken millions of lives and disfigured countless people over the centuries. It was wiped off the face of the earth in a 13-year campaign of vaccination against the disease led by the World Health Organization (WHO), a member of the United Nations family.

You may have seen pictures of aid workers handing out medicines or delivering food to famine victims. The helpers were probably men and women sent there by the United Nations.

Perhaps you know a refugee family. There's a fair chance the United Nations has helped them. It might still be taking care of their needs for food, shelter and protection. It plays a major part in finding refugees new homes.

If you live in the Middle East, Cyprus, or the Kashmir region, you already know the United Nations is a power for peace. The United Nations has soldiers in all these places, trying to calm tensions and stop fighting from breaking out.

WHAT IF I DO NOT NEED EMERGENCY HELP?

The United Nations still touches your life in many ways.

If you want to send a letter across the world, today that's easy - thanks to the United Nations, through its associated organization, the Universal Postal Union (UPU). The UPU smooths the delivery of letters, postcards and parcels around the globe.

A United Nations organization, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), works to ensure that when you turn on the radio or television, you don't hear a lot of noise from overlapping stations.

Other United Nations groups make it easier for countries to sell all kinds of things to each other, so that everyone can enjoy more of the pleasures of life.

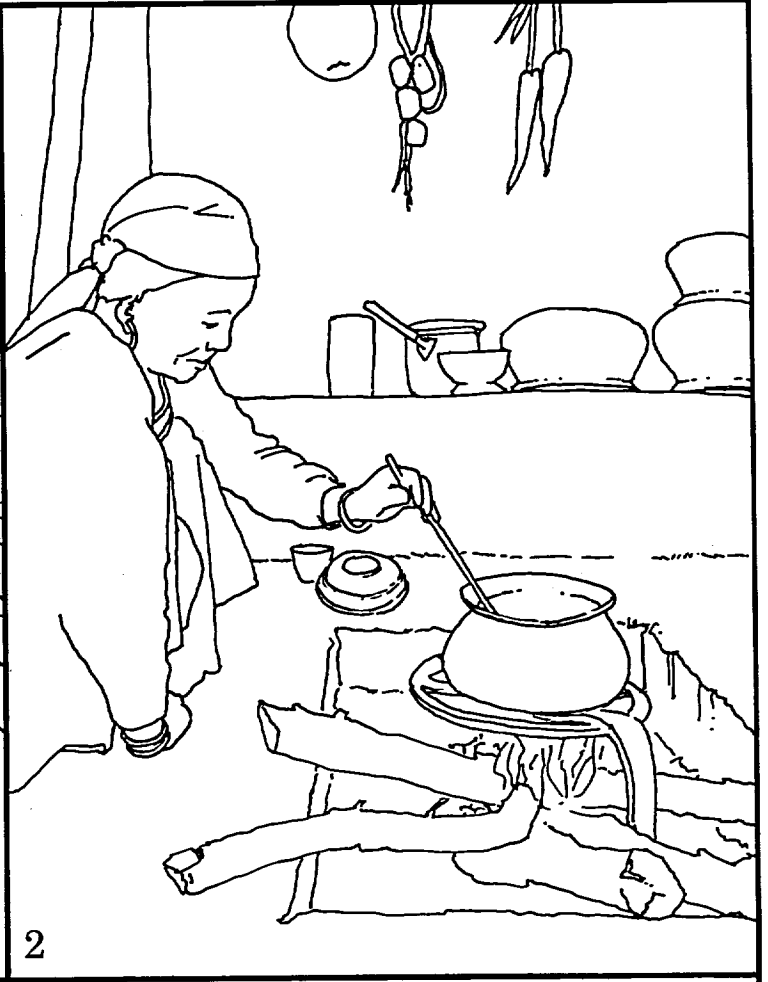
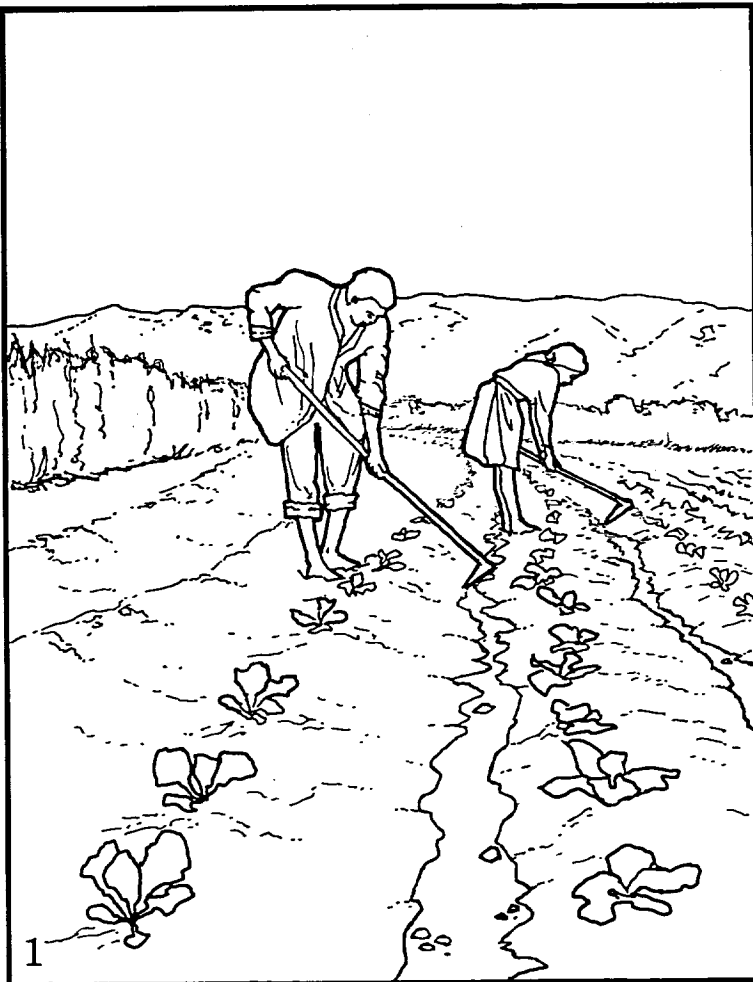
DOES THIS REALLY CONCERN ME AS AN INDIVIDUAL?

As a young person with your life before you, you are surely interested in taking part in the activities of the world around you. You probably want to see people have a better life through social and economic progress. It is a safe bet that you want the world to be free from war.

The United Nations is keen to help you achieve these goals. Like you, it wants to promote participation, development and peace.

The United Nations also concerns you because it has proclaimed 1985 as International Youth Year (IYY).

continued on page 19...

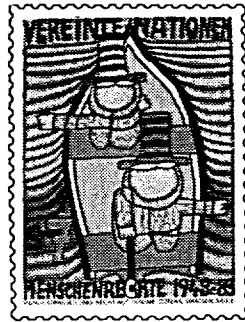




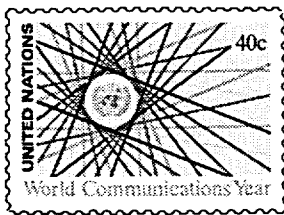
1



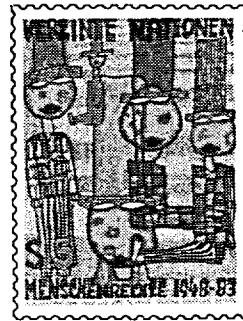
2



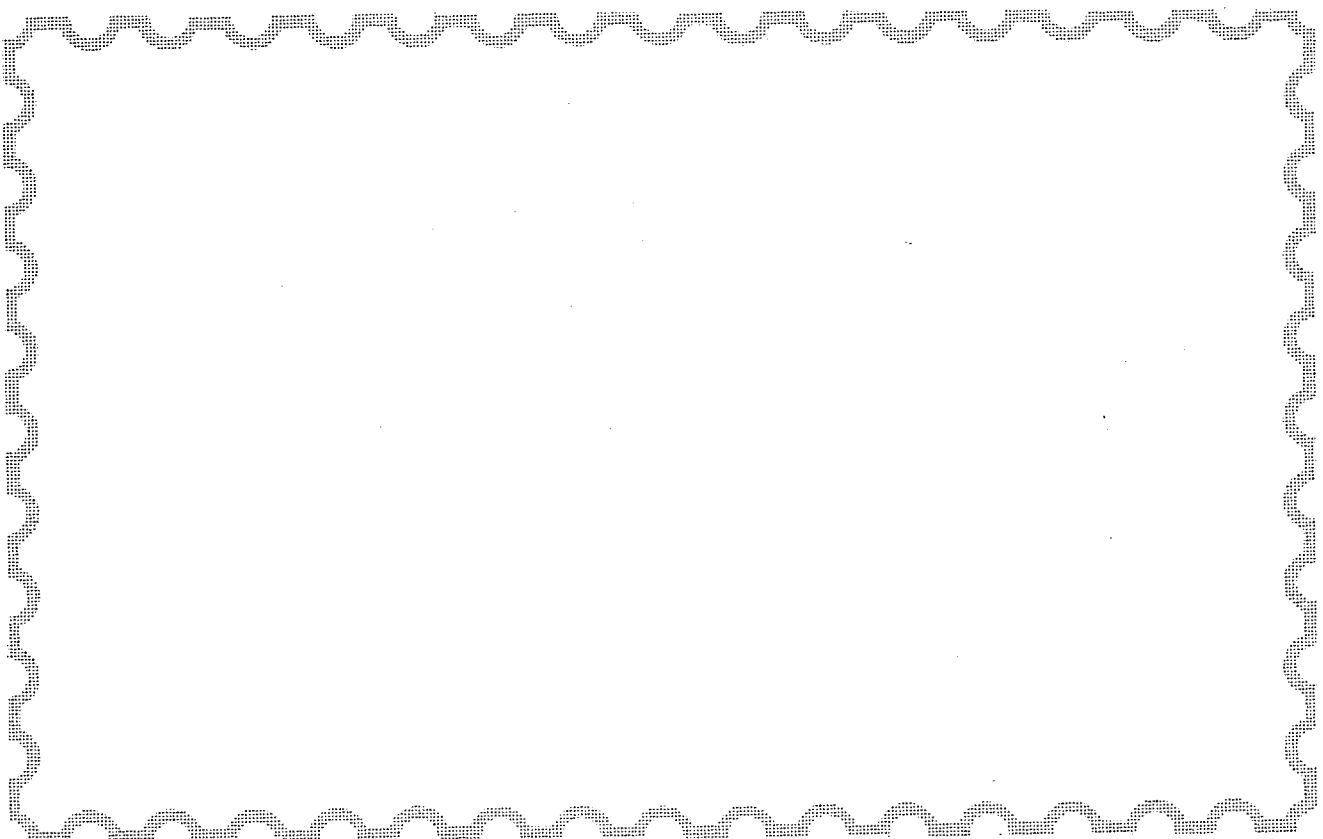
4



3



5



WHO OR WHAT IS THE UNITED NATIONS?

It's an organization of the world's States. It works to keep international peace and maintain security. It tries to develop friendly relations among nations. It encourages co-operation to solve international problems. It promotes respect for human rights and basic freedoms. It helps countries with their economic development.

HOW DO COUNTRIES BECOME MEMBERS?

Any country can join the organization if it accepts the United Nations Charter, which expresses these ideals.

The Seychelles (population 66,000) is a Member. China (population over 1,000 million) also belongs to the United Nations. Almost every country in the world has now joined the United Nations.

A KIND OF WORLD GOVERNMENT?

No. A kind of world parliament or an association. A society for peace and progress. The United Nations does not force countries to do what it says. The countries themselves decide what they want the United Nations to do. It can advise Governments. It can tell them what would be best for them to do, if they ask for suggestions. It can send in people to help, if the Government wants. But no country has to give up the power to decide its own affairs when it joins the United Nations, and the United Nations can act only when its Member States decide it should do something. United Nations membership does not infringe on national sovereignty.

WHAT EXACTLY DOES THE UNITED NATIONS DO?

Name a problem. The chances are the United Nations is working on it.

Are you worried about jobs, the environment, human rights, or where you can find your next meal?

Perhaps what bothers you is getting equal treatment as a woman, finding an education, improving working conditions, staying healthy, or abolishing the threat of war.

What if your problems are drink, drugs or crime? Or perhaps you feel lost confronted with the world of responsibilities.

The United Nations tackles all of these issues.

IS IT FAIR TO GIVE EVERY COUNTRY, LARGE AND SMALL, AN EQUAL VOTE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY?

This is how the rules of the General Assembly were written and how they have worked from the very beginning of the United Nations. Iceland, for example, with a population of under one quarter of a million, has enjoyed full voting rights since it joined the United Nations in 1946.

Because voluntary contributions account for over half the United Nations spending, countries have plenty of choice in the programs they support with extra cash. Most assistance programmes are funded by such gifts.

Also, the General Assembly's decisions on most issues are no more than recommendations. It has no powers to force any Government to act as the Assembly wishes. But the resolutions do carry the weight of world opinion, and this is part of the argument for giving each State an equal voice.

More and more, though, United Nations bodies today seek to approve decisions without having to go to a vote. This practice of reaching agreement by "consensus" involves finding common ground between the majority and the minority, rather than counting heads to force through a proposal.

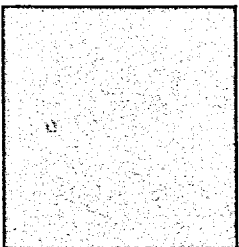
And after all, isn't voting in the General Assembly a little like elections in one's own country where everyone voting has just one vote regardless of how rich or poor they are?

WHEN WAS THE UNITED NATIONS FORMED?

Fifty countries meeting in San Francisco (United States) in 1945 drew up the United Nations Charter. It was signed there on 26 June, 1945. Poland was not at the conference but signed the Charter later to become one of the 51 founding Member States.

WHY IS OCTOBER 24th CELEBRATED AS UNITED NATIONS DAY IF THE CHARTER WAS SIGNED ON JUNE 26th?

The Charter had to be ratified by China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, and a majority of the other countries. As a result, the United Nations officially came into existence four months after the signing, on 24 October 1945. So you see, the United Nations is perhaps younger than your parents.



refers to illustration on page 21

Objective

To explore the meaning of peace and learn about Canada's role in UN peacekeeping.

Activity

Materials:

Photocopies of page 21, drawing equipment.

Procedure:

The primary purpose of the United Nations is "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security." One way that it does that is to send UN peacekeeping soldiers to trouble spots. Operating under the flag of the UN (figure #2), their main job is to keep the peace and separate adversaries in crisis spots. They represent law and order rather than armed force. The United Nations has more than 9,000 soldiers from 23 nations serving in five separate peacekeeping operations.

Have students read, or read to them, the interview that follows.

Peace is more than getting people to stop fighting (see Our Better Selves, page 4). Have students draw their own concept of peace.

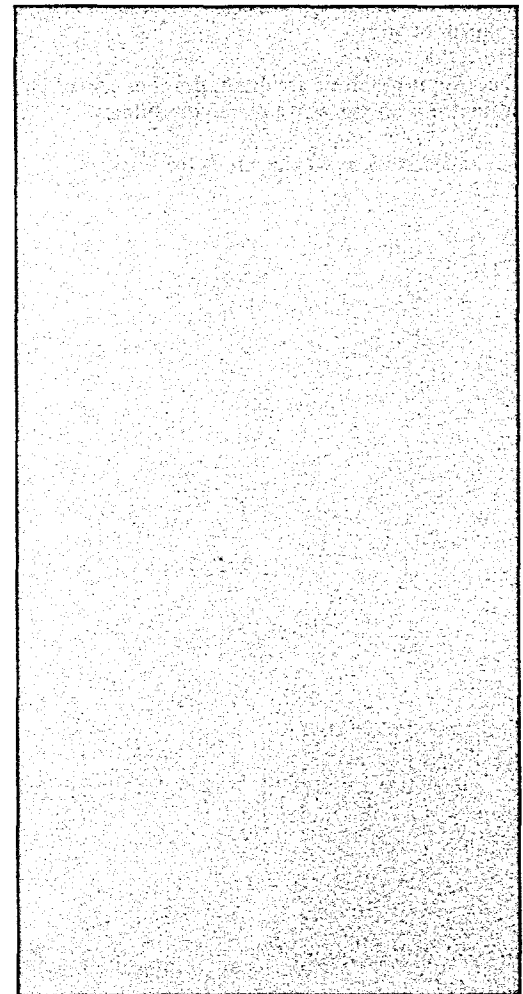
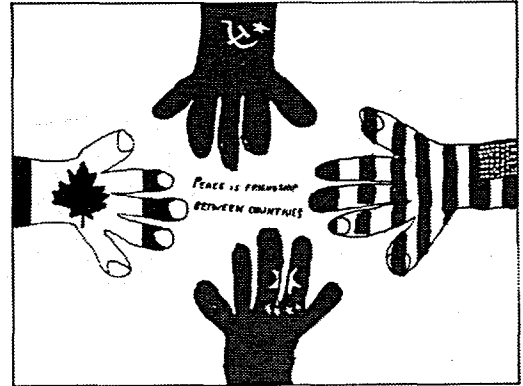
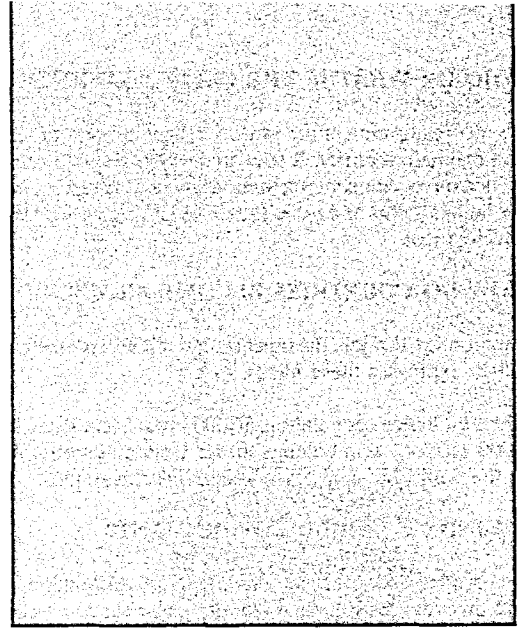
Blue Beret: Interview

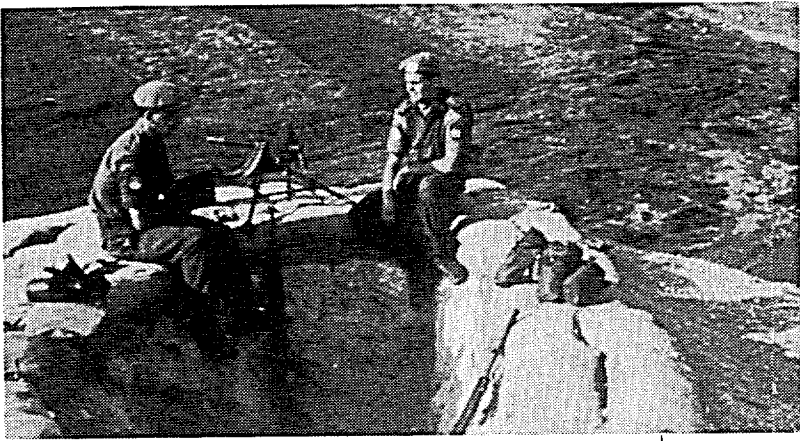
Background

The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established there in 1964 following the outbreak of hostilities between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities (see photograph on page 21).

Canada has been a major contributor to this force in Cyprus since it began, with a current commitment of 515 personnel. Its mandate is to prevent a recurrence of fighting between hostile factions, and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and to assist in the return to normal conditions. Although it is regrettable that the parties to the dispute have not yet been able to reach a negotiated settlement, the continued presence of UNFICYP is considered necessary to maintain a peaceful situation in which the search for a political settlement may continue.

continued on page 22...



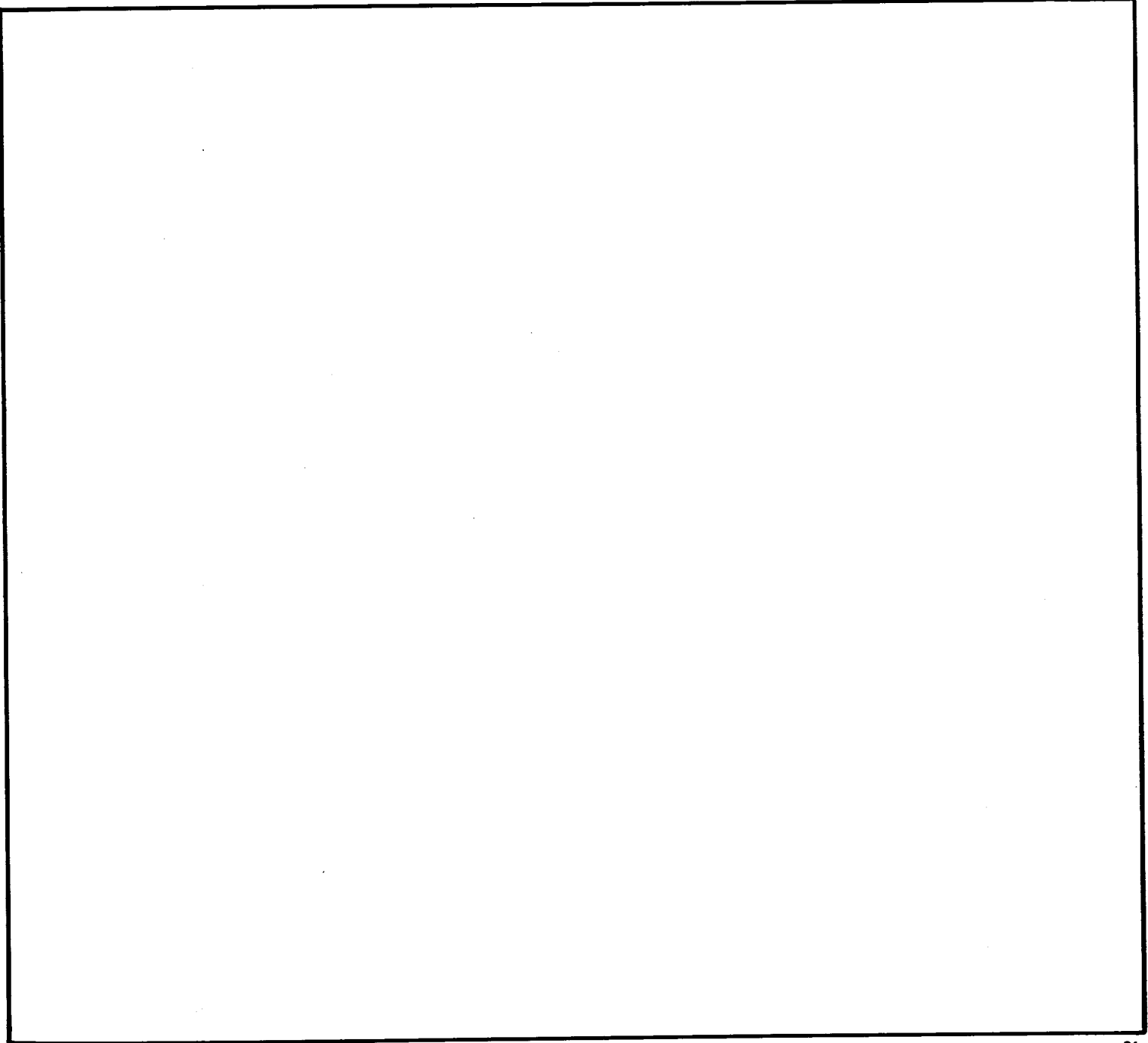


UN 084670

1



2





□ Interview

The following interview with Thomas Ferland of the Canadian contingent serving with the UN force in Cyprus took place September 4.

How did you come to be serving in Cyprus?

I was in the Armed Forces and they asked for a certain number of volunteers to come here as part of a Canadian contingent.

What is the difference between the regular Armed Forces and the peacekeeping force?

The peacekeeping force is installed in a country in order to keep the peace, act as a kind of police and try to keep both sides out of conflict. We wear the uniform of the Canadian Armed Forces, but with the blue beret of the UN.

Are the peacekeeping forces still supervising the cease-fire between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities?

Our position is between the two – right on the line. We act like a frontier between them.

Are any other countries represented in the UN force?

Several, but each of them is assigned a special area.

What is your impression of serving with the force?

It's an experience – a very good experience, to travel around the world and work abroad for six months in another country where the languages, the customs, the food and the climate are different. It's a lot different to Canada; we learn a lot.

Do you have much contact with the population?

Yes. We are living in a very populous area of the city (Nicosia) and we are in constant contact with the Greeks.

What is your observation of these people?

Different to us, different customs, but good individuals. The people are a bit Americanized.

Can you describe one of your typical days?

After waking, we do 12-hour shifts involving guard duty and observing...we take note of every movement on both sides, day and night, for 12 hours at a time. After a shift, another group comes along. It is like this all the time.

One section does guard duty at one observation post for one month. After that we change posts.

An average day is 12 hours and is spent mostly at one of these posts.

How long are you serving in Cyprus?

I have been here for six months, and have only five days to go before heading home!

Happy 40th
U.N.

PHOTO REVIEW

Selected photographs highlighting United Nations activities from 1945 - 1985, with an emphasis on the involvement of Canadians.



1945

1945

Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King signs the Charter of the United Nations in San Francisco.

1946

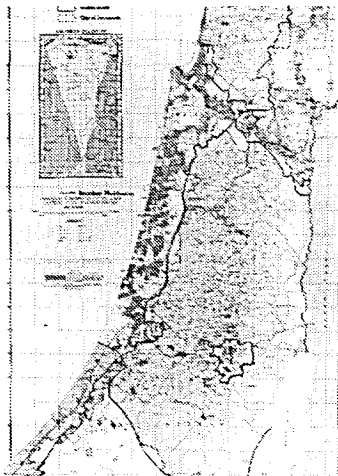
The General Assembly meets for the first time, in London, and is addressed by Prime Minister Clement Attlee of the United Kingdom.

1947

Proposals for boundary changes in Palestine are put forward by an *ad hoc* committee of the UN prior to the end of the British Mandate.



1946



1947



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

1948



1949



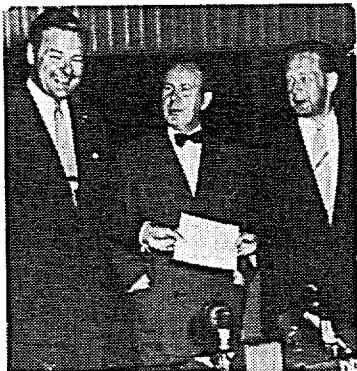
1950



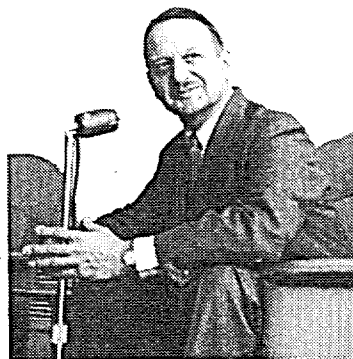
1951



1952



1953



1954



1955

48

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is adopted without opposition in the Assembly, marking the first time in history that such a document is endorsed by the international community.

49

The UN World Health Organization and UNICEF combine forces to spearhead a vaccination campaign to protect Palestinian refugee children in the Middle East against tuberculosis.

50

Staff at UN headquarters in Lake Success, New York, greet Trygve Lie of Norway, the first Secretary-General, on his return from a peace mission.

51

A wounded Canadian rifleman is helped to an aid station near the front lines by another member of the Canadian battalion of the UN forces in Korea.

52

Visitors to the permanent headquarters of the UN in New York pass through seven nickel-plated doors donated by Canada. The doors have bas-relief panels symbolizing Peace, Justice, Truth and Fraternity, ideals upon which the UN is founded.

53

Armistice in Korea results from initiatives made at the UN. Here, the US permanent Representative, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., presents official notice of the armistice to Lester B. Pearson, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the UN General Assembly's 7th session, and Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

54

Major-General E.L.M. Burns of Canada is appointed Chief of Staff of the UN Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine. First set up in 1948, its mandate includes supervision in Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

55

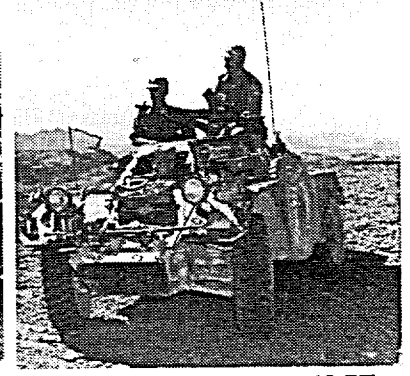
Lester B. Pearson, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, addresses a meeting of the UN 10th anniversary observance in San Francisco.

56

Canada responds to a request from the UN and agrees to accept Hungarian refugees. Here, four volunteers of the Canadian Red Cross sing Christmas carols to a group of 1,500 of the refugees about to leave a temporary camp for resettlement in Canada.



1956



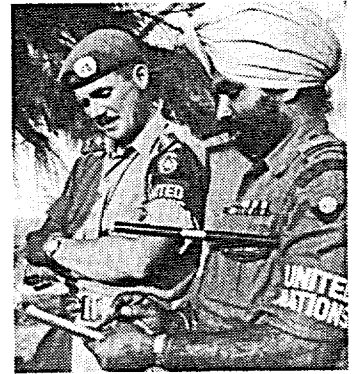
1957

57

War in the Middle East over the Suez Canal is ended in 1956 with the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force in the Sinai. The following year, Canadian members of the force are on patrol from a desert outpost in a Canadian-made armoured car, known as a "Ferret".

58

A UN Observer Group, including these two members from Canada and India, helps defuse the Lebanon crisis by patrolling the border.



1958



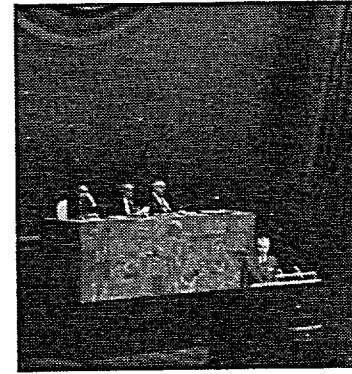
1959

59

A UN-supervised plebiscite in the British Cameroons results in a part of the Territory being incorporated into Nigeria and another into Cameroon.

60

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker addresses the General Assembly which has just admitted 17 newly independent Territories, 16 of them African.



1960



1961

61

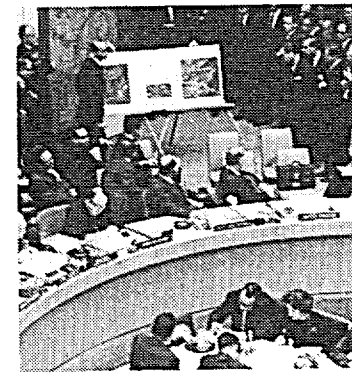
The CBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan, performs a concert in the General Assembly Hall to mark UN Day.

62

The UN plays a key role in resolving the US-Soviet confrontation over the use of nuclear missiles in Cuba. Here, the Security Council studies photos presented by the US to show the Cuban missile sites.

63

The largest ever UN peacekeeping force was deployed in the newly independent State of Congo (now Zaire) in 1960 to prevent destabilization. Three years into the mission, the 57th Canadian Signal Unit provides vital communication services for the UN forces.



1962



1963



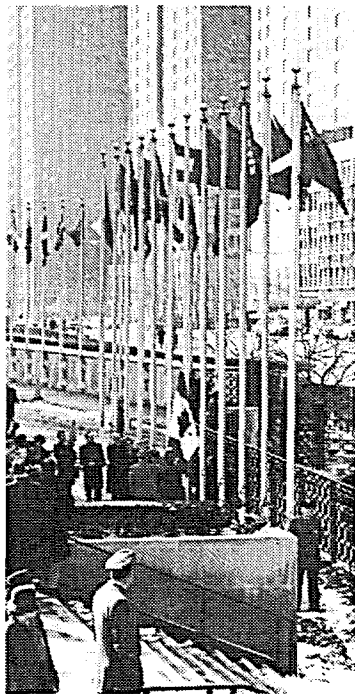
1964



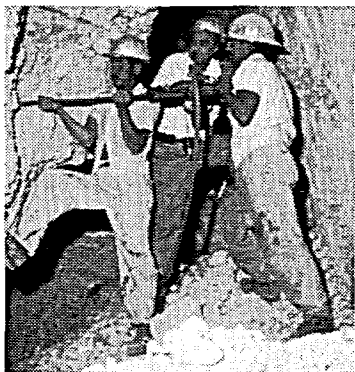
1966



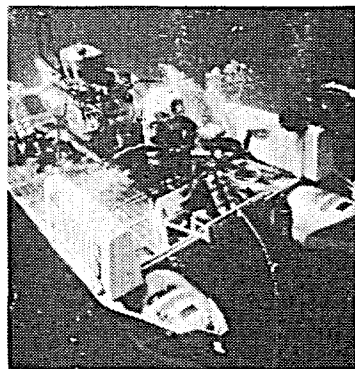
1967



1965



1968



1970



1969

■ **64** UN peacekeeping forces are sent to Cyprus to keep communal peace, and Canada is one of five countries contributing soldiers.

■ **65** The new Canadian flag is raised for the first time at UN headquarters.

■ **66** The Security Council, for the first time in UN history, imposes mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, where a white minority Government unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965.

■ **67** Flags fly at the Pavilion of the UN at Expo '67 in Montreal.

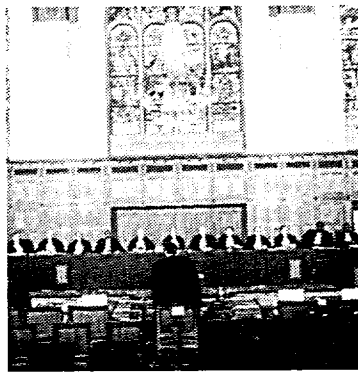
■ **68** A Canadian engineer observes two drillers as part of a mining survey in the South of Mexico. The survey is part of a larger study of natural resources being undertaken by the UN Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization that is to lead to development plans for the area.

■ **69** *The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*, adopted by the General Assembly in 1965, comes into force. Parties to the Convention condemn racial discrimination and apartheid, and undertake to adopt policies for their elimination.

■ **70** The General Assembly adopts the first internationally agreed upon set of principles on the vast area of sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction. The first principle declares the area to be the "common heritage" of humanity, an initial step toward a new international law of the sea.

71

The International Court of Justice, in an advisory opinion requested by the Security Council, declares the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia "illegal".



1971



1972

72

The UN *Environment Conference* meets in Stockholm, and adopts historic declaration on the need for new principles to govern human activities in order to safeguard the natural world. Canadian Maurice Strong becomes Executive Director of the new UN Environment Programme set up to catalyze national and international actions in that regard.

73

Millions of refugees fled when civil strife broke out in Bangladesh. With the assistance of the UN, these refugees return to their homeland and a vast UN-initiated relief operation helps pave the way for rehabilitation of the war-shattered economy of the country.



1973



1974

74

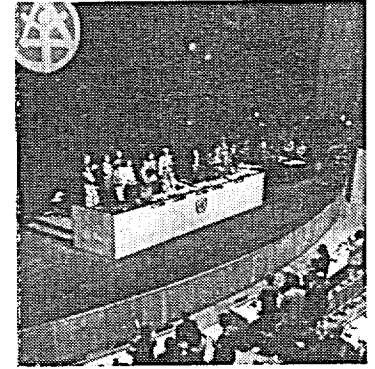
Late in 1973, war broke out in the Middle East and ended shortly with new UN peacekeeping forces being sent to observe the cease-fire. In January, a disengagement agreement is reached between Egypt and Israel. As a result the peacekeeping forces, including these Canadian and Panamanian members, are stationed in a buffer zone along the East bank of the Suez Canal.

75

World Conference of the International Women's Year convenes in Mexico City and adopts a Declaration on Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace. A Plan of Action for the next ten years provides for world conferences to review progress at the mid-point and in 1985, end of the UN *Decade for Women*.



1975



1976

76

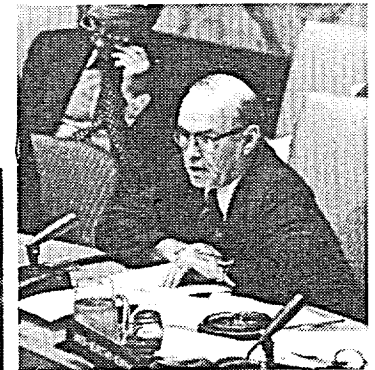
Habitat, a major UN conference on human settlements and the problem of rapid, unplanned urban growth, is held in Vancouver.

77

Canadian William H. Barton, President of the Security Council, makes a statement following the Council's decision to extend the stationing of UN peacekeeping forces in Cyprus.



1978



1977

78

Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau addresses the first special session of the General Assembly ever devoted to the topic of disarmament.



1980



1979



1981



1982



1983



1984



1985

79

Flora MacDonald, Secretary of State for External Affairs, addresses the Security Council during a debate on a resolution for further steps to be taken by the Council regarding the crisis between Iran and the United States.

80

Halfdan T. Mahler, Director-General of the World Health Organization, speaks to a special session of the General Assembly which launches the *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade*, the aim of which is to bring safe water and sanitation to all the world's people by 1990.

81

The UN Conference on *New and Renewable Sources of Energy* in Nairobi attempts to translate today's concerns about energy problems into concrete plans for the future, making better use of conventional energy sources while also promoting development of new and renewable energy forms.

82

The UN, through its Fund for Population Activities, assists in carrying out a census in the People's Republic of China.

83

The drought ravaging the continent of Africa galvanizes several UN Agencies to provide immediate relief and develop long-term plans to contribute to the region's recovery. This father who lost several members of his family during their journey to a UN relief center in Bati, Ethiopia, now feeds his dying son.

84

Joe Clark, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, addresses the opening session of the General Assembly. The International Day of Peace, proclaimed by the Assembly in 1981, is observed at this opening.

85

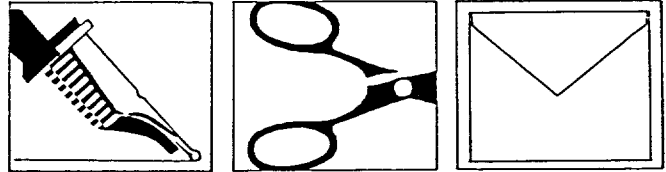
Canada takes part in marking the 40th anniversary of the UN, and creates a special logo as part of celebrations by young people across the country.

See poster for photo credits.

Special thanks to the Photo Library/Distribution Unit of the United Nations Department of Public Information for their assistance in gathering these photographs.

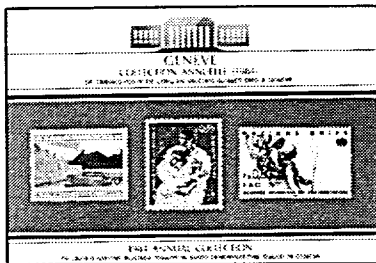
RESOURCES

The following resource materials on the United Nations have been chosen to show the range available. The selection of these particular items does not necessarily mean that they are in complete accord with the policies or views of the Department of External Affairs or the United Nations Association in Canada.

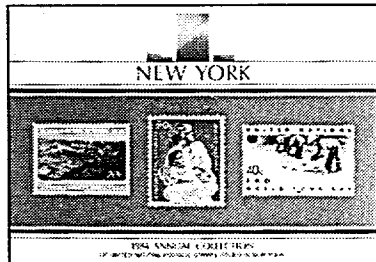


UN Postage Stamps

The United Nations issues a wide range of stamps (valid for postage only from post offices in UN buildings). Only a small selection is listed here.



Please send _____ copies of the *1984 Annual Collection: Geneva* folder, which contains a packet of 8 stamps in Swiss denominations, issued in Geneva: \$3.03 US each plus postage.



Please send _____ copies of the *1984 Annual Collection: New York* folder, which contains a packet of 10 stamps in US denominations, issued in New York: \$3.65 US each plus postage.

Please send _____ copies of the *1984 Annual Collection: Vienna* folder, which contains a packet of 9 stamps in Austrian denominations, issued in Vienna: \$3.20 US each plus postage.



These are the only items listed in this publication which are in US dollars. To calculate the total, add the listed cost for the folders plus the return postage. The postage is determined as follows:

- 1 folder 56¢ US
- 2 folders 73¢
- 3 folders 90¢
- 4 folders \$1.07
- 5 folders \$1.24
- allow 17¢ US for each additional 3 folders

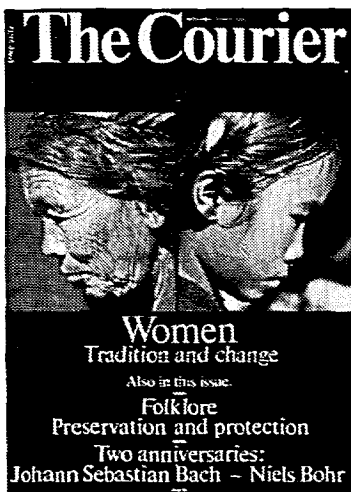
Send a *money order* in US dollars made payable to: United Nations Postal Administration, along with completed form, to:

Name: _____
 Organization: (if applicable) _____
 Address: _____
 Province: _____ Postal Code: _____ Country: Canada

_____ please send free information on United Nations postage stamps (no additional return postage required).

Return this completed form to:

United Nations Postal Administration
 P.O. Box 5900
 Grand Central Station
 New York, NY 10163-5900
 USA



Return this completed form to:

Renouf Publishing Co.
61 Sparks Street
PO. Box 1008
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5A6

Telephone: (613) 238-8985

The Courier

A magazine published by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which presents a "window on the world" through articles on a wide range of topics and by authors from many countries.

.....
 _____ Please send a *one-year subscription* (12 copies) of *The Courier*.
 Enclosed is a cheque/money order for \$27.50, which I understand includes the cost of postage and handling.

_____ Please send *one copy* of the latest issue of *The Courier*.
 Enclosed is a cheque/money order for \$3.00, which I understand includes the cost of postage and handling.

Cheques/money orders made payable to: Renouf Publishing Co.

.....
 Name: _____
 Organization: (if applicable) _____
 Address: _____
 Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

I would like to receive *The Courier* in _____ English _____ French.

Ecology in Action

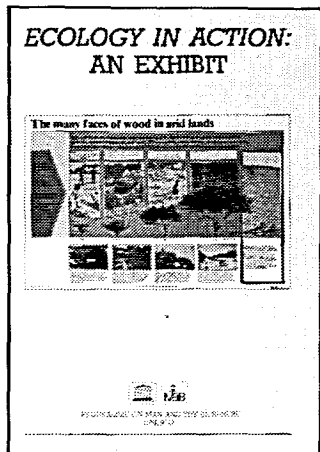
An exhibition which presents a synthesis of some of the main problems of land use, resource management and man-environment relations in the world today. Consists of 36 plastic laminated colour posters, each measuring 80cm x 120cm (one poster is illustrated as an example). Accompanied by a users' guide. Produced by the Man and the Biosphere Programme of UNESCO.

Available in French

.....
 The Canadian Commission for UNESCO has sets of the posters available on loan. For details, contact:

The Canadian Commission for UNESCO
 Information Section
 255 Albert Street
 P.O. Box 1047
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1P 5V8

Telephone: (613) 237-3408. Ext. 251/450



Hope for Tomorrow

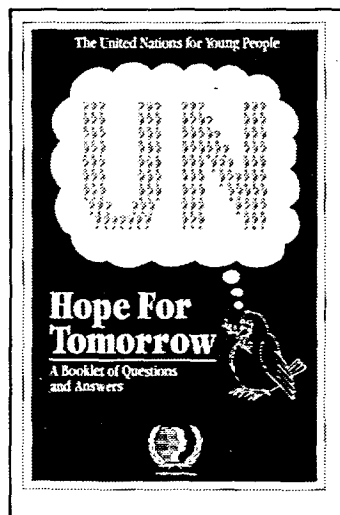
A booklet for young people with questions and answers about the United Nations. Published by the UN Department of Public Information (June 1985).

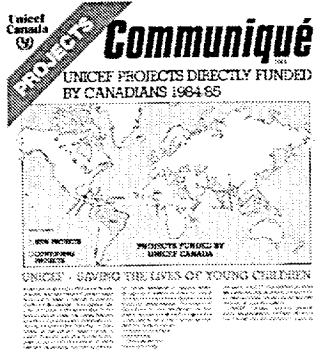
.....
 Please send _____ *copies* (limit of 5 copies per request) of *Hope for Tomorrow*, at no charge, to:

Name: _____
 Organization: (if applicable) _____
 Address: _____
 Province: _____ Postal Code: _____ Country: Canada

.....
 Return this completed form to:

Ms. Zohreh Tabatabai
 United Nations, Room S-1061
 New York, NY 10017
 USA





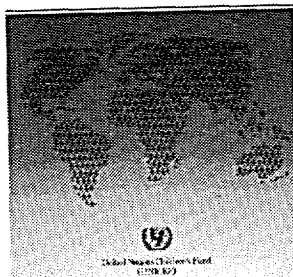
Available from UNICEF Canada:

Communi qué

No charge (limit of one copy per request); 8 pages; (Disponible également en français).

A special issue of the quarterly newsletter of UNICEF Canada which reviews the UNICEF projects around the world which are directly funded by Canadians during 1984/85.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1985



The State of the World's Children 1985

A report by UNICEF Executive Director James P. Grant on the state of child health care and services in the developing world.

(Disponible également en français).



Games Around the World

Forty games from countries around the world, with background material on each country. Good as a group activator.

40 GAMES TO CHILDREN FROM CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD

unicef



A DROP OF WATER

A Drop of Water

A UNICEF development education kit for teaching children aged 9-13 about the importance of water in our lives. Contains slides, teacher's notes, background information and suggestions.

UNICEF CANADA



UNICEF Canada Materials Catalogue

No charge; a brochure listing the materials available; bilingual.

Order Form ▲

Make cheques payable to: UNICEF Canada

Name: _____
 Organization: (if applicable) _____
 Address: _____
 Province: _____ Postal Code _____

Please send the following publications:

- No of copies
- _____ Communiqué/English edition (one copy per request)
 - _____ Communiqué/French edition (one copy per request)
 - _____ The State of the World's Children 1985
 - _____ La situation des enfants dans le monde 1985
 - _____ A Drop of Water/Kit No. II
 - _____ Games Around the World
 - _____ UNICEF Canada Materials Catalogue (one copy per request)

Price per copy
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 \$ 3.00
 3.00
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 2.50
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Total
 free
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sub-total

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TOTAL

NATIONAL OFFICE

Canadian UNICEF Committee, 443 Mount Pleasant Road
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2L8 (416) 482-4444

Send your completed form, along with payment, to your provincial UNICEF office:

PROVINCIAL OFFICES

UNICEF British Columbia,
P.O. Box, Station A,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N5
(604) 687-9096

UNICEF Saskatchewan,
307-309 220 3rd Ave. South,
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 1M1

UNICEF Ontario,
1992 Yonge Street, Suite 204,
Toronto, Ontario M4S 1Z7
(416) 487-4153

UNICEF Quebec,
353, rue St-Nicolas,
Vieux-Montréal, Qué. H2Y 2P1
(514) 288-1305

UNICEF Nova Scotia,
5614 Fenwick Street,
Halifax, N.S. B3H 1P9
(902) 422-6000

UNICEF Alberta,
824 Imperial Way S.W.,
Calgary, Alta. T2S 1N7

UNICEF Manitoba,
745 Carter Avenue (at Lilac),
Winnipeg, Man. R3M 2C3
(204) 453-5967

UNICEF New Brunswick,
88 Prince William Street,
Saint John, N.B. E2L 2B3

UNICEF Prince Edward Island,
P.O. Box 294,
Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7K4
(902) 892-0584

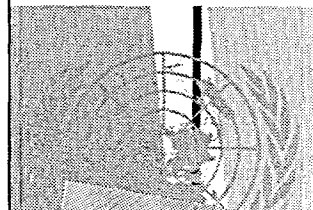
Available from the United Nations Association in Canada:

Basic Facts About the United Nations

\$3.75 (paperback); 148 pages;
(Disponible également en français).

A general introduction to the role and functions of the UN and its related agencies.

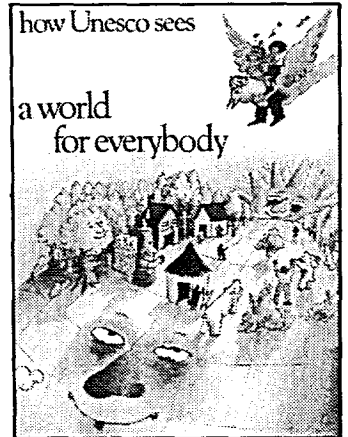
BASIC FACTS
ABOUT THE
UNITED NATIONS



A World for Everybody

\$1.00; 32 pages; (Disponible également en français).

A book designed for primary school children, colourfully illustrated, describing the interdependent nature of today's world.



Everyone's United Nations

\$13.50 (paperback) or \$20.50 (hard-cover); 478 pages.

A compact reference book of the UN and its family of organizations. This volume describes the structure and activities of the organization since its founding in 1945, with emphasis on the years 1966 to 1978.

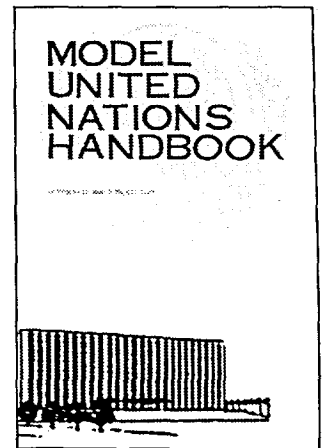
EVERYONE'S
UNITED NATIONS
A HANDBOOK ON THE UNITED NATIONS
ITS STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES



Model United Nations Handbook

\$1.75; 130 pages.

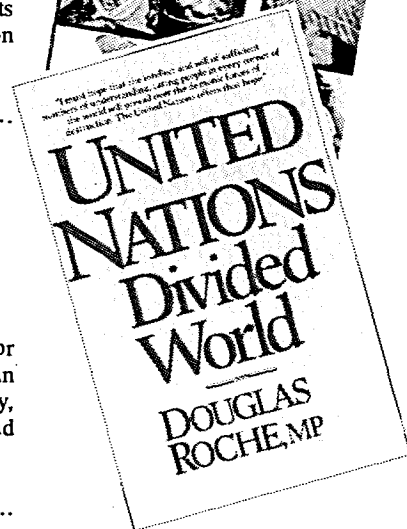
Published by the UNA in cooperation with Mount Allison University. It includes a UN outline, Model Assembly and Model Security Council rules, and a list of UN and Embassy information sources, and is designed for teachers and students involved in model UN projects.



United Nations, Divided World

\$8.95 (paperback); 136 pages.

By Douglas Roche, and produced for the 40th anniversary of the UN; an analysis of the state of the UN today, including both its successes and failures.



UN Flag

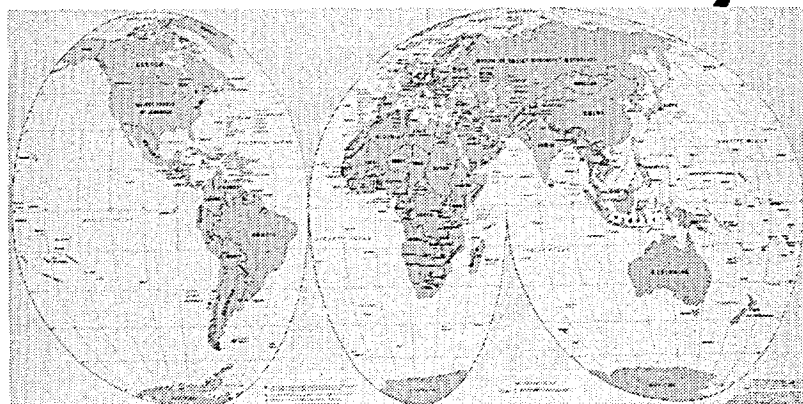
\$3.00; official miniature UN flag, nylon, with plastic stand, 10cm x 8cm, stands 27cm high.

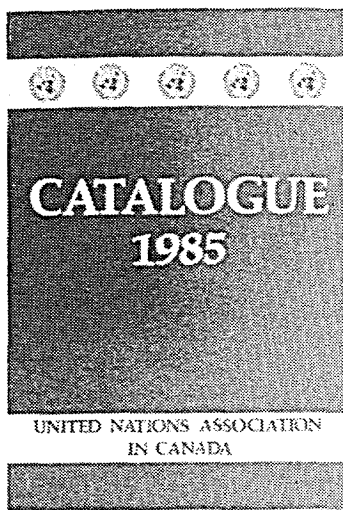


Student Map for UN Day

No charge (limit of one set per request); 2 poster set, each 43cm x 56cm; available in French.

A set of two posters which include a descriptive map of the UN, a list of UN members and a discussion of International Youth Year.





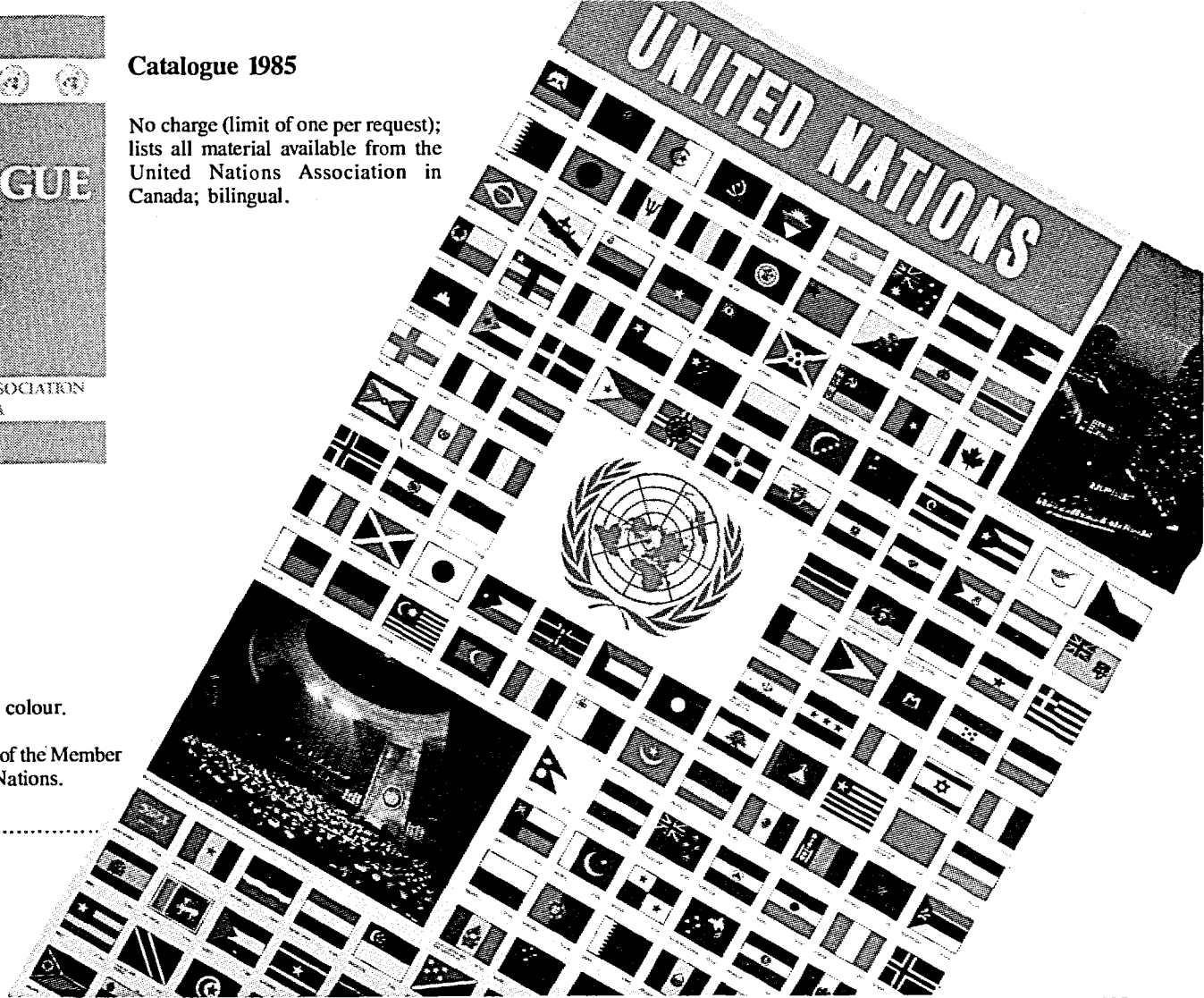
Catalogue 1985

No charge (limit of one per request); lists all material available from the United Nations Association in Canada; bilingual.

Flag Chart

\$4.00; 60cm x 92cm; colour.

A poster with the flags of the Member States of the United Nations.



Order Form

United Nations Association in Canada
63 Sparks Street, Suite 808
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5A6

Telephone: (613) 232-5751

Please send the following publications:

No. of copies		Price per copy
_____	Basic Facts About the United Nations	\$3.75
_____	ABC des Nations Unies	3.75
_____	Everyone's United Nations (paperback)	13.50
_____	Everyone's United Nations (hardcover)	20.50
_____	United Nations, Divided World	8.95
_____	Student Map for UN Day (one set per request)	free
_____	Journée des Nations Unies (one set per request)	free
_____	A World for Everybody	1.00
_____	Un monde pour tous	1.00
_____	Model United Nations Handbook	1.75
_____	UN Flag	3.00
_____	Flag Chart	4.00
_____	Catalogue 1985 (one per request)	free

HOW TO ORDER

1. Send your completed order to the UNA address shown, or phone them with your order.
2. Do not send payment with your order. You will be billed. Note that some of the prices listed may vary slightly depending on the exchange rate with the SUS.
3. Cost of postage will be added to your bill, and for orders which contain free material, a small handling charge will be assessed. All items will be sent fourth class unless otherwise requested at the time the order is placed.
4. After your shipment has arrived, payment should be made by cheque or money order, payable to: United Nations Association.

Name: _____
 Organization: (if applicable) _____
 Address: _____
 Province: _____ Postal Code _____

FURTHER CONTACTS

The following addresses are to assist you in pursuing your study of the United Nations. They do not constitute a definitive or complete list, but are a partial selection.

Canadian UNICEF Committee

UNICEF began in 1946 as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, to help the children of war-devastated Europe. The General Assembly enlarged UNICEF's mandate in the early 1950s to address the problems of children in the developing world. The words "international" and "emergency" were dropped from the name, but the familiar UNICEF acronym was retained. Following the International year of the Child in 1979, UNICEF continues its advocacy role on behalf of children in both industrialized and developing countries.

Today, UNICEF is a network of country and regional offices serving 117 countries in the developing world, supported by partner National Committees and other voluntary organizations in the industrialized world.

The Canadian UNICEF Committee provides direct assistance to developing countries by funding special programs and projects which affect children's welfare. In most cases, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) provides matching grants which effectively double UNICEF Canada's ability to help. Provincial governments also contribute to funds raised by UNICEF Canada for some projects.



NATIONAL OFFICE

Canadian UNICEF Committee, 443 Mount Pleasant Road
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2L8 (416) 482-4444

PROVINCIAL OFFICES

UNICEF British Columbia,
P.O. Box, Station A,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N5
(604) 687-9096

UNICEF Quebec,
353, rue St-Nicolas,
Vieux-Montréal (Québec) H2Y 2P1
(514) 288-1305

UNICEF Alberta,
824 Imperial Way S.W.,
Calgary, Alta. T2S 1N7

UNICEF New Brunswick,
88 Prince William Street,
Saint John, N.B. E2L 2B3

UNICEF Saskatchewan,
307-309 220 3rd Ave. South,
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 1M1

UNICEF Nova Scotia,
5614 Fenwick Street,
Halifax, N.S. B3H 1P9
(902) 422-6000

UNICEF Manitoba,
745 Carter Avenue
Winnipeg, Man. R3M 2C3
(204) 453-5967

UNICEF Prince Edward Island,
P.O. Box 294,
Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 1K4
(902) 892-0584

UNICEF Ontario,
1992 Yonge Street, Suite 204,
Toronto, Ontario M4S 1Z7
(416) 487-4153

UNICEF Newfoundland,
Building 107, Pleasantville,
St. John's Nfld. A1A 1R9
(709) 752-2430

The Canadian Commission for UNESCO

UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is one of the fourteen specialized agencies of the United Nations. Created in 1946, it is presently made up of 155 Member States.

The purpose of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world.

"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed." This statement stands at the forefront of UNESCO's Constitution and contains the key to all its activities.

It follows that UNESCO's field of activities covers almost all areas of intellectual cooperation. Thus, its scope ranges from geological analyses to the preservation of monuments, from literacy programs to the preparation of international meetings on copyright, cultural industries and mass media as well as major development projects.

UNESCO's Constitution provides for the creation of a national commission in each Member State. As an advisory and liaison body, the Canadian Commission for UNESCO assists the Canadian government in fulfilling its obligations as a member of UNESCO. Created in 1957, the Commission is an agency of the Canada Council.



The Canadian Commission for UNESCO
Information Section
255 Albert Street
P.O. Box 1047
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V8

Telephone: (613) 237-3408 Ext. 251/450

The United Nations Association in Canada

The United Nations Association in Canada is a voluntary organization of Canadians who believe that the United Nations will succeed only to the degree that world opinion believes in and supports it. World leaders continually affirm this fact.

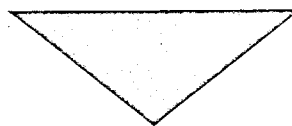
Informed opinion about something as complex as the United Nations does not "just happen". Headlines and occasional news items on which many build their opinions, are not enough. Only quiet, persistent presentation of facts can create a real liaison between people and the vast hope that the UN represents.

The United Nations Association exists to create such a liaison. Its task is not to help finance the United Nations, nor necessarily to support every stand the UN takes. It seeks instead to provide the UN with something more valuable than money or uncritical support: the considered judgement of a public which knows what the UN is trying to do, and how and why.

The United Nations Association promotes the UN and related issues through its education and information programs. The National Office of the Association is located in Ottawa and there are branches across the country from Halifax to Victoria.

United Nations Association in Canada
63 Sparks, Suite 808
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5A6

Telephone: (613) 232-5751



UNA Branches

In addition to the branches listed here, there are smaller groups in many communities. For the address of the group nearest you, contact the national UNA office in Ottawa.

Hamilton
Hamilton UNA
75 MacNab St. South
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3C1
(416) 529-3173

Montreal
UNA Montreal Branch
1650 ave. Lincoln, #205
Montréal (Québec) H3H 1H1
(514) 232-5751

Toronto
UNA Office
31 Madison Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M4R 2S2
(416) 928-0138

Vancouver
UNAC Vancouver Branch
2524 Cypress Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6J 3N2
(604) 733-3912

Victoria
UNAC Victoria Branch
319-835 Hombolt Street
Victoria, B.C. V8V 4W8
(604) 383-4635

Winnipeg
UNA Winnipeg Branch Office
1777 Grant Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3N 0M9
(204) 489-8303

UN Specialized Agencies and Related Bodies

FAO Food & Agriculture Organization
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

North American Liaison Office
1001-22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20437 U.S.A.

GATT General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade
Centre William Rappard
154 rue de Lausanne
1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna International Centre,
P.O. Box 100
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
1000 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Que. H3A 2R2

IFAD International Fund for
Agricultural Development
World Bank Group & FAO
107 Via del Sarafico
00142 Rome, Italy

ILO International Labour Organization
4, route des Morillons
1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

Canadian office:
75 Albert St., #202
Ottawa, Ont K1P 4E7

IMO International Maritime Organization
4 Albert Embankment
London, England SE1 7SR

IMF International Monetary Fund
700 19th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20431 U.S.A.

INSTRAW United Nations International Research
and Training
Institute for the Advancement of Women
Calle César Nicolás Penson No. 102-A
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

ITU International Telecommunications Union
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

UNCHS UN Centre for Human Settlements
Kenya International Conference Centre
P.O. Box 30030
Nairobi, Kenya

Canadian Office:
2206 East Mall
Vancouver, B.C. B6T 1W5

UNCTAD UN Conference on Trade & Development
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

UNDP UN Development Programme
1 UN Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.

UNEP UN Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

UNESCO UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural
Organization
7, Place de Fontenay
75700 Paris, France

Canadian Office:
Canadian Commission for UNESCO
255 Albert St.
P.O. Box 1047
Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5V8

UNFPA UN Fund for Population Activities
220 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.

UNHCR UN High Commissioner for Refugees
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Canadian Office:
280 Albert St., Suite 401
Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G8

UNICEF UN Children's Emergency Fund
866 UN Plaza, 6th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.

UNIDO UN Industrial Development Organization
P.O. Box 300
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

UNITAR UN Institute for Training & Research
801 UN Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.

UNRWA UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian
Refugees in the Near-East,
Vienna International Centre
P. O. Box 700
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

UNU UN University
Tooho Seimel Bldg.
15-1 Shibuya 2-Chrome
Shibuya-Ku Tokyo 150, Japan

UPU UN Postal Union
Weltpoststrasse 4
Berne, Switzerland

UNC United Nations Volunteers
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva, Switzerland

WFP World Food Programme
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

WHO World Health Organization
20, Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

WMO World Meteorological Organization
41, avenue Guiseppa-Motta
1211 Geneva, Switzerland

World Bank Group:

IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction
Development

IDA International Development Association

IFC International Finance Corporation

World Bank
1818 "H" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20433 U.S.A.

United Nations Documents: where to find them in Canada

A list of Canadian libraries maintaining depository or extensive collections of United Nations materials:

Calgary
University Library,
Government Publications,
The University of Calgary,
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

Edmonton
The Library,
Government Publications Unit,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J6

Fredericton
Harriet Irving Library,
University of New Brunswick,
P.O. Box 7500,
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H5

Halifax
Documents Section,
Dalhousie University Library,
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H3

Hamilton
Mills Memorial Library,
Documents Department,
McMaster University,
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L6

Kingston
Douglas Library,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C4

Montreal
McLennan Library,
Government Documents Department,
McGill University,
3459 rue McFlavish
Montréal (Québec) H3A 1Y1

Bibliothèque des sciences humaines et sociales,
Case postale 6202,
Sucursale A,
Montréal (Québec) H3C 3T2

Ottawa
The Library of Parliament
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G9

Library (ACL),
Department of External Affairs,
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

National Library of Canada,
395 Wellington Street, Room 224,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4

University of Ottawa,
Morisset Library,
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

Québec
Bibliothèque Générale,
Service des documents officiels,
Université Laval,
Québec (Québec) G1K 7P4

Saint John's
University Library,
Government Documents Section,
Memorial University of Newfoundland,
St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3Y1

Saskatoon
Murray Memorial Library,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0

Toronto
Canadian Institute of International Affairs,
15 Kings College Circle,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5

Periodicals Department,
University of Toronto Library,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2V9

Vancouver
Library,
Government Publications Division,
University of British Columbia,
2075 Westbrook Place,
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

Winnipeg
Legislative Library,
200 Vaughn Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0P8

The Elizabeth Dafoe Library,
Government Publications Section,
University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2N2

Provincial Library of Manitoba,
257 Legislative Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8

Special United Nations Observances

Some of the major ongoing celebrations and the next two international years:

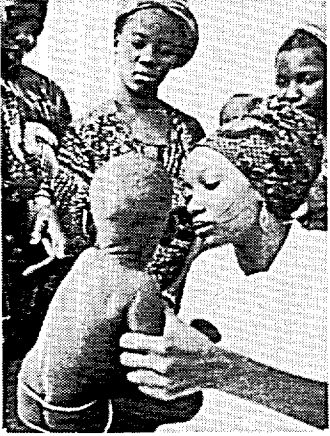
March 8 International Women's Day
April 7 World Health Day
June 5 World Environment Day
Oct. 16 World Food Day
Oct. 24 United Nations Day
Oct. 24-30 Disarmament Week
Dec. 10 Human Rights Day

1986 International Year of Peace
1987 International Year of Shelter for
the Homeless

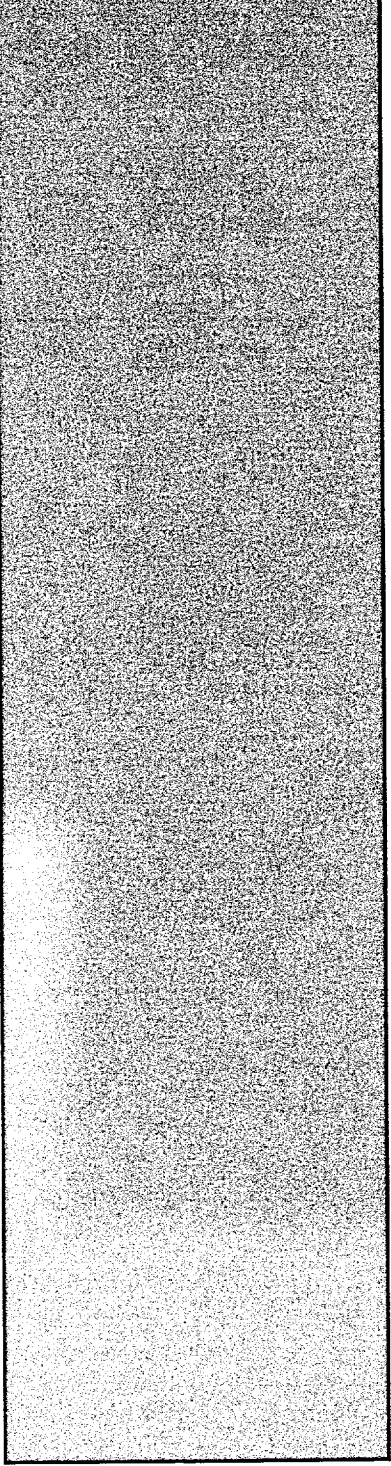


A dove ready for flight and supported by human hands, in association with the UN emblem, has been chosen as the official logo for the International year of Peace which will be observed in 1986.

The logo symbolizes an important expression of UN awareness for international peace and security. Human hands support the dove, symbol of peace, and underline the role of human beings in the maintenance of peace.



WHO/IM. JACOT



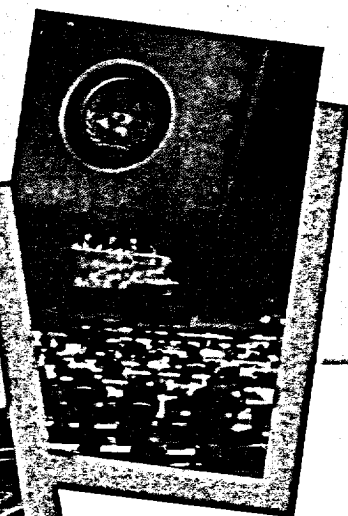
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU



UN 1234567890 GRIHAM

A project of International Youth Year

Inviting Youth...



...to celebrate
the U.N.'s 40th

Published by the
Department of External Affairs
in cooperation with
the United Nations
Association in Canada

Canada

The United Nations is forty years old in 1985 and young Canadians, during this International Youth Year, are invited to take the lead in reaffirming the values and importance of the UN. This brochure gives some ideas for that celebration, suggesting activities to centre around United Nations Day on October 24th.

BACKGROUND

Formed as World War II drew to a close, the UN provides a mechanism for nations to work out solutions to international problems without resort to conflict and to promote global cooperation across the spectrum of human endeavour.

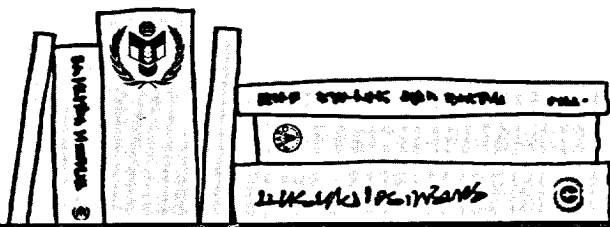
After forty years, it is clear that the common interest in peace tends to assert itself only after problems have reached the point of crisis, when bilateral or unilateral efforts to resolve them have usually proven inadequate. But the past forty years also attest to the UN's contribution to bettering the human condition by limiting conflicts through peacekeeping, by assistance to developing countries and by fostering international cooperation in health, education, science, technology and communications.

The UN is more vital than ever to maintaining peace and stability in today's increasingly complex world. So let's rally round it and, as John Lennon said, "give peace a chance." And let's use the anniversary as an opportunity to look at where the United Nations stands now and how Canadian youth can do their part to help give it a new lease on life.

THE FIRST STEPS

The Department of External Affairs, in cooperation with the United Nations Association in Canada, has put together some ideas and support materials to assist youth in marking this fortieth anniversary. So why not look at the following suggestions when thinking about your part in the celebration?

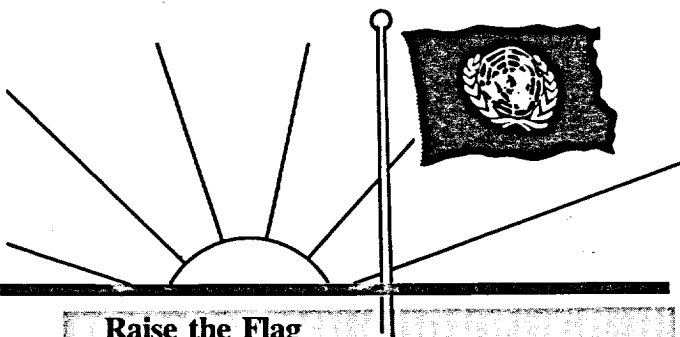
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Become Informed

Find out what's going on at the United Nations. To help you out, two kits have been prepared which provide background articles, activity suggestions, resource lists and other material to aid youth, youth leaders and teachers in their investigations. One kit is intended primarily for teachers of children up to 12 years old, while the other is for use by young people themselves as well as teachers.

2



Raise the Flag

Have your own flag raising ceremony on United Nations Day, October 24th, or if your mayor is already organizing a ceremony of this kind, offer your help. A flag-raising ceremony can take place at a school, town hall, library or university campus – anywhere you can find a flagpole. The idea behind raising the United Nations flag is that it symbolizes support and helps bring the anniversary to the attention of other Canadians.

A limited number of full size United Nations flags are available for these events. They come with a set of guidelines for organizing the ceremony. So get ready to invite family, friends, the mayor, a local rock star or anyone you think might be interested. And don't forget to call the press.

3



Communicate

Invite the country to learn more about the United Nations. In addition to marking its fortieth anniversary, 1985 has also been designated by the United Nations as International Youth Year. So it is doubly fitting that young people take the lead in exploring the role of an organization that will have such a potentially significant impact on the world they will inherit.

Involving others in this exploration might take the form of a school video production, a one-day model United Nations, seminars, or a youth column in the local press. A whole range of these sorts of activities are presented as part of the two kits that can be obtained free of charge by mailing the enclosed Order Card.



RESOURCE MATERIALS

▶ Brochures

Additional copies of this brochure

▶ Posters

U.N. 40th Poster

U.N. Organizational System Poster

▶ Items Featuring the Canadian Logo of the U.N. 40th

Buttons

Fridge Magnets

Stickers

▶ Flags

Full size United Nations flag (.92 x 1.83m) with guidelines for organizing a flag raising ceremony. Limit of one flag per request.

▶ Educational Kits

Kit 1

Educational materials for use by teachers of children up to age 12. Kit includes activity suggestions, games, stories and resource lists. Limit of 1 kit per request.

Kit 2

Educational materials aimed at youth as well as teachers and leaders. Kit includes background articles, briefing papers on selected topics, activity suggestions and resource lists. Limit of 3 kits per request.

There are limited quantities of each of the above items.

▶ Contact

Using the enclosed Order Card, these resource materials are available through:

United Nations Association in Canada

P.O. Box 256

St. Laurent, Quebec

H4L 9Z9

Invitant les jeunes...



...à célébrer le
40^e anniversaire
de l'O.N.U.

Publié par le ministère
des Affaires extérieures
en collaboration avec
l'Association canadienne
pour les Nations Unies

Canada

Célébrons le jour anniversaire des Nations Unies le 24 Octobre!

L'année 1985 marque le quarantième anniversaire de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Jeunes Canadiens et Canadiennes, nous vous invitons en cette Année internationale de la jeunesse à donner l'exemple en réaffirmant les valeurs et l'importance des Nations Unies. Vous trouverez dans cette brochure des suggestions quant à la façon de fêter cette journée du 24 octobre.

HISTORIQUE

Créée à l'approche de la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, l'Organisation des Nations Unies fournit aux nations un mécanisme pour le règlement pacifique des problèmes internationaux et la promotion de la coopération mondiale à toutes les entreprises humaines.

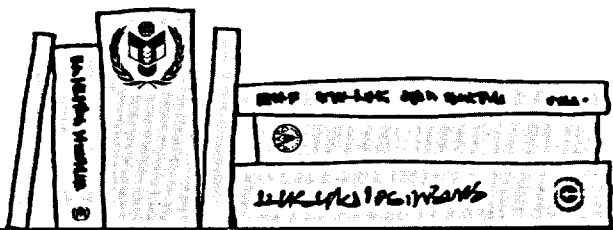
Après 40 ans, il est clair que l'intérêt manifesté par l'humanité à l'égard de la paix ne tend à s'affirmer qu'en temps de crise, une fois que les efforts bilatéraux et unilatéraux en vue de résoudre les problèmes se sont généralement avérés inadéquats. Néanmoins, ces quarante dernières années ont été le témoin des efforts des Nations Unies afin d'améliorer la condition humaine, en limitant les conflits grâce au maintien de la paix, en aidant les pays en développement et en facilitant la coopération internationale dans les domaines de la santé, de l'éducation, de la science, de la technologie et des communications.

Dans notre monde de plus en plus complexe, l'Organisation des Nations Unies est plus essentielle que jamais au maintien de la paix et de la stabilité. Venons-lui en aide et, comme l'a dit John Lennon, "Give peace a chance". Profitons de cet anniversaire pour voir où en est l'ONU aujourd'hui et comment les jeunes Canadiens et Canadiennes peuvent l'aider à retrouver une vigueur nouvelle.

LES PREMIÈRES DÉMARCHES

Le ministère des Affaires extérieures a, avec l'aide de l'Association canadienne pour les Nations Unies, rassemblé des idées et du matériel de base afin d'aider les jeunes à souligner ce quarantième anniversaire. Peut-être les suggestions suivantes vous aideront-elles?

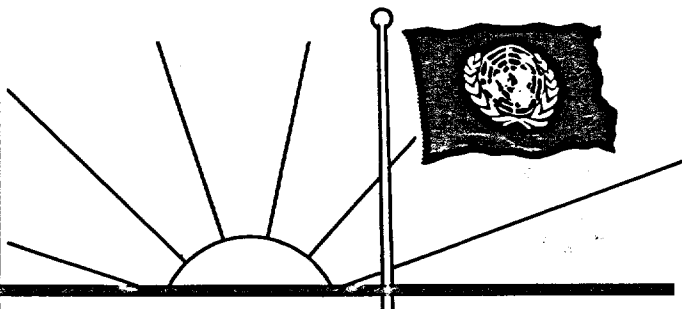
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Informez-vous

Cherchez à savoir ce qui se passe aux Nations Unies. Pour vous aider, nous avons préparé deux troussees dans lesquelles vous trouverez des documents d'information, des idées en ce qui concerne les activités, des listes de matériel et autre à l'intention des jeunes, des animateurs et des enseignants. La première a été conçue à l'intention des personnes enseignant aux moins de douze ans, la deuxième à celle des jeunes et des enseignants.

2



Hissez le drapeau!

Ayez votre propre cérémonie du drapeau le jour anniversaire des Nations Unies, le 24 octobre. Si votre maire en a déjà prévu une, proposez-lui votre aide. La cérémonie du drapeau peut avoir lieu dans une école, une mairie, une bibliothèque, sur un campus universitaire, ou dans un autre endroit de votre choix, pourvu qu'il y ait un mât. Elle a pour but de symboliser notre appui aux Nations Unies et d'attirer l'attention de nos compatriotes sur l'anniversaire de l'Organisation.

Un certain nombre de drapeaux des Nations Unies, de grandeur nature, sont disponibles pour ce genre d'événement. Ils sont accompagnés d'un guide pour l'organisation de la cérémonie. N'hésitez pas à inviter vos parents, vos amis, le maire, une vedette locale ou toute personne que cela pourrait intéresser. N'oubliez surtout pas de prévenir les médias!



Communiquez

Invitez vos amis à en apprendre davantage sur les Nations Unies. L'année 1985, en plus de marquer le quarantième anniversaire de l'Organisation, a été désignée par l'ONU comme l'Année internationale de la jeunesse. Il est donc doublement naturel que les jeunes soient les premiers à explorer le rôle d'une organisation qui aura un impact vraisemblablement important sur le monde de demain. Pour faire participer les autres à cette célébration, vous pouvez organiser un spectacle vidéo à l'école, une journée modèle des Nations Unies, des séminaires ou créer une rubrique à l'intention des jeunes dans la presse locale. Toute une série d'activités vous sont proposées dans les trousseaux que vous pouvez obtenir gratuitement en nous adressant le bon de commande ci-joint.



LISTE DU MATÉRIEL DISPONIBLE

▷ Brochures

Autres exemplaires de la présente brochure

▷ Affiches

Le 40^e anniversaire des Nations Unies

Le système des Nations Unies

▷ Articles portant le logo du Canada pour le 40^e anniversaire des Nations Unies

Insignes

Aimants pour réfrigérateur

Auto-collants

▷ Drapeaux

Drapeaux des Nations Unies, grandeur nature (.92 x 1.83m), accompagnés chacun d'un guide pour l'organisation de la cérémonie de déploiement. Nombre maximum par commande: 1.

▷ Trousses de documentation

Trousse 1

Matériel d'enseignement à l'intention des personnes enseignant aux moins de douze ans. La trousse contient des idées, des jeux, des histoires et des listes de documents et de matériel. Nombre maximum par commande: 1.

Trousse 2

Matériel d'enseignement à l'intention des jeunes ainsi que des enseignants et des animateurs. La trousse contient des documents d'information, des articles sur des sujets sélectionnés, des idées et des listes de documents et de matériel. Nombre maximum par commande: 3.

Les articles ci-dessus existent en quantité limitée seulement.

▷ Contact

Pour obtenir ce matériel, envoyez le bon de commande ci-joint à:

L'Association canadienne pour les Nations Unies

C.P. 256

St-Laurent (Québec)

H4L 9Z9

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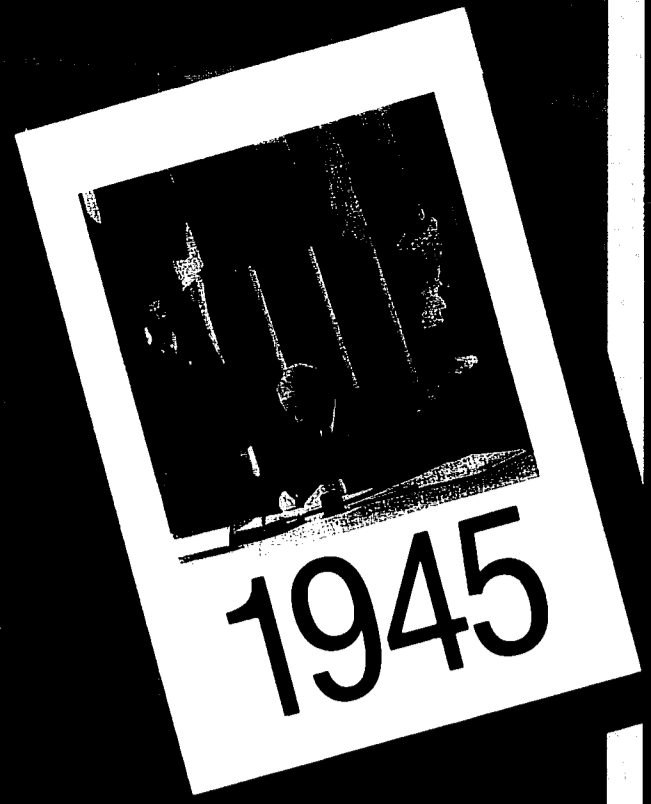
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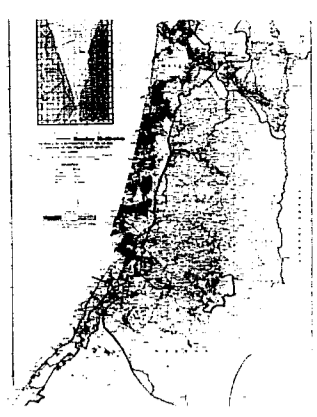




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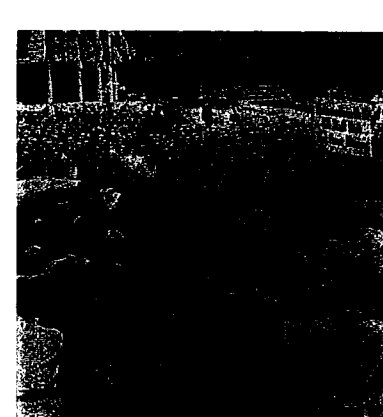
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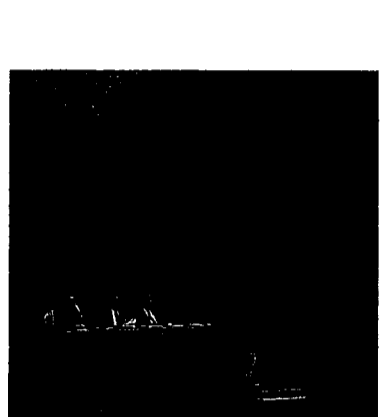
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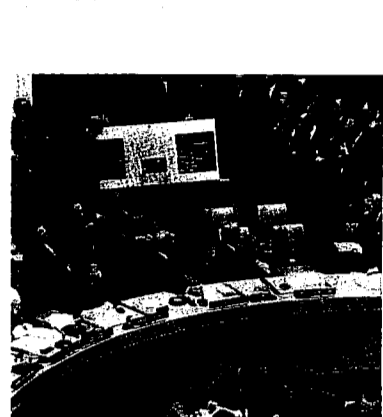
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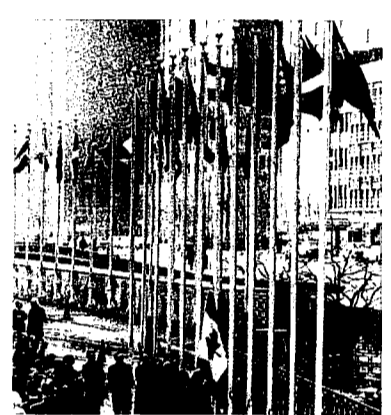
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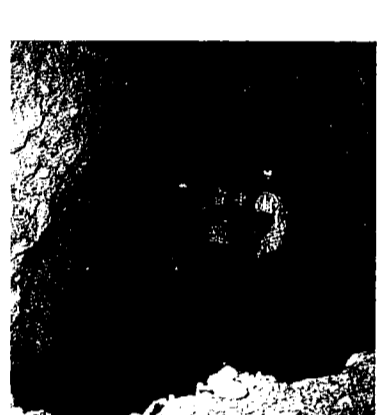
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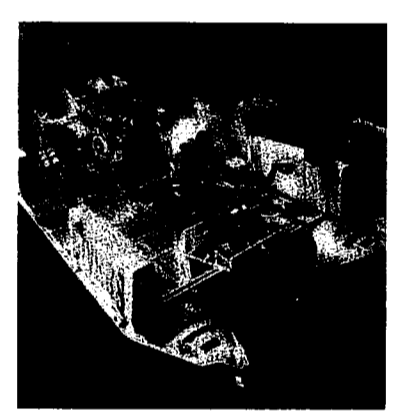
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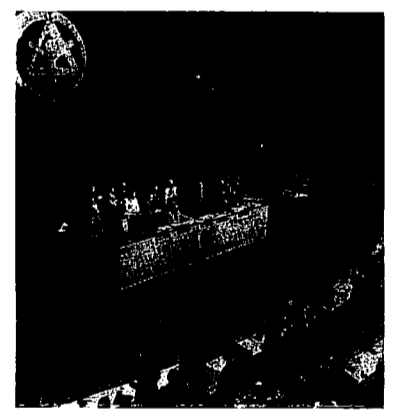
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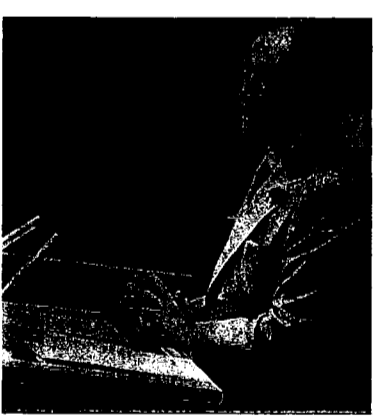
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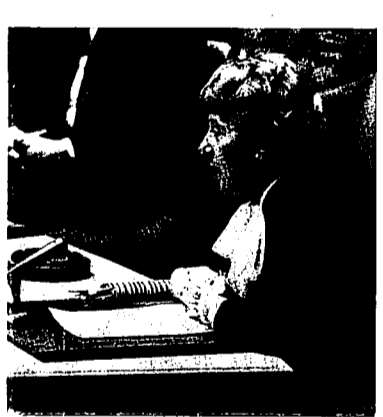
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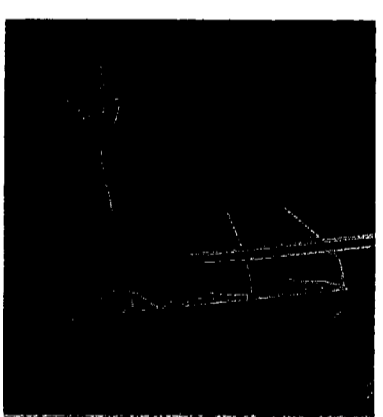
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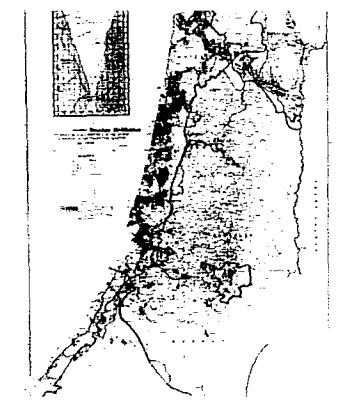
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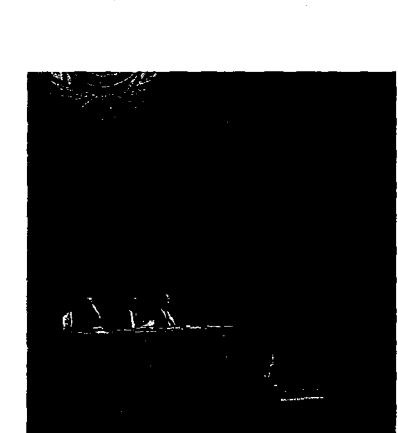
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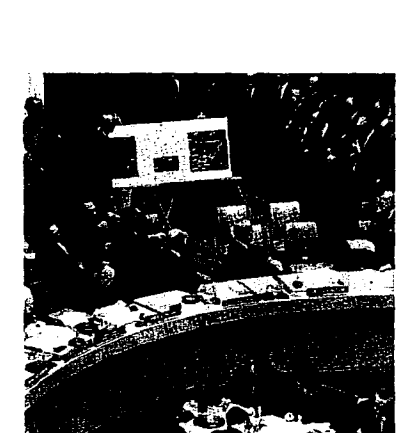
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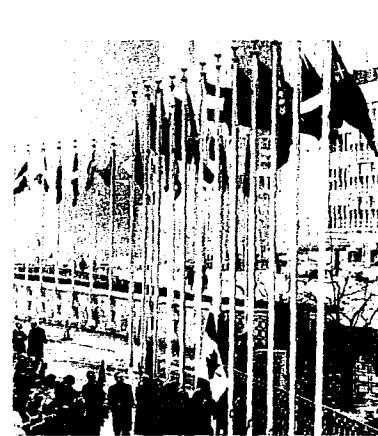
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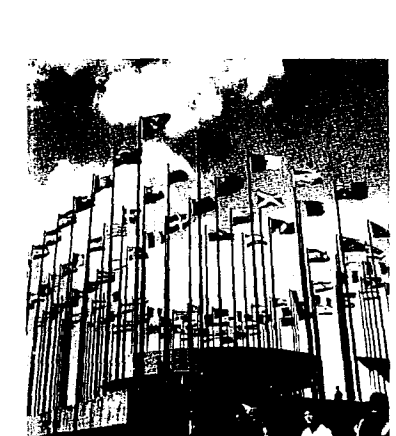
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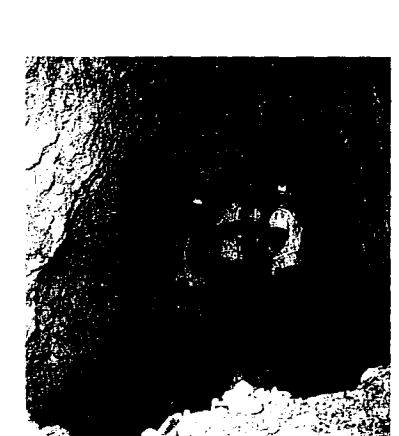
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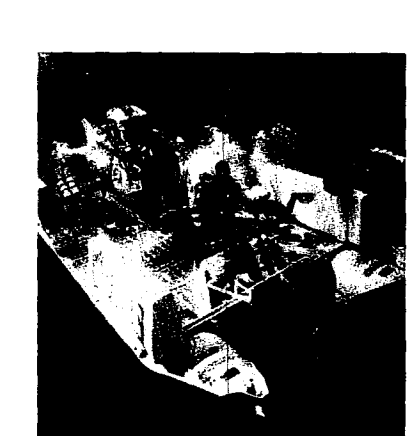
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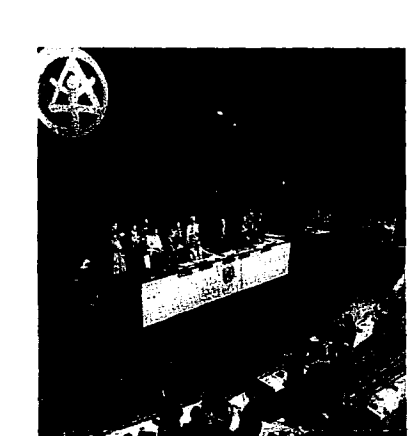
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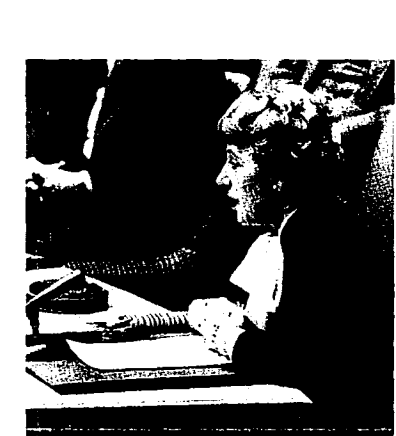
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