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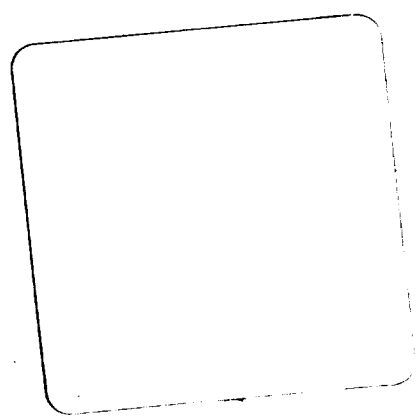
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FROM THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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.

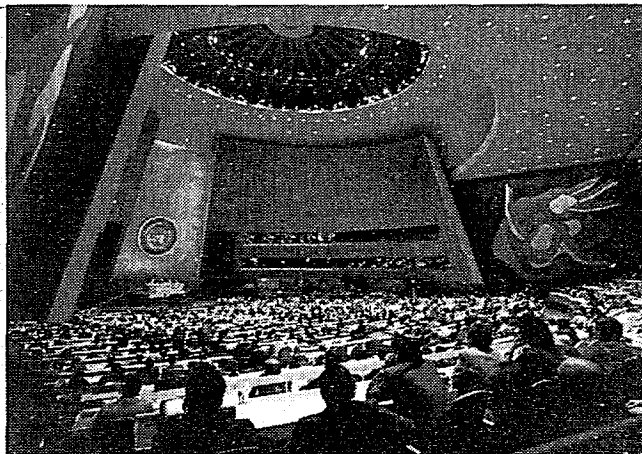
And then there is the work of United Nations agencies. UNICEF, for example, saves the lives of 400,000 children every year. The world *needs* the United Nations system.

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

Briefing Paper #1

CANADA AT THE UN



UN 15097 MILTON GRANT

“Young Canadians are prepared to accept their role in the global community.”¹ This commitment made on behalf of Canadian youth, is of course part of a Canadian tradition. It reminds us of Canada's record of active participation in the history of the United Nations.

Canada took part in the San Francisco Conference where the final text of the United Nations Charter was prepared. Since that time our country has continued to provide ideas, personnel and funds to the organization. Our participation in peacekeeping operations has earned Canada a special place in the international community. Equally important is our support for economic, social and humanitarian initiatives of the United Nations. Canada's UN activities reflect a broad public interest evident in the existence of private organizations such as the United Nations Association in Canada (UNAC). Despite the criticisms that are levelled at the UN, Canada's preferred approach to international peace and security is one based on a system of international law and support for the United Nations.

SAN FRANCISCO

An opinion survey published in January 1945 revealed that 90% of Canada's population supported Canada's entry into the UN. The House of Commons approved Canadian participation in the San Francisco Conference by 200 votes to five. This meant that the members of the Canadian delegation who went to San Francisco took with them the support of the vast majority of their compatriots. In 1945, Canada already had 25 years' experience in the League of Nations, the old international organization which the UN replaced.

The Canadian delegation, led by Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King, included the Justice Minister, Louis Saint-Laurent, the Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Lester B. Pearson,

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One of four Briefing Papers included in an education kit prepared to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

some government officials and Members of Parliament. Canada's three political parties were all represented in the delegation.

Although Canada's contribution to the Conference was not on a level with that of the major powers, its participation was nonetheless notable for several reasons. Canada played an active part in the final preparation of the Charter's articles on the main organs of the UN, namely the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Secretariat.

While recognizing that the UN's strength rested with the major powers, Canada insisted on having Article 23 of the Charter stipulate that when non-permanent members of the Security Council were elected, consideration should be given to the contribution made by members of the UN to peacekeeping, international security and other UN goals. Moreover, and also at Canada's request, the Charter stipulates that the Council may request military participation by a State that is not a member of Council only if this State participated in making the decisions leading to the military participation. Thus the Charter allows small and middle powers to play a part in an important field.

The efforts of the Canadian Delegation also made it possible to give the General Assembly broad powers though these did not extend to making recommendations on questions of peacekeeping and international security as long as the Security Council was handling them successfully. As Canada intended, this would enable the Assembly to take up the slack if the Council was blocked by a veto and would set a clear dividing line between the powers of these two main UN organs.

Some members of the Canadian Delegation, including Lester B. Pearson, felt that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) would be a very valuable instrument in the search for international peace and security. Canada paid very special attention to the wording of the parts of the Charter dealing with ECOSOC. The existing Charter contains a number of Canadian proposals, some of them designed to facilitate relations between the UN and its specialized institutions, and to consolidate the position of ECOSOC as coordinator of the activities of these institutions. Another Canadian idea adopted by the Conference was to increase the powers of ECOSOC by authorizing it to not only make recommendations but to prepare (or to have

prepared) reports and studies on questions within its frame of reference. Finally, the Conference accepted three Canadian proposals designed to protect the independence, integrity and competence of the Secretariat (Articles 100, 101 and 105 of the Charter).

In San Francisco, Canada showed that a middle power could use its experience and potential to play an important part in organization. Canada introduced a method of operation known as “the functional approach.” This involved working like a potter who shapes an object as he creates it and is not restricted by a preconceived form. In the context of United Nations committees, this approach meant that the Canadians sought to reconcile viewpoints rather than to impose solutions. The method had proved effective in the years of negotiation and compromise which preceded the foundation of the Canadian confederation itself. A *New York Times* journalist, who had covered the San Francisco Conference, later paid tribute to the Canadian effort saying that “When the chips were down, the Canadians fought harder and more effectively for the principle of collective security than anybody else.”

Of interest in passing is a linguistic contribution made by Canada to the San Francisco Conference, and later to the first General Assembly. Canada did not yet have an official policy on bilingualism but was nevertheless the only country to insist on having accurate and well-written translations in both English and French.

KEEPING THE PEACE

When the first United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) had come to a close, Canadian delegation leader and Justice Minister Louis Saint-Laurent remarked that a transition had been made from barbarism to a sort of “international feudalism.” Many times, when this “feudalism” gave rise to confrontations, the UN was able to make use of Canada's talent for negotiation. This was the case in the membership deadlock of 1955. When it was founded, the UN had 51 members. Five years later the number had risen to 60. Then between 1951 and 1955, all membership applicants were rejected by the veto power of the

1. From a statement made by Kay Worthington on behalf of Canadian youth during the 1985 Canadian visit of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

United States or by the Soviet Union. In order to break this deadlock, Canada suggested that the 18 candidate countries be admitted simultaneously and tabled a resolution to this effect. The General Assembly adopted the resolution, and although the Security Council vetoed the applications of Japan and Outer Mongolia,² a compromise solution had been reached and 16 new countries were admitted. Later Canada opened the way for the People's Republic of China to enter by officially recognizing China at a critical point in China's international relations. Other countries followed suit and China was finally admitted in 1971.

Canada is well known for its role in the 1956 Suez crisis. In a race against time the Canadian delegation, led by Lester B. Pearson, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, negotiated an arrangement which avoided armed confrontation and resulted in the formation of the first UN Emergency Force (UNEF I). Canada played an active part in this force for 11 years, lending the experience it had acquired in the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and in the UN Special Committee for Palestine.

UNEF and UNTSO are two peacekeeping operations towards which the UN turned when the "international feudalism" referred to by Saint-Laurent made it difficult to maintain international peace and security. Peacekeeping activities fall into two categories: sending observers to supervise the application of a truce, and using the fairly sizable UN international force to prevent confrontation between antagonists. Canada is the only UN member that participated in all the 11 peacekeeping operations organized by the UN between 1945 and 1975. So far Canada has taken part in 16 of the 17 peacekeeping operations and two independent operations in Indo-China and Korea at a total cost of about \$500 million. Today there are Canadian troops in the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus, in the UN force in charge of observing the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights and in the UNTSO.

Canada feels that long-term planning is essential for effective peacekeeping operations. In 1965 Canada organized a conference in Ottawa to examine the military aspects of peacekeeping.

In addition to actual peacekeeping operations, Canada was part of the UN force in Korea, providing three destroyers, an air transport wing, an army brigade and about 27,000 troops. A Canadian officer is a member of the UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC).

In our imperfect world, peacekeeping operations are an effective temporary solution to the problems that jeopardize international peace and security. Disarmament and arms control are long-term solutions. Canada, believing that these are concerns of the utmost importance, is an active participant in all UN activities related to disarmament and arms control. Our country is a signatory of a number of arms control and disarmament agreements negotiated in the UN.

Canada, as a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has recommended the creation of effective guarantees against the diversion for military purposes of the materials and technology used in nuclear reactors.

TOWARDS KINDNESS

Children are always the first victims of armed conflicts. In 1946, a committee, of which Canada served, recommended creating a temporary voluntary fund to provide assistance to the children of war-ravaged countries. This led to the creation of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which produces the Christmas cards we all know. Profits from cards finance some of the programs of UNICEF, the purpose of which nowadays is mainly to provide aid to children in developing countries and to their mothers. These programs are geared to establishing and maintaining essential services in the areas of health, food, social services, education, etc. In 1984 Canada stood sixth among donors to UNICEF. In 1983-84 its contribution was \$14.5 million and an additional \$11 million was contributed by individual Canadians.

Aid to refugees is another area of UN humanitarian activity of special concern to Canada. In 1948 Canada helped create and support the activities of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) formed to help displaced persons. By the time this organization was dissolved in 1952, Canada had contributed a total of \$18 million and had given refuge to 125,000 homeless and stateless people. Canada is presently funding the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Howard Kennedy, a Canadian, was the first director of UNRWA which provides assistance, education and other services to hundreds of stateless persons. In 1951 the UN created the High Commission for Refugees (HCR) to replace the IRO. From the beginning, Canada has been a member of the HCR administration. Since 1969 Canada has also been a party to the 1951 UN Convention and the 1947 Protocol on the status of refugees. In 1983 Canada gave \$5 million to the regular program of the HCR.

Canada has always opened its doors to refugees in times of crisis. It received 38,000 Hungarians between 1956-57, 13,000 Czechs between 1968-69, 228 Tibetans in 1970 and 5,600 Ugandians of Asian origin between 1972-73. In 1976 4,510 Chileans and 6,518 Indo-Chinese were authorized to enter as refugees. More recently, in 1984, Canada received 15,400 refugees who came from Indo-China (5,939), from Eastern Europe (3,550), from Latin America (2,786), from Africa (1,083), from the Middle East (952), and from other countries (275). In addition, 960 of the 15,400 refugees in Canada in 1984 obtained refugee status on request once they were here.

CANADA AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Many members of the Canadian delegation to San Francisco had a political or diplomatic background.³ Their presence gave Canada a greater voice during meetings or in discussions with the major powers. This also explains, in part, Canada's extensive participation in ECOSOC and in the auxiliary organs and specialized institutions. Canada is or has been a member of the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Review and Appraisal, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Nar-

cotic Drugs, the Statistical Commission, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Commission on Human Rights, the Boards of Directors of the UN Development Program and of UNICEF, the Trade and Development Board of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the Executive Committee of the UN High Commission for Refugees and the Boards of Directors of the UN Environment Program, of the UN Commission on Human Settlements (HABITAT), and of the Economic Commissions for Europe and for Latin America and the Caribbean.

On Canada's initiative, the UN Environment Program (UNEP) approved by consensus a resolution (adopted by the General Assembly in late 1983) creating an independent World Environment and Resources Council to project the future of the environment up to the year 2000 and beyond. Its members include two Canadians: Maurice Strong as Commissioner and Jim MacNeil as Secretary-General.

Canada has participated actively in the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights. As a result of a Canadian initiative in 1984, the Commission examined reports on the imposition of states of siege or emergency, which tend to threaten human rights. In addition, Canada obtained a consensus on resolutions dealing with persons detained for holding or peacefully expressing their beliefs, and on continuing efforts to improve ways to deal with, and if possible prevent, mass exodus of persons from any state as a result of violations of human rights.

Canada participated in the 1985 Nairobi Conference to review and appraise the achievements of the UN Decade for Women. Many Canadians participate on an individual basis in the work of the Advisory Body on Science and Technology for Development, on the UN Volunteers, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the International Narcotics Control Board.

The ECOSOC coordinates the work of those specialized UN institutions which are separate and independent intergovernmental bodies, each with their own organs for deliberation and execution. Canada has played a primary role in the formation of many such institutions (some of which existed before the UN was formed), and in their activities. They include the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which was founded in Quebec City (Canada is the main contributor to the FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNESCO, the International Civil Aviation Organization (headquartered in Montreal), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the World Meteorological Organization.

Canada's participation in the World Health Organization (WHO) is an example of our country's active interest in the specialized institutions of the UN. Canada has supplied technical and specialized staff to this organization; it opened Canadian faculties of medicine and nursing schools

2. Japan was admitted the following year and Outer Mongolia in 1971.

3. Two of them, Louis Saint-Laurent and Lester B. Pearson, later became Prime Ministers of Canada, the first from 1948 to 1957, and the second from 1963 to 1968.

to WHO technical and scientific staff from abroad, and passed on to other countries the results of Canadian research in the various field of medicine.

A NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

Canada recognized the importance of economic development as early as the San Francisco Conference, when Prime Minister King underlined the importance of establishing a world community in which social security and welfare were part of the common heritage of mankind. The first United Nations commissioner for technical assistance was a Canadian, Mr. Hugh Keenleyside. These beginnings led to the creation in 1965 of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to which Canada lent its assistance, ranking seventh among donor countries. By 1983 Canada stood sixth among the 17 OECD donor countries in terms of official development aid. Canada has pledged to increase such aid to 0.6% of its GNP by 1990 and to 0.7% by 1995.

The commercial relationship between developed and developing countries is important to both. Just as developing countries depend on the industrial ones for aid, technology and investment, so also industrialized countries depend on the less-developed ones for markets. Developing countries currently take 30% of the exports of OECD countries.

Environmental considerations play an important part in Canada's aid programs, especially where desertification and deforestation are concerned. A Canadian delegation, which included Canadian Indian and Inuit members, participated in the biennial conference of parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, held in Botswana.

Canada participates in financing the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, the Asian, African, Inter-American and Caribbean Development Banks. These organizations receive about two-thirds of Canada's multilateral aid, apart from food aid.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, created in 1976, received \$33 million for its first three years of operation, and by 1982 Canada's contributions totalled \$42 million.

Canada is particularly interested in the codification of international law and has been involved

closely in UN international law reform. For example, the International Law Commission, on which Canadian diplomat Marcel Cadieux sat, dates back to 1947. More recently, Canada took part in the UN Conference on International Trade Law. From 1964 to 1970 Canada was a member of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, and, in 1962, of the Special Committee on the Definition of Aggression.

The legal sub-committee on the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, of which Canada is part, has formulated principles and laid the groundwork for a number of conventions. Canada has played a leading role in preparing three conventions on illicit acts of intervention against aircraft.

The law of the Sea is an extremely important area of international law from the Canadian standpoint because our country has more than 243,000 km of coastline. We have therefore played an active part in the UN Conferences on the Law of the Sea and signed the resulting Convention.

John Read, a Canadian, was one of the founding members of the International Court of Justice, where he worked from 1946 to 1958. It was to this international court that Canada turned in its litigation with the United States over fishing rights in the Gulf of Maine.

THE UNAC: A DYNAMIC ASSOCIATION

In a 1984 message to the United Nations Association in Canada (UNAC), the Secretary-General said that UNAC had enjoyed steadily increasing support despite the difficult international climate. He added that this was "not at all surprising in view of the strong links which have existed between the Canadian Government and people and the United Nations ever since the signing of the Charter."

UNAC annually awards the Pearson Peace Medal for outstanding achievement in the field of international service by a Canadian.

In 1985 UNAC organized a roundtable conference on the subject *The UN at forty: responding to crisis*. This conference brought together leaders of Canadian non-governmental organizations and was also attended by Canada's Ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations, Stephen Lewis and the Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament, Douglas Roche.

All the participants agreed that the United Nations was the cornerstone of the world order. They pointed out that the UN had succeeded often on the human level but was in need of reform. Their conclusions paralleled a statement made by Mr. Lewis before the United Nations General Assembly on December 17, 1984, in which he said that, over the last 40 years, the UN had:

nurtured the welfare of humankind. And that is why gratuitous, fashionable assaults on the United Nations, to diminish or to demean it, just will not do.

The various agencies, whether the United Nations Children's Fund, the UN Development Program, the World Health Organization or the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees, represent all in all, the finest expressions of human aspiration and dedication. The triumph of international peace-keeping is one of those rare reflections of sustained international sanity. The prestige and influence of the office of the Secretary-General augur well for the future direction of this entire organization. Indeed, the present incumbent has won the trust of every Member State - as well he might when one thinks of his skill and initiatives on Afghanistan, on Cyprus, on Lebanon and on the Iran-Iraq conflict, to name but a representative few. It is not so much a solution which is required here; it is rather the inspired knack of keeping doors open, countries talking, a vital process going. These modest initiatives help to keep the world on track when all around us there is menace, alarm and hostility. If the United Nations system did not exist it would somehow be created.

Canada will continue to play a part in the UN. A recent opinion poll showed that more than 80% of Canadians feel that it is very important or reasonably important to help this Organization to succeed.

International Youth Year sees Canada's young people ready to face the challenge. Let us conclude with the words of Kay Worthington, speaking on behalf of Canadian Youth:

I would challenge all the young people present here tonight to work towards supporting the United Nations, its goals and its mandate. And I would challenge the United Nations, and especially its representatives here with us, to respond to the requests and initiative of youth, to be creative, to utilize new ideas and to seek out new ways to solve problems which exist.

Briefing Paper #2

DISARMAMENT: Canada's Contribution at the UN



UN 57106

In establishing the UN in 1945, Canada and other members of the international community expressed their determination to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and recognized the transcendent need for cooperation between nations in the post war world.

Canada has pursued this tradition of multilateralism in the field of arms control. In fact, Canada has a seat at every multilateral arms control and disarmament forum. Each of these disarmament forums exists by virtue of the UN's mandate to create a world safe from war. These forums include: the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva, the United Nations Disarmament Commission, the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Each of these forums is filled with its own set of difficulties and complications. However, each also offers hope and the long-range prospect for progress.

Canada has long been a vocal proponent of these multilateral negotiations. We recognize the true value of the multilateral processes to the international community as a whole and their particular importance as a forum in which smaller and middle powers can make their voice heard and influence arms control issues that affect each and every nation, regardless of size and stature. We also believe that the potential of these bodies for making real progress and effectively negotiating arms control and disarmament questions is far from being realized.

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Canada

THE UN AS A DISARMAMENT FORUM

As a focal point for international relations, it is not surprising that the major multilateral arms control and disarmament forums have emerged from the UN system itself.

The United Nations has stood by the goal, adopted in 1959, of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. A number of limited agreements for arms control have been achieved through UN initiatives - such as the Antarctic Treaty, the Partial Test Ban Treaty, the Outer Space Treaty, the Non-Proliferation Treaty. At the first United Nations Special Session on Disarmament in 1978 (UNSSOD I), the 149 participating nations adopted, by what has been called a "historic consensus" a 129-paragraph Final Document containing a Program of Action which listed measures intended to be implemented "over the next few years."

But no progress has been made in achieving agreements since then. The fault lies not with the UN as such but with those governments that use confrontation rather than cooperation. The words at the heart of the Final Document must not be forgotten: "Mankind is confronted with a choice: we must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation."

UN FIRST COMMITTEE

The First Committee of the UN General Assembly, which deals with political and security matters, has an agenda comprising the entire range of arms control and disarmament questions. The First Committee is a deliberative body and prepares recommendations and draft resolutions which are then submitted to the General Assembly for adoption on the basis of a majority vote. Of all the activities of the United Nations, those of the General Assembly attract the most public attention.

At the 39th General Assembly, the First Committee considered 72 resolutions ranging from Radiological Weapons to the Reduction of Military Budgets. Among the most prominent in this plethora of resolutions are those that deal with the questions of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty,

Chemical Weapons, Outer Space and a freeze on nuclear weapons.

Most public attention seems to have been fixed on the three UN resolutions which called for a comprehensive freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons. Expressing the fear and genuine frustration that the pace of arms control negotiations was too slow compared to continuous upward momentum of the nuclear arms race, it was argued that the superpowers should freeze at existing levels of armaments and then negotiate reductions. While the idea of a comprehensive nuclear freeze has an attractive and almost compelling logic, in the present atmosphere it seems very unlikely that it would be possible to agree to negotiate a verifiable freeze.

There are other ways of stifling the nuclear arms race - and Canada takes the lead on two major issues. These two steps are "freezes" in their own right.

The first is the call for a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB). Canada has been one of the "inner core" of co-sponsors of a UN resolution on the urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. The resolution reaffirms that a treaty prohibiting all nuclear-test explosions in all environments is a matter of the greatest importance. As the resolution itself states, a CTB would:

...constitute a vital element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries.

The realization of an effective multilateral Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTB) is a fundamental and abiding objective of Canada's arms control and disarmament policy. Since 1945 there have been 1,522 nuclear explosions, and 53 in 1984 alone. Canada has long been an active advocate of a CTB and has been working consistently within the CD to move discussions forward. We believe that a CTB is a concrete and realistic measure that would contribute significantly to halting the nuclear arms race by prohibiting the testing of nuclear weapons. As the Secretary of the UN has stated:

It is of direct importance to the future of humanity to end all nuclear explosions. No

other means would be as effective in limiting the further development of nuclear weapons.

The second Canadian initiative has been a call for the prohibition of the production of fissionable materials for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices. This resolution has been consistently gaining support in the international community. The resolution requests the Conference on Disarmament to pursue the question of an adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material.

A ban on the production of fissionable material would prevent the development and production of nuclear weapons. A Comprehensive Test Ban would prevent nuclear testing of any sort. They would thus constitute significant contributions to stopping the nuclear arms race.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

The Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva is the sole global multilateral negotiating body dedicated exclusively to arms control and disarmament issues. Its membership stands at 40 and includes all five nuclear powers plus representation from all geo-political blocs: the East, the West and the Neutral-Non-Aligned.

Since 1980, the CD has been working on negotiating a convention which would ban the development, production, stockpiling, transfer and use of chemical weapons (CW). The terrible history of chemical weapon use in the First World War – which resulted in more than 900,000 deaths and one million casualties – and recent evidence of chemical weapons use in the Iran-Iraq war, and allegations of use in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia have reinforced the immediate need for a CW Convention.

While all CD participants recognize the urgency of concluding a treaty, there continue to be many outstanding problems and differences of opinion on such fundamental issues as the destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons, the destruction of production facilities and verification provisions which have slowed considerably the negotiation of a CW convention.

Under the Canadian chairmanship of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on CW in 1983, significant progress was made toward identifying and isolating those issues that could be agreed upon and that might form the basis for a CW convention. In April 1984 the United States tabled a draft text for a treaty banning chemical weapons. Canada welcomed this step. Since that time work has continued, but progress has been slow and there remain several difficult issues to be resolved.

Canada is also working to overcome the significant political and technical obstacles to a CTB, not least of which involves the verification of an eventual treaty. In this regard, Canada has lent its expertise to the Seismic Experts Group at the CD in an attempt to overcome some of the difficulties of verifying a CTB. Last year, for example, we participated in a 40-nation International Seismic Data Exchange (ISDE) designed to determine the scope and capability for seismic verification of a CTB. Canada provided 15 percent of the data collected during the

exercise. This is the sort of steady background work that will form the foundation for the eventual negotiation of a CTB.

It has long been Canadian policy to prevent the spread of weapons to outer space and Canada has been an active supporter of all initiatives to discuss this issue, both in the multilateral UN context and bilaterally between the superpowers. We therefore welcomed the modest but significant progress made this spring in the CD.

After some years of discussion and dispute, the member-nations of the CD were able to agree on a mandate for an *Ad Hoc* Committee on Outer Space. The work in the CD will complement the ongoing bilateral negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. As well, there is the hope that these bilateral negotiations will augment and reinforce the work of the Conference on Disarmament. The establishment of a mandate is indeed an important first step in beginning work on the negotiation of a treaty preventing the spread of weapons to outer space.

Canada has undertaken some basic research projects to facilitate the discussions which might lead to the negotiation of a treaty. These include a survey of existing treaties and international law relevant to arms control in outer space, funded by External Affairs and undertaken with the assistance of the Institute and Centre of Air and Space Law at McGill University; a compendium of statements made in the CD on Outer Space; and a technical feasibility study on space-to-space surveillance conducted by Spar Aerospace, again under contract from the Department of External Affairs.

THE UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The present United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) was established at the UN's Special Session on Disarmament, (UNSSOD I) in 1978 as a deliberative body composed of all UN members. The UNDC, which meets annually in New York for four weeks in May, operates on the basis of consensus and makes recommendations to the General Assembly on selected items in the disarmament field which the General Assembly has referred to the UNDC for examination.

The UNDC has experienced many of the same problems that exist in other UN forums and has difficulty in dealing substantively with its agenda items. At its last session, the UNDC achieved little in substantive terms, except a reaffirmation of the goals of the Second Disarmament Decade. Even perennial agenda items, such as the reduction of military budgets and the nuclear capability of South Africa, remain untouched by progress or movement of any sort. While there was some useful discussion on the role of the United Nations in disarmament, the session was characterized by a lack of urgency.

Nevertheless, the UNDC does have an important role to play in improving and strengthening the manner in which the UN deals with disarmament issues. Canada supports the UNDC and believes

that if all member-states strive to play a more meaningful role in this process the Commission could make a real contribution to the deliberation of disarmament questions.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

The Stockholm Conference, or as it is formally called, the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, is a creation of the ongoing 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and represents a unique approach to negotiating arms control and disarmament.

The Conference is "to undertake, in stages, new, effective and concrete actions designed to make progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament."

The first stage of the Conference is specifically devoted to the negotiation and adoption of a set of mutually complementary confidence-and-security-building measures (CSBMs for short) designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe. These measures represent a novel and largely undefined approach to East-West arms control and disarmament. While the mandate stipulates that the CSBMs are to be militarily significant, politically binding, adequately verifiable and applicable to the whole of Europe, the exact nature of these measures is left up to the Conference to determine.

Here the approaches of East and West are in striking contrast, the West favours a gradual building up of confidence through a series of concrete steps whereas the East prefers an initial declaration that confidence exists and its subsequent reinforcement with subordinate and limited specific measures.

THE VIENNA TALKS

The remaining multilateral negotiating forum – the Vienna-based Mutual Balanced Force Reduction Talks (MBFR) – has a much more limited mandate and membership than the others previously described.

The Mutual Balanced Force Reduction Talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact opened in Vienna in 1973. Recognizing that the concentration of forces in Central Europe is the largest in the world, the objectives of these talks, as their title suggests, has been mutual reduction of conventional forces in Europe to parity at 900,000. Although the talks have been underway for 12 years, progress has been, at best, modest. There has been disagreement between the two sides on the very fundamental and crucial issues of data and verification. The two sides have been unable to agree on the number of Eastern troops in the so-called "reduction area," thereby making it impossible to determine the reductions required to reach parity.

NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

Canada is a country which deeply respects and values the NPT as an invaluable international treaty embodying the objectives of Canada's arms control, non-proliferation and peaceful-uses policies. These are:

- to encourage negotiations between the super powers leading to a cessation of the nuclear arms race, with the long-term goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;
- to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons;
- to promote and facilitate the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The NPT is the legal embodiment of a bargain made between the nuclear and non-nuclear states. The non-nuclear states agreed to forego the acquisition of nuclear weapons (i.e., horizontal proliferation)

in exchange for an undertaking by the nuclear states to halt the arms race in nuclear weapons (i.e., vertical proliferation).

BILATERAL ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS

In addition to the multilateral arms control fora, there are also bilateral negotiations on nuclear arms reductions being conducted between the United States and the Soviet Union. In this regard, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, warmly welcomed the agreement announced by the United States and the Soviet Union on January 8, 1985 to engage in bilateral negotiations on nuclear arms – of both strategic and intermediate range – and space weapons. He said that this represents an important step in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The negotiating process will have far-reaching and positive implications for East-West relations in general and for negotiations in multilateral arms control fora in which Canada is

a direct participant.

Canada is particularly encouraged by the agreed objectives for the USA-USSR negotiations: the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth; the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms; and the strengthening of strategic stability, leading ultimately to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. These themes have long been central elements of Canadian foreign policy. Canada welcomes the opportunity to consult further with the USA, both bilaterally and in NATO, as these negotiations unfold.

*This briefing paper is adapted from a speech given by Douglas Roche, Ambassador for Disarmament, to the International Institute for Peace Education, in Edmonton July 8, 1985.

Briefing Paper #3

PEACEKEEPING: Canada and UN Peacekeeping Efforts



UN MB/RAS

Canada has been and continues to be a strong supporter of peacekeeping and a major contributor to peacekeeping operations. Peacekeeping may be generally defined as the employment of military, para-military or non-military personnel or forces in an area of political conflict, for the purpose of restoring or maintaining the peace. The purpose of peacekeeping is to enable the parties to disengage and to give them confidence that their differences can be settled by negotiation. Peacekeeping activities range from unarmed missions with a role of observation and reporting only, through roles of investigation, supervision and control, to the interposition of armed military units and formations between the parties.

Peacekeeping has not been confined exclusively to the post World War II period. Previously there were some very successful international police operations, such as the 1935 peacekeeping force established by the League of Nations during the SAAR plebiscite which resolved the dispute between France and Germany. On this topic Sir Anthony Eden, a former British Prime Minister, wrote in his memoirs: "The machinery in the SAAR both before and during the plebiscite gave a glimpse of a supranational salvation to a world which was imprisoning itself all the while more closely within the confines of the National State..."

Since the beginning of the nuclear age, the concept of peacekeeping has been perceived by the international community as a practical means of limiting and mediating disputes, and avoiding the outbreak of a major conflict.

Since 1947, Canada has participated in a total of 15 UN peacekeeping operations. Canada's preference has been that peacekeeping operations be conducted under UN jurisdiction, and that the UN machinery for doing so be strengthened. Recognizing, however, that this is not always possible, in par-

ticular where great power interests are involved, Canada has participated in peacekeeping-type missions outside UN auspices: the 1954 and 1973 Control Commissions in Indo-China and the International Observer Team in Nigeria. A summary of Canadian participation in these operations is listed at the end of this briefing paper.

Canada contributes forces to three current UN peacekeeping operations and has agreed to participate in another peacekeeping mission in the Middle East not under UN auspices, commencing in 1986. These operations are:

a. *The United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO)* This, the oldest of the UN operations in the Middle East, was permanently established by the Security Council in 1948. Canada has participated in UNTSO since 1954. Its task is to observe and maintain the ceasefire ordered by the Security Council and to assist in the supervision of the application and observance of the General Armistice Agreements between Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Israel. The Canadian participation at present consists of 20 officers, out of a total 297 members.

b. *The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)* Created in May 1974 by Security Council Resolution 350 after the Yom Kippur War, its task is to observe and maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria by interposing troops between the parties concerned. The force is deployed on the Golan Heights. Canada provides a contingent of approximately 220 personnel, whose task is to provide logistic, communications and other technical support to the Force. UNDOF enjoys the cooperation of both Israel and Syria and has been highly successful in carrying out its mission.

c. *The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)* This force was established in 1964 following the outbreak of hostilities between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Canada has been a major contributor since that time 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 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.

d. *The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)* The MFO, which is based in the Sinai peninsula, was established in 1981 to monitor the provisions of the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty. The Force was established by a protocol to the Treaty and is not under the auspices of the United Nations. In response to requests from Egypt and Israel, Canada has agreed to provide a contingent of up to 140 personnel and nine helicopters to the MFO, commencing on 31 March 1986. Canadian participation in the MFO will contribute to the reinforcement of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, and reaffirms Canada's commitment to peace and stability in the Middle East.

In addition to the above operations, Canada provides periodic airlift support to the UN Military Observer Group India - Pakistan (UNMOGIP), and the Canadian Forces Attaché in the Republic of Korea provides Canadian representation on the UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC).

Our military role in international peacekeeping helps to prevent the outbreak or spread of hostilities so that underlying political problems can be settled through negotiation, thus minimizing the possibility of direct great power involvement. However, Canada has never considered peacekeeping to be a sufficient objective in itself. The purpose of peacekeeping is not only to prevent conflict, but also to create the conditions in which the search for solutions to the underlying causes of conflict can take place. For this reason Canada has held the view that considerable stress should be placed on the inter-relationship between peacekeeping and peacemaking efforts by all parties concerned.

It has become apparent from many years experience that certain conditions must exist if a peacekeeping operation is to have a reasonable chance of success. It is very important that the peacekeeping mission be associated with an agreement for a political settlement, or at least an expressed willingness by the parties concerned to seek such a settlement. The parties to the dispute must agree to maintain a ceasefire, and must agree to accept the presence and composition of the peacekeeping mission and respect its mandate. The mission must have a clear and attainable mandate, and must have the necessary freedom of movement and action to carry

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Canada

out its tasks, including adequate authority for self-defence. Peacekeeping forces are not normally strong enough to impose their will militarily on the belligerents, and hence can only operate effectively with the cooperation of the parties concerned. The peacekeeping organization should be responsible to a political authority, preferably the United Nations, capable of supervising the mandate of the mission, receiving reports, and exercising some influence over the parties concerned. It is important that a fair and equitable method of financing the

operation be agreed.

In addition to these criteria, the desirability of Canadian participation in any peacekeeping operation would of course be influenced by the degree to which it would serve Canadian foreign policy interests and by the ability of the Canadian Forces to provide the required resources.

Together with other nations which have contributed to peacekeeping operations, Canada continues to

work to improve the practical implementation of peacekeeping. In particular, through its membership in the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, Canada has sought to enhance the ability of the UN to mount and control peacekeeping operations. A continuing effort to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes is one of the foundations of Canadian security policy.

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES AND OBSERVER MISSIONS - 1947 ONWARDS

Operation	Location	Dates	Maximum Troop Contribution	Current Troop Contribution
United Nations Command Korea (UNCK)	Korea	1950-54	8,000	—
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I)	Egypt	1956-67	1,007	—
Organisation des Nations Unies au Congo (ONUC)	Congo	1960-64	421	—
United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA)	West New Guinea (now West Irian)	1962-63	13	—
United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Cyprus	1964-	1,126	515
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II)	Egypt (Sinai)	1973-79	1,145	—
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Israel Syria (Golan Heights)	1974-	220	220
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Lebanon	1978 (Apr-Sep)	117	—
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK)	Korea	1947-48	Unknown	—
United Nations Military Observer Group India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	Kashmir	1949-79	27	—
United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization Palestine (UNTSO)	Egypt Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria	1954-	20	20
United Nations Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC)	Korea	1953-	2	1
United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)	Lebanon	1958-59	77	—
United Nations Yemen Observer Mission (UNYOM)	Yemen	1963-64	36	—
United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM)	India-Pakistan Border	1965-66	112	—
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC)	Cambodia Laos Vietnam	1954-74	133	—
International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS)	South Vietnam	1973	248	—
Observer Team to Nigeria (OTN)	Nigeria	1968-69	2	—

Briefing Paper No. 4

FACTS AND FIGURES



THE UN

There are 159 members of the United Nations General Assembly. In 1984, the regular budget of the UN itself was USA \$778 million. The ten largest assessed contributors were:

	USA \$ (000)	%
1. USA	190,520	25.00
2. USSR	80,323	10.54
3. Japan	78,647	10.32
4. FRG	65,082	8.54
5. France	49,612	6.51
6. United Kingdom	35,589	4.67
7. Italy	28,502	3.74
8. CANADA	23,472	3.08
9. Spain	14,708	1.93
10. Netherlands	13,565	1.78
TOTAL	\$580,122	76.11

The contributions of the

- Western group of states:	74.99%
- Communist group of states:	16.37%
- Third World group of states:	8.64%

UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The regular budgets of the UN Specialized Agencies in 1984 totaled approximately another USA \$850 million. Canada's largest assessed contributions in 1983-84 were as follows:

	Cdn \$ (000)	% of total budget
1. World Health Organization (WHO)	11,575	3.02
2. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	9,344	3.72
3. UNESCO	6,524	3.04
4. International Labour Organization (ILO)	4,846	3.05
5. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	4,667*	3.09
6. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) located in Montreal	3,692**	2.93
7. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	2,391	4.59
8. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	1,174***	4.04
9. Universal Postal Union (UPU)	590	4.70
10. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	593	2.72
11. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	270,000	2.41
11. International Maritime Organization (IMO)	129,000	0.97

* Includes \$1,125,000 voluntary contribution for technical assistance activities

** Includes \$2,700,000 for costs as host state, e.g. accommodation, heating and services

*** Amount of assessment is calculated as a percentage of Canada's world trade

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VOLUNTARY-FUNDED UN ACTIVITIES

Approximately USA \$2,300 million was voluntarily contributed to various programmes and funds in the UN system. Canada's largest contributions in 1983-84 were to:

	Cdn \$ (000)
1. World Food Program (WFP)	125,000*
2. UN Development Program (UNDP)	59,000
3. International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR)	21,500
4. UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	18,400
5. UNICEF	14,500**
6. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	14,000
7. UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	10,250
8. UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees	8,500
9. Office of the UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)	1,981***
10. UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	992
11. Commission on Human Settlements (HABITAT)	530****
12. UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)	303

* Includes food contributions of \$105,000,000 and cash of \$20,000,000

** Canadians privately contributed a further \$11 million

*** Includes contributions to special appeals

**** Includes cost of maintaining a regional office in Vancouver at \$150,000.

UN PEACEKEEPING

In 1983-84, Canadian contributions were as follows:

	Cdn \$ (000)
1. UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	7,000*
2. UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	5,471
3. UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	1,324
4. UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	211
5. UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	no cost to Canada

* As a participant in UNFICYP, which is financed through voluntary contributions, Canada pays no assessment and receives little reimbursement from the UN. The "out-of-pocket" costs i.e. the costs above those to maintain the current 515-man contingent in Canada, are approximately \$7,000,000.

** The "out-of-pocket" costs to maintain 20 officers in UNTSO.

COMBINED CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN SYSTEM

In 1984, the overall UN system cost approximately USA \$3,928 million. (This does not include funds for the World Bank, IMF and other International Financial Institutions.) In 1982 (the last year total figures are available), the ten largest overall contributors were:

	USA \$
1. USA	1,001,326
2. Japan	394,085
3. FRG	270,040
4. Sweden	211,728
5. Netherlands	197,979
6. United Kingdom	169,945
7. CANADA	157,972*
8. France	155,972
9. Norway	155,051
10. Italy	147,261
TOTAL	2,861,162

* In 1984 Canada's overall contribution to the UN system in Canada dollars is estimated at \$355,000,000.

The top ten contributors on a PER CAPITA BASIS (1980: most recent available) are:

	USA \$
1. Norway*	39.0
2. Sweden*	32.0
3. Denmark*	27.1
4. Qatar	18.5
5. Netherlands	18.4
6. Switzerland	10.2
7. Saudi Arabia	9.7
8. CANADA	9.2
9. United Arab Emirates	9.1
10. Libya	7.4

Other contributors on a per capita basis are:

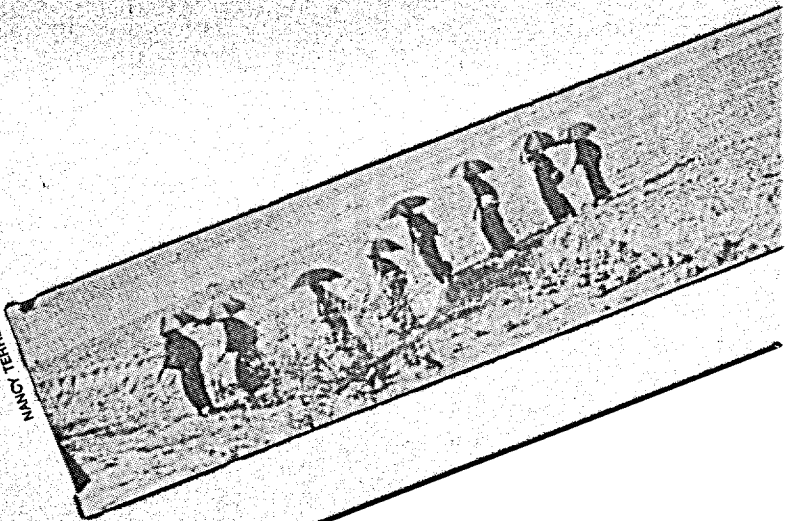
1. Federal Republic of Germany	4.6
2. USA	4.1
3. United Kingdom	3.4
4. Japan	3.0
5. France	2.6
6. USSR	0.6

* Nordic countries have very small bilateral aid programmes, preferring to use UN agencies.



VICTOR MACKAY/GETTY IMAGES

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



HEBERT LOU/GETTY IMAGES

Idea Book

Designed for use by youth, youth leaders and teachers

Kit 2

T.S. SATYAN

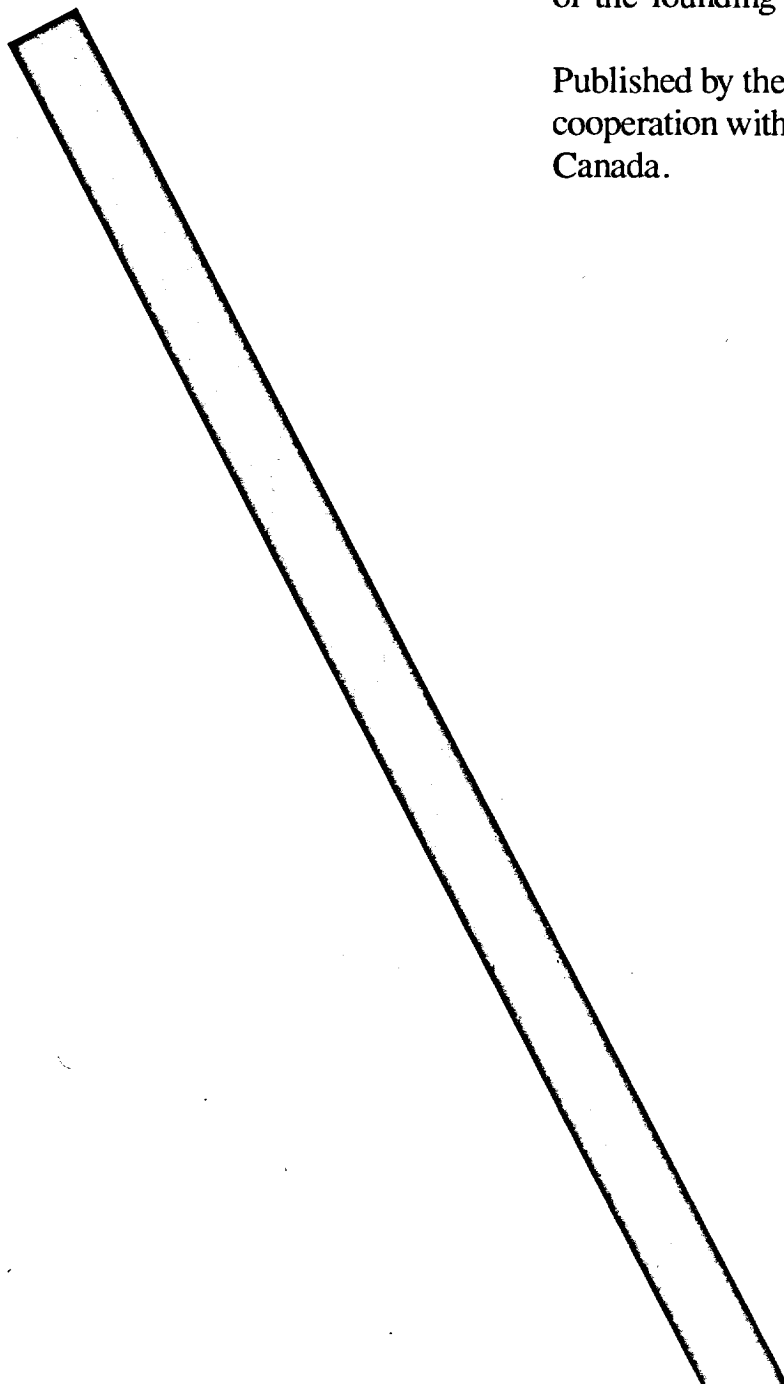


IDEA BOOK 2

Idea Book 2 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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Idea Book 2: an educational supplement. Ottawa, Ontario.
Department of External Affairs, 1985. 40p: ill.

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

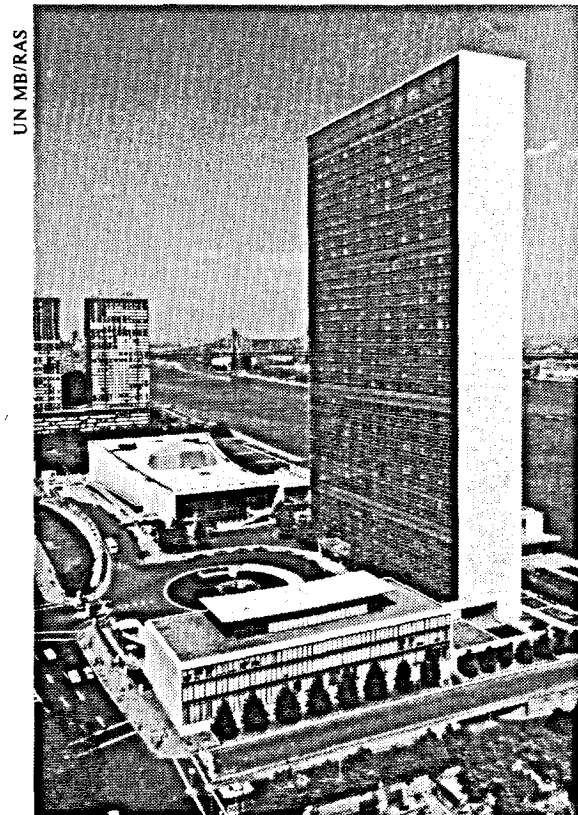
Following three years of discussion, the Charter of the United Nations was adopted at the historic San Francisco Conference April 25 – June 26, 1945. The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, when the charter was ratified by the five major countries that became the permanent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

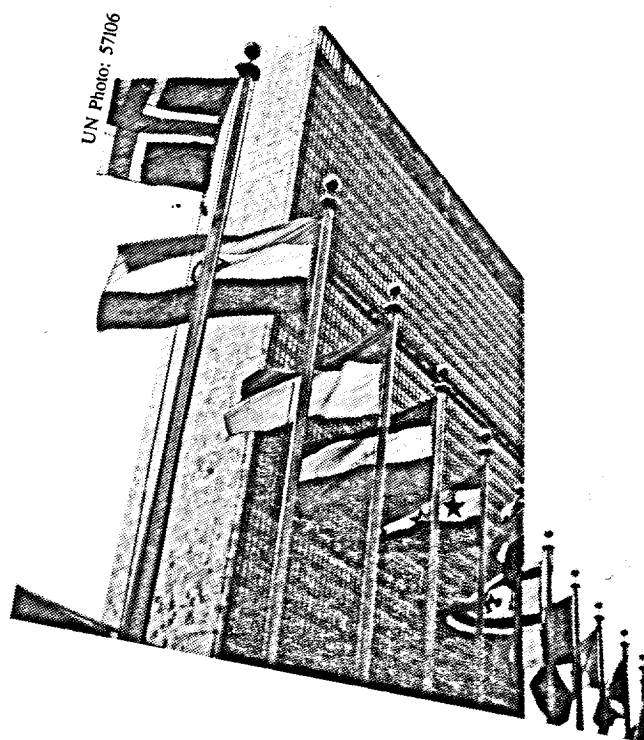
The UN has established an accepted international standard of fundamental rights and freedoms which all human beings should enjoy. It has done more to codify international law in the last 40 years than in all of recorded history. It has given protection and assistance to many millions of refugees displaced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



Richard Marjan



Aden Bowman Collegiate: garage sale



Tracy 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. **Tracy 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."

"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".

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.



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.



Eric Roher



Mairuth Hodge Sarsfield

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."

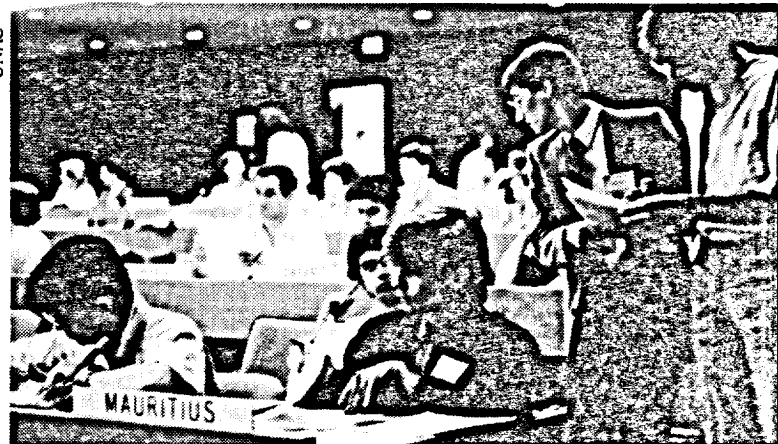
Mairuth Hodge Sarsfield currently lives in Wakefield, Quebec, but many years of work as a creative communicator have taken her far afield. Her last posting was in Nairobi as Deputy Director of Information for the UN Environment Programme. "If the United Nations did not exist, we would have to create 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."



Réjean Crépeau



Helgi Eyford

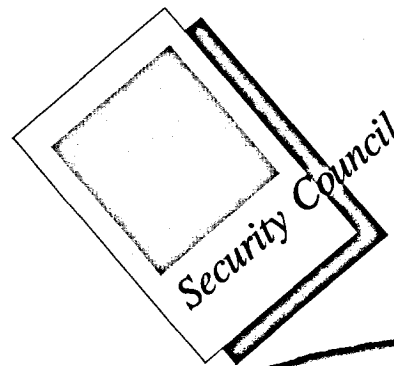
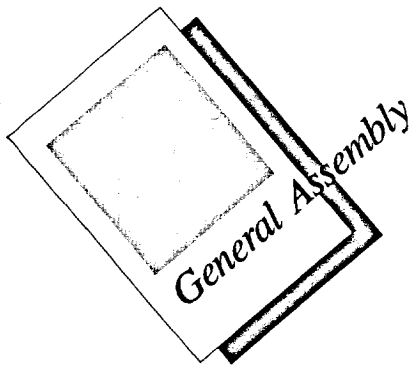


National Model UN

UNAC

OPERATING MANUAL

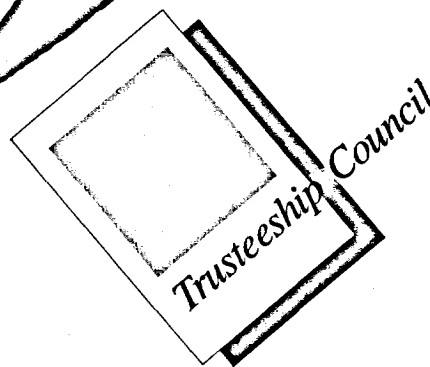
The mechanism that the United Nations has set up to facilitate cooperation between its Member States consists of six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.



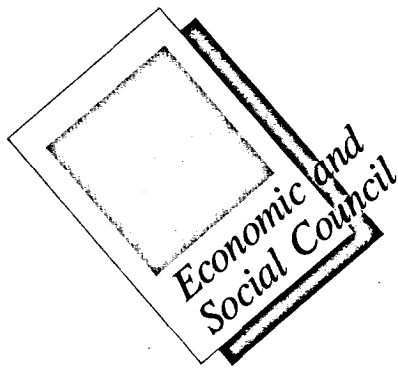
The closest thing the world has to a parliament, the General Assembly consists of representatives of all countries in the United Nations. Every country, whether small or large, rich or poor, has a single vote. Since 1946, when it first met in London, the membership of the Assembly has grown from 51 to 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 Childrens 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.

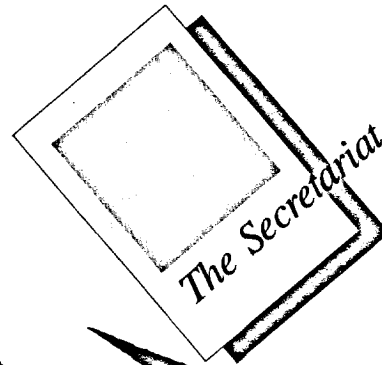
Under the Charter, the Security Council is the central authority to maintain world peace and security. It has five permanent members (China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and United States, each with the power to veto action) and 10 elected members serving two-year terms. The Council can, under 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.

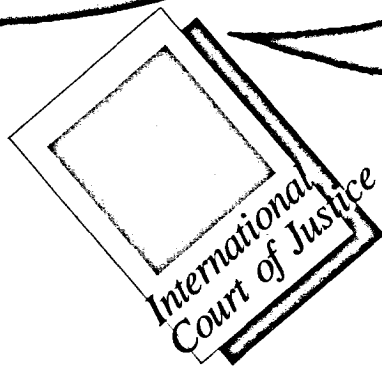


The 54-member Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) meets in two month-long sessions every year (the first in New York and the second in Geneva), working under the authority of the General Assembly to coordinate the work of the Organization in areas which account now for over 80 per cent of all its staff 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 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.



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.

CASE STUDIES

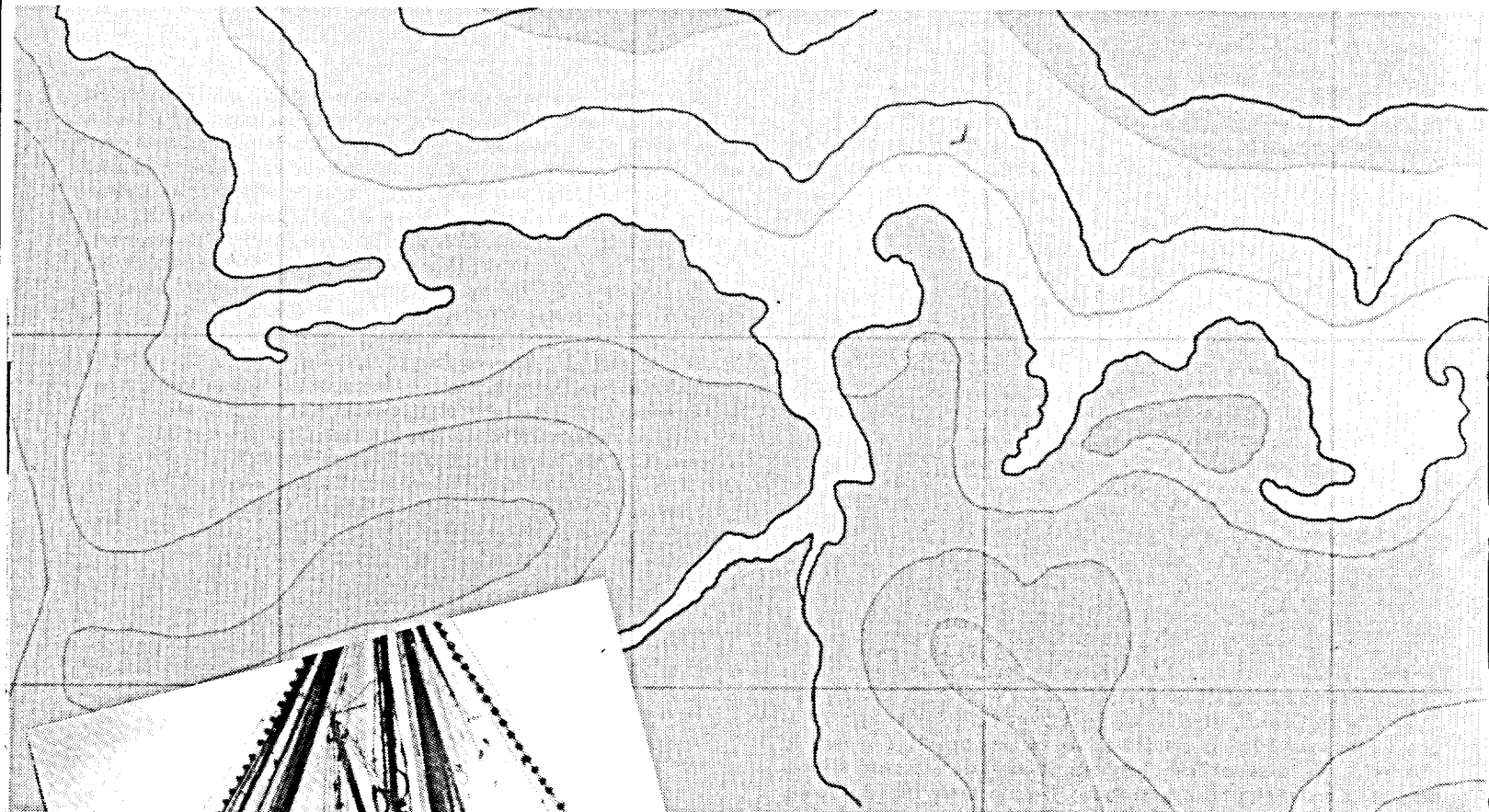
The following three examples take a look at the United Nations in action, with a particular emphasis on Canada's contribution. The four Briefing Papers which accompany this publication are part of this same theme.

Taken together, these Case Studies and the Briefing Papers present only a fraction of the work of the UN, but will at least give a sense of the way in which it operates.

Oceans

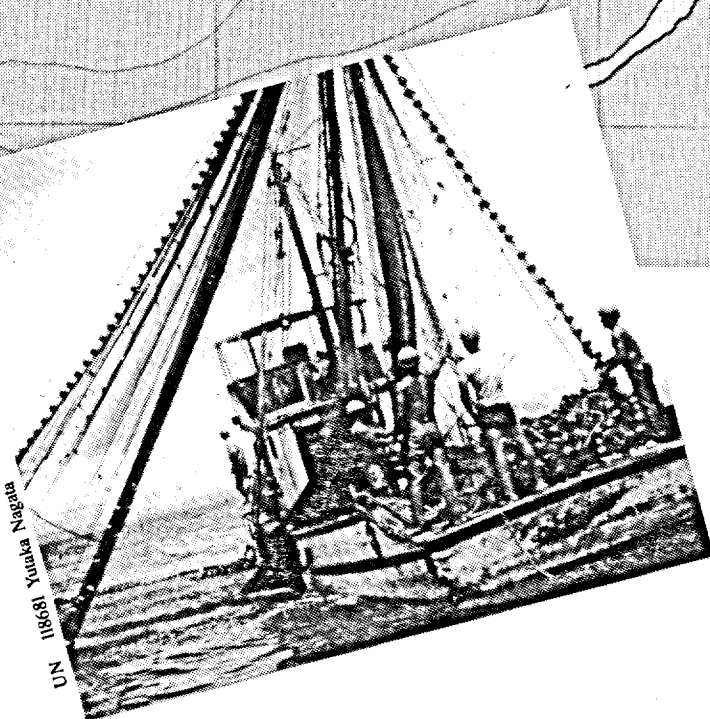
□ Issue

Three-quarters of the earth's surface is water, and the oceans represent the last resource frontier in the world. Until this century, the oceans were places to sail on and to fish in. Now there are minerals to be mined, oil and gas to be drilled and new and efficient ways to catch vast amounts of fish. Concerns about pollution, overlapping jurisdictions and over-exploitation have raised fundamental questions. Who owns the sea? How can pollution of it be handled? How should seabed reserves be shared?



□ UN Response

The UN took the lead in framing a law governing virtually all human uses of the sea, including navigation, fishing, mining and pollution. Signed by 159 countries and adopted in 1982, the UN *Convention on the Law of the Sea* is a unique agreement for the management of the oceans. To come into force the convention must be ratified by 60 countries. As of 1 September 1985, 21 countries have ratified the convention. Canada has not yet ratified. It represents a new model for resolving global issues, and is widely considered to be one of the most important international agreements ever drafted.

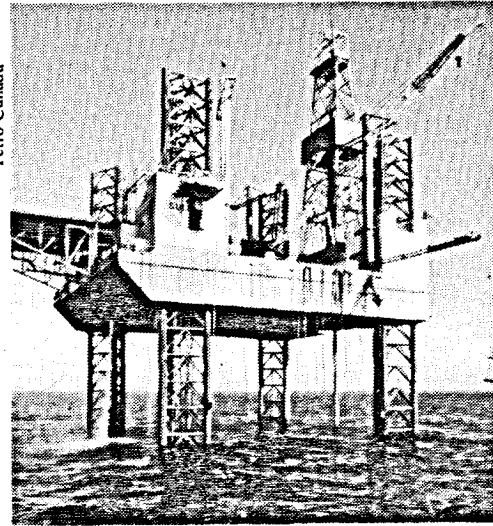


□ Background

The basic terms of the UN Law of the Sea Convention can be summarized as follows (adapted from the *UN Chronicle*, June 1982):

- Coastal States are to exercise sovereignty over their territorial sea of up to 12 miles in breadth, but foreign vessels are to be allowed "innocent passage" through these waters for purposes of peaceful navigation.
- Coastal States are to have sovereign rights in a 200-mile exclusive economic zone with respect to natural resources and certain economic activities, and will also have certain types of jurisdiction over scientific research and environmental preservation. All other States will have freedom of navigation and overflight in the zone, as well as freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines
- Coastal States are to have sovereign rights over the continental shelf (the national areas of the sea-bed) for the purpose of exploring and exploiting it without affecting the legal status of the water or airspace above. The shelf will extend at least to 200 miles from shore, and out to 350 miles or even beyond under specified circumstances. Coastal States will share

Petro-Canada

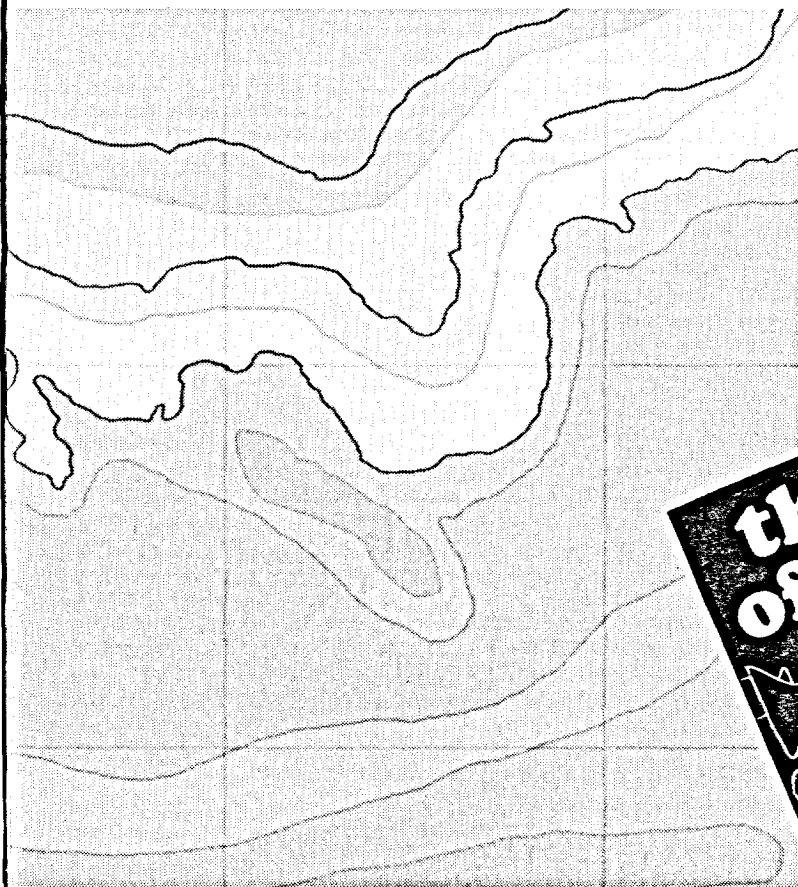


Drilling for gas off the coast of Nova Scotia

high seas will be managed and the benefits distributed to those who signed the Convention.

Douglas Roche, long active in UN affairs and now serving as Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament, explains the complications that arose with regard to mining:

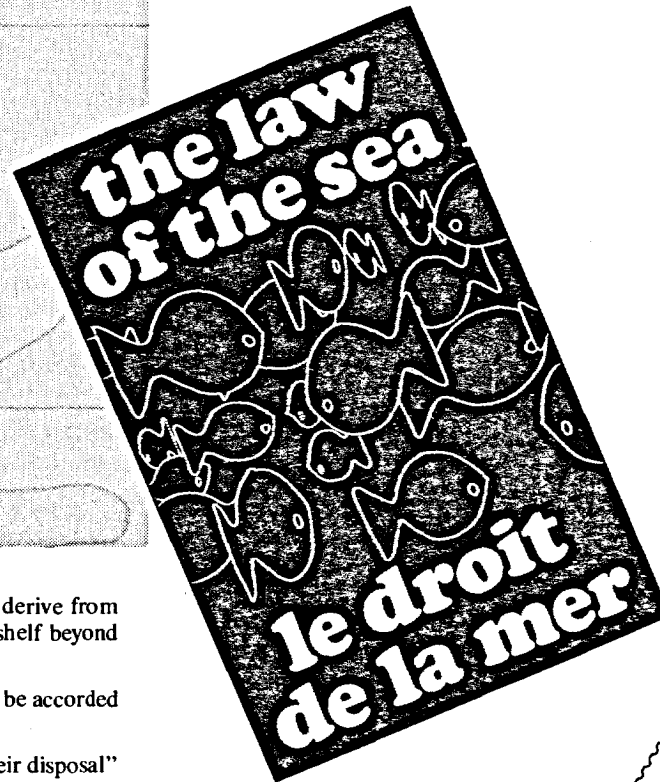
High-sea mining proved the most contentious element in the 14-year struggle to produce the Convention. The two sharply competing views on who should mine the mineral resources, in a way demonstrated what the whole North-South issue is about. The developed countries held that the resources should be mined by mining companies in consortia with an international authority, whose only role would be to grant licenses. The developing countries maintained that these resources belong to the whole of human-kind, and should be mined only by an international authority. A compromise was



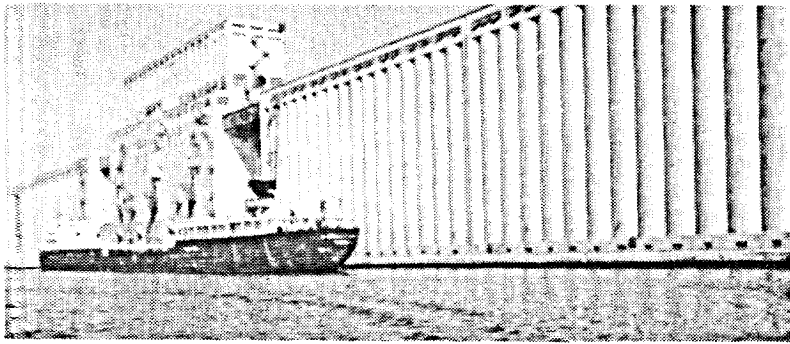
with the international community part of the revenue they derive from exploiting oil and other resources from any part of their shelf beyond 200 miles.

- Highly migratory species of fish and marine mammals will be accorded special protection.
- States are to be bound to use "the best practical means at their disposal" to prevent marine pollution from any source.

In declaring the high seas to be "the common heritage of mankind", the treaty allocated the seabed resources there as belonging to all people of the world. In order to both mine and regulate the mining of the vast deposits of metallic minerals on the ocean floor, the treaty established an International Seabed Authority. In this way, it is proposed, the resources of the



Free access to ports: loading grain onto a ship at Thunder Bay



Murdoch Maclean

- have the world's second largest continental shelf (the undersea area that is a natural extension of the country's land mass).
- are one of the major trading nations, and depend on free access to and from our ports.

Canada played an integral part in the negotiations and drafting of the treaty, and has become closely identified with the issue at the UN. Again quoting Douglas Roche, he suggests that "Canada's commitment to the United Nations reflects two closely-related objectives. On the broad level, the UN's ideals are synonymous with Canada's ideal: the safer and more equitable world which the Organization upholds is the kind of world in which Canada can best thrive. More narrowly, the United Nations offers an effective vehicle to advance Canada's national interest. The most recent example is Canada's vigorous diplomacy at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. It helped to create an international regime protecting Canada's fisheries and environmental concerns, while giving rise to the concept of the oceans as humanity's common heritage."²

struck to permit both the Authority and private companies to engage in mining. Nonetheless, the United States voted against the Convention and is trying to ensure that the uncommitted Western countries with seabed mining capability, particularly the U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy (Italy subsequently signed before the deadline of 9 December, 1984), do not sign. So although 117 states signed the Convention when it was opened for signature on December 10, 1982, this continued resistance by high-technology countries to joining in a future global enterprise has caused confusion.¹

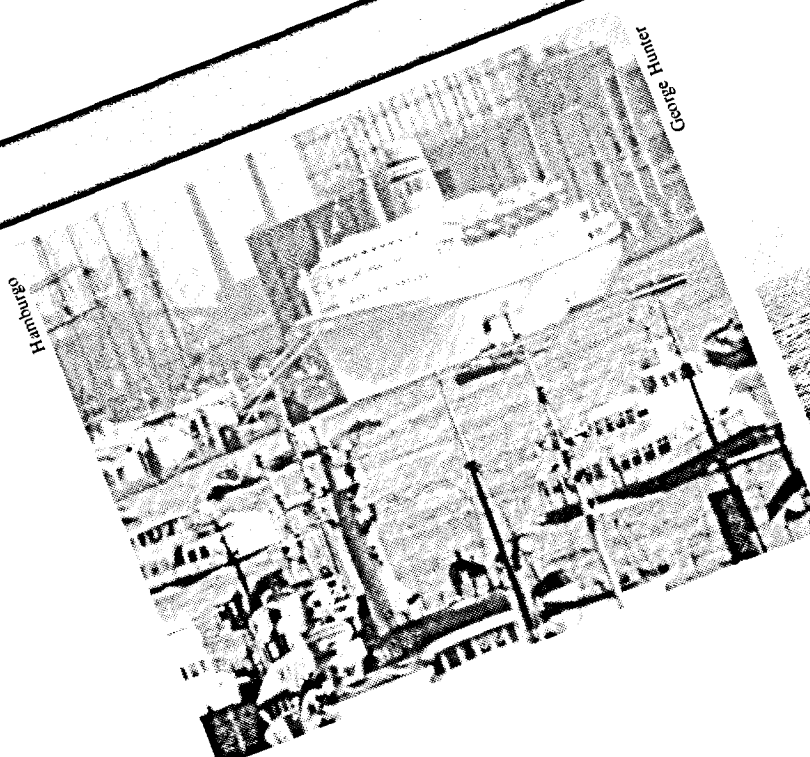
□ Canada's Participation

The Law of the Sea Convention is particularly important to Canada because we:

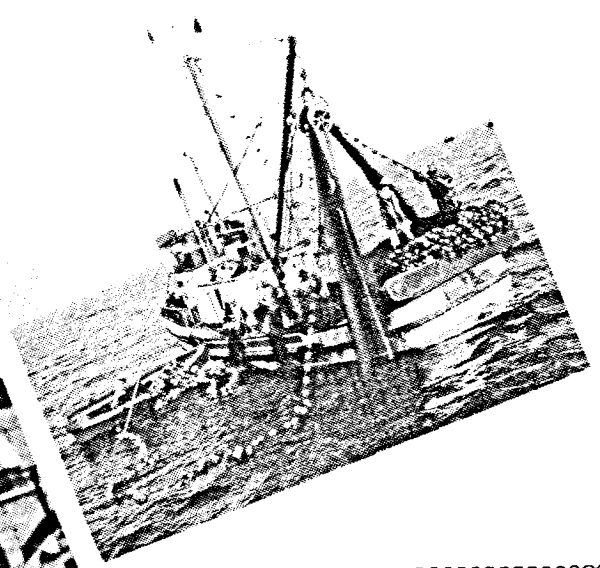
- have the longest total coastline of any country in the world.
- have a number of marine environments which are particularly sensitive from an ecological point of view: the Arctic, Labrador, Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- depend on fishing as a major industry.

□ Questions

- how might the principle of the Law of the Sea Convention be applied to other areas?
- what might some of the effects of this treaty be for Canada?
- what principles should guide decisions about Canada's interests in relation to those of the world?
- research the specific details behind some of the reasons why the treaty is important to Canada (i.e., how much does the fishing industry contribute to the economy?)



George Hunter



56



Sicherheit auf See
Vereinte Nationen

1. Douglas Roche, *United Nations, Divided World*, p. 72.
2. Douglas Roche, *United Nations, Divided World*, p. 107.

African Crisis

Issue

Many parts of the continent of Africa are threatened by severe famine, and over 30 million lives are at risk: a potential catastrophe of unprecedented dimensions in modern history.

UN Response

At the end of 1983, the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, first called the crisis in Africa to the attention of the world. Several organizations of the UN became involved immediately, including UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Then earlier this year a UN Office for Emergency Operations for Africa was established to monitor emergency situations in Africa and to coordinate the flow of assistance from countries around the world.

Africa Emergency Aid/Wielser



Children in Eritrea; showing the happy results of being fed and cared for

Background

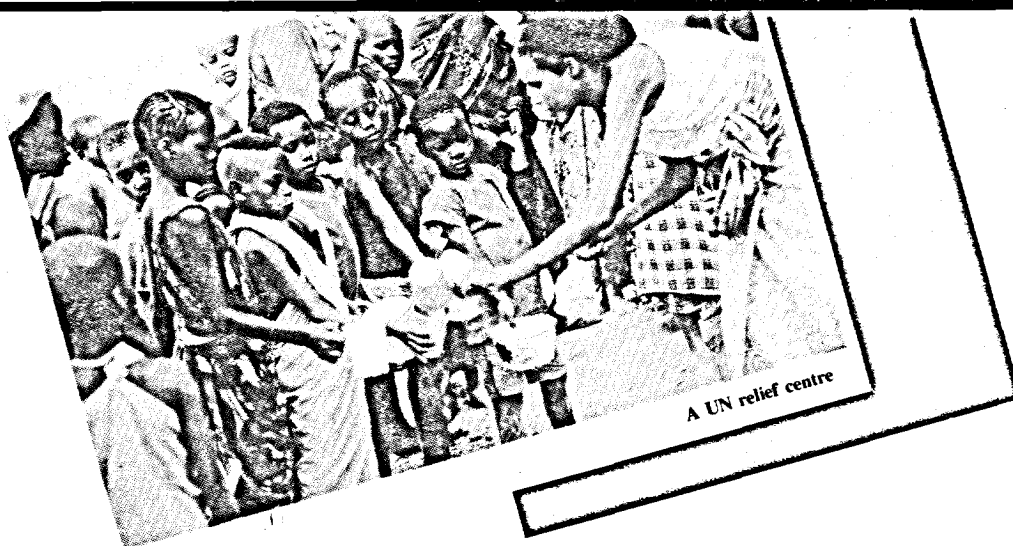
The following excerpts are taken from an address by the Secretary-General in Toronto in March, 1982. He explained that his theme was the African crisis "because at stake here are the very pillars of international concern and cooperation which are fundamental to the purposes of the United Nations":

The crisis has been developing for some time. While steps have been taken by the Governments of affected countries to deal with the desperate situation confronting them, the magnitude of the problem far exceeds their capacity to deal with it.

Many countries such as your own, and numerous voluntary organizations and the concerned agencies of the United Nations system, have increased their assistance to those countries in an effort to alleviate the suffering and combat the effects of the drought.

But it is clear that the efforts made so far are not sufficient. In 1985, too many people will continue to be faced with the threat of malnutrition and starvation. The continuing challenge is to increase the level and the effectiveness of our assistance.

What is to be done? In the first instance, priority must be given to immediate action to save human lives. This means bringing more food, water and medicines to affected populations to help them survive.



A UN relief centre

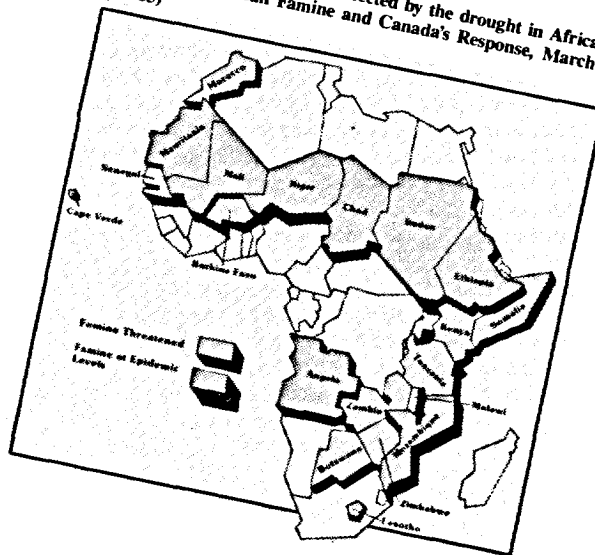
If priority must be given to action for the survival of peoples, it is also important to undertake parallel measures to deal with the causes of the present situation in Africa as well as to help restore the basic conditions for development.

There has always been a delicate ecological balance in Africa between land, people and resources, which has been further aggravated by the persistence of drought and resulting desertification. Action must be undertaken immediately to restore soil fertility to drought-stricken areas. It is only when Africans are again in a position to produce enough food for themselves and their livestock, in their normal settlement areas, that a solution to prevent African problems will begin to be found. We should be able to make full use of the latest techniques in soil improvement, irrigation and genetic research. Canada has an important contribution to make to this effort.

However, drought is not the only cause for the present African crisis. The World Bank and others have shown that the roots of the crisis lie also in weak economic structures and the negative impact of the international economic environment since 1980. Opinions naturally differ as to how to deal effectively with these problems and what priorities to establish for immediate action. Since the exact mix of problems varies from country to country, I am convinced that the underlying principle for action should be a country-level approach.

There are, however, some common elements. The debt-servicing problem confronting many countries in Africa poses a major constraint on future development efforts. We must honestly face this problem. I believe that adequate rescheduling, moratoria or cancellation of external debts must be given full consideration, especially for the least developed countries.

A map showing the areas affected by the drought in Africa (from the African Famine and Canada's Response, March 1985)





Priorities need to be established in the technical and capital assistance support to development efforts of individual countries. Medium- and long-term activities funded by the international community, which must be maintained, should concentrate on fields which will help establish the necessary basis for a sound development. This means focusing attention on the development of human resources particularly in management and administration in the public and private sectors. Action to protect under-privileged groups must be strengthened.

Priority should also be given to the maintenance and repair of production, transport and communications infrastructures. In that connection, I am pleased that, at its recent meeting in Paris, the World Bank was able to mobilize over \$1 billion for its programme of action for sub-Saharan Africa. The establishment of this new facility is particularly important given the fact that, in present circumstances, a large share of official development assistance will have to be devoted to emergency operations.

I realize that this has been a very general presentation covering both immediate emergency needs as well as the more long-term development of Africa. The critical point which I wish to emphasize is that all of us must work together in responding in an effective and timely manner to the suffering of our fellow human beings in Africa. This is not an easy task. I am encouraged, however, by the broad consensus that has emerged and is expressed, for example, in the Declaration on the Critical Situation in Africa adopted unanimously by the General Assembly in December 1984.

There is one point that deserves emphasis in this context. The responsibility for the development of African countries rests with their own Governments and neither the United Nations nor the donor countries can divest them of it. This is a fact which is not generally realized by many citizens of the world, who believe that the United Nations, as a multilateral instrumentality, can just step into any country, impose its views and take charge of the running of emergency operations.

Where policies or actions are in conflict with the principles and purposes of the Charter, the Organization does not hesitate to make its views known

to the concerned Governments. But we should not be expected to do what no donor country could contemplate or tolerate for itself: that is, to presume to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. We do make it clear that in emergency situations such as those prevailing in Africa today, humanitarian assistance is provided wherever possible to all those who are in need without any distinction.

Furthermore, I have impressed upon the African Governments – and they recognize the need – that, on their side, the most appropriate policies must be devised and implemented in order to ensure the success of their own efforts and those of the international community.

The organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in the African crisis over a long period of time, calling the situation to the attention of the international community and, within the limits of resources available, carrying out both emergency and development activities.¹

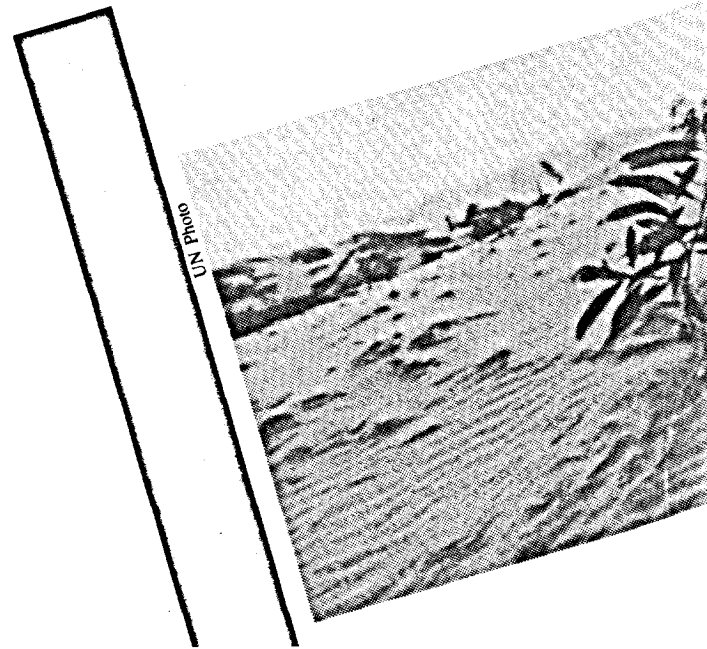
The week after his Canadian visit, the Secretary-General convened a conference on the African emergency at which the UN Office for Emergency Operations announced that the total unmet resource requirements for 1985 – food aid, agricultural inputs, health, water, logistics and emergency supplies – would amount to US \$1.5 billion. While many countries had been very generous in their support up to that point, the UN's establishment of a specific goal for the world has served to elicit even more funds and assistance.

□ Canada's Participation

The first real media impact of the crisis on the country began in late 1984. Six months later, the Canadian public had contributed some \$45 million. Balanced against this unprecedented public support, there were two parallel initiatives on the part of the government and volunteer organizations.

Emergency Coordinator for the African Famine: Canada was the first country among the donor nations to respond to set up an Emergency Coordinator in response to the UN's appeal for help. Announcing its creation on November 1, 1984, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, explained that the coordinator was to assess the extent of the food crisis in Africa, work with the voluntary sector to consolidate efforts there and to propose further action for the government to take. A substantial portion of David MacDonald's work as Canada's Emergency Coordinator has been done in collaboration with the UN's World Food Programme and the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa.

To obtain a free copy of MacDonald's report, *The African Famine and Canada's Response*, see page 31.



United Nations



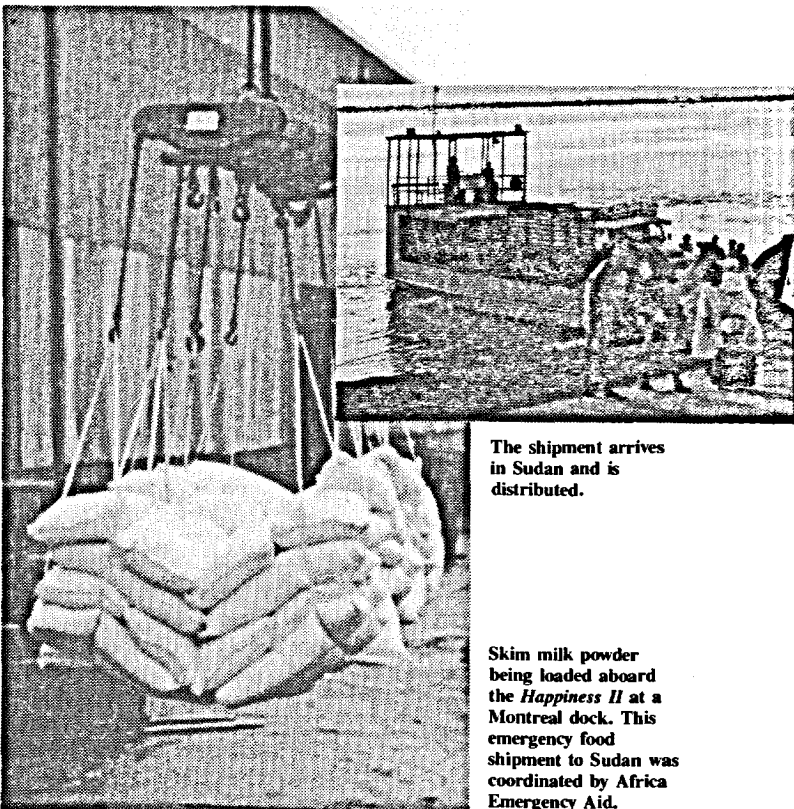
□ Questions

- how might the example of international cooperation in response to the famine be applied to other problems?
- what are the main causes of the crisis?
- sum up the recommendations of the Secretary-General.
- what is the difference between emergency relief and longer term plans for development?
- describe Canada's response to the situation.

Africa Emergency Aid: up to 200 volunteer groups (referred to as non-governmental organizations, or NGOs².) have been helping to raise funds and provide assistance in Africa for many years. The new challenge in Africa meant they needed greater coordination and increased funds. The result was the creation of the Africa Emergency Aid, set up by the NGO community to help coordinate NGO input to Africa. Its primary functions are to allocate special funds made available by the government to NGOs for famine relief, to receive and allocate public donations, to receive and coordinate material contributions (see photos of *Happiness II*) and to consider long term plans for assisting Africa to recover from the famine.

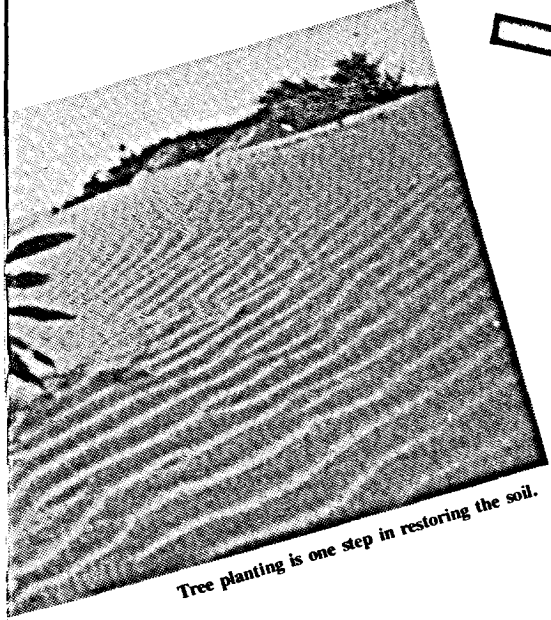
David MacDonald referred to Africa Emergency Aid as a "dynamic new partnership between government, volunteer groups and individual Canadians."

To obtain copies of the reports from Africa Emergency Aid, see page 31.



The shipment arrives in Sudan and is distributed.

Skim milk powder being loaded aboard the *Happiness II* at a Montreal dock. This emergency food shipment to Sudan was coordinated by Africa Emergency Aid.



Tree planting is one step in restoring the soil.

UN Photo



1. Javier Pérez du Cuéllar, "Remarks by the Secretary-General to the United Nations Association in Canada", *The Bulletin* (June 1985), pp. 15-16.
2. For a definition of non-governmental organization, see page 25.



Blue Beret

□ Issue

Fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in Cyprus.

□ UN Response

The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established there in 1964 following the outbreak of hostilities.

□ Canada's Participation

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.

Briefing Paper #3 of the set which accompanies this publication gives further information on Canada's overall role in UN peacekeeping efforts.

□ 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.

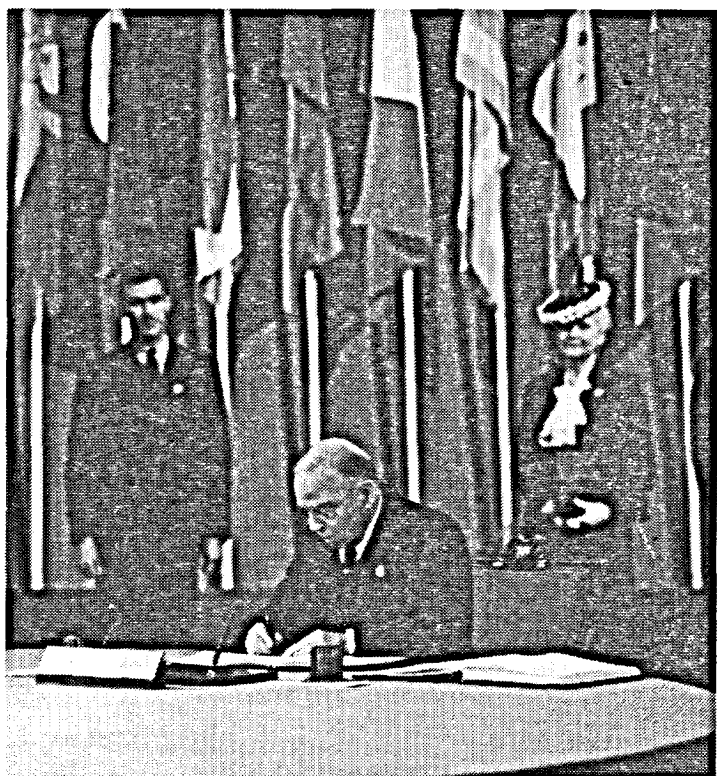
How long are you serving in Cyprus?

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

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

46

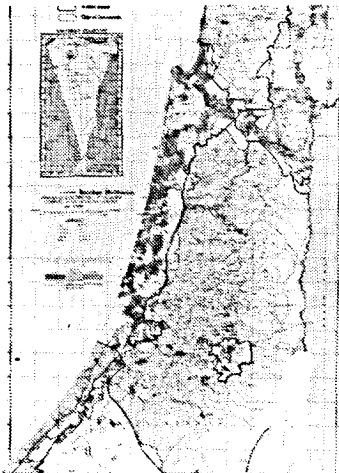
The General Assembly meets for the first time, in London, and is addressed by Prime Minister Clement Attlee of the United Kingdom.

47

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



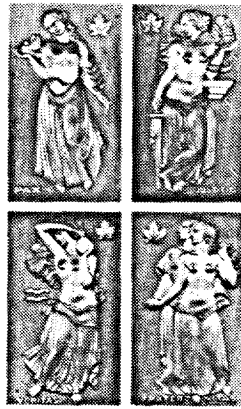
1949



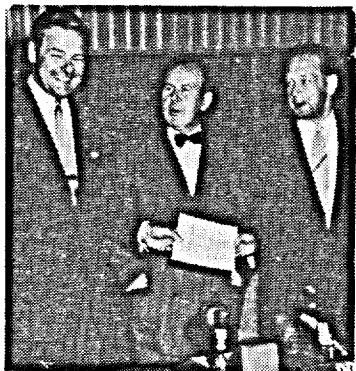
1950



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, just defuse the Lebanon crisis by patrolling the border.



1958



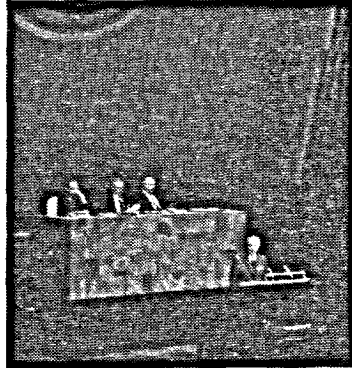
1959

▣ 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



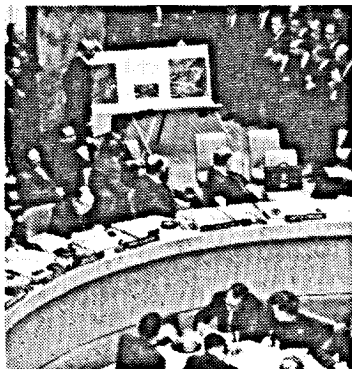
1961

▣ 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.



1962



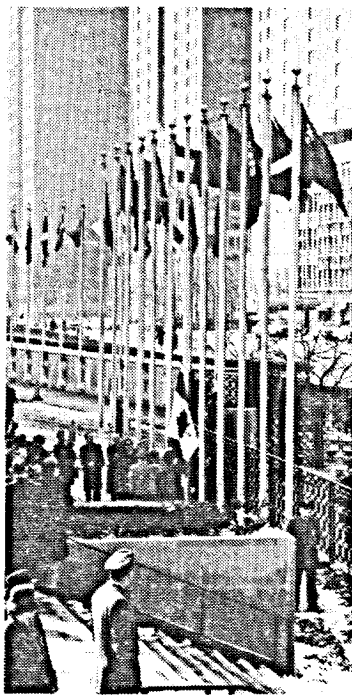
1963

▣ 63

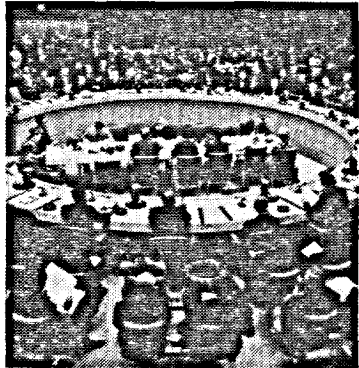
The largest ever UN peacekeeping force was deployed in the newly independent State of Congo (now Zaire) in 1960 to prevent destabilization. Three years into the mission, the 57th Canadian Signal Unit provides vital communication services for the UN forces.



1964



1965



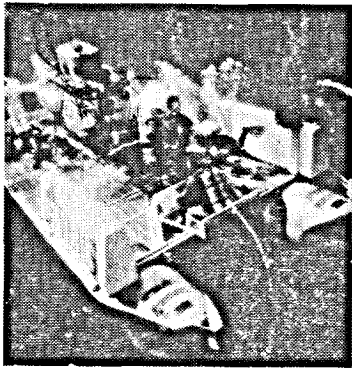
1966



1968



1967



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.

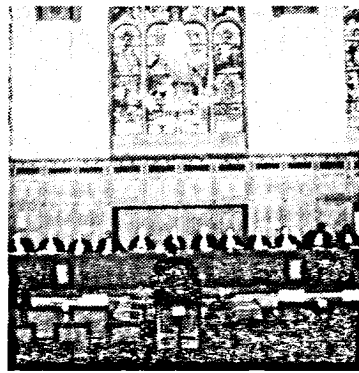
▣ **68** A Canadian engineer observes two drillers as part of a mining survey in the South of Mexico. The survey is part of a larger study of natural resources being undertaken by the UN Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization that is to lead to development plans for the area.

▣ **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.



1973



1974

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.

74

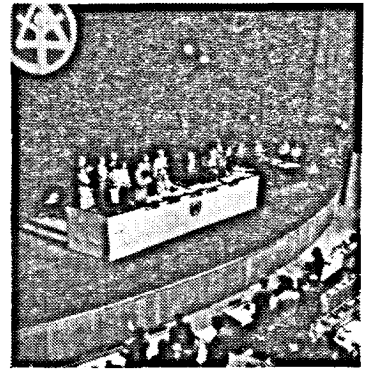
Late in 1973, war broke out in the Middle East and ended shortly with new UN peacekeeping forces being sent to observe the cease-fire. In January, a disengagement agreement is reached between Egypt and Israel. As a result the peacekeeping forces, including these Canadian and Panamanian members, are stationed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

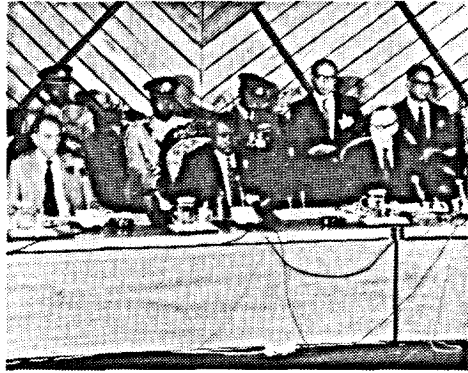
Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau addresses the first special session of the General Assembly ever devoted to the topic of disarmament.



1980



1979



1981



1982

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.



1983



1984



1985

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.

COMMUNICATE

Invite the country to learn more about the United Nations!

You are asked to take the lead in reaffirming the values and importance of the UN in this, its fortieth year. The following are suggested activities to assist you in learning more about the UN yourself and at the same time sharing this information with other Canadians.

Illustration reproduced from Kaimavik Participant's Manual (1983), with permission.



Objective



To examine trends in public opinion towards the UN and explore some of the implications.

Activity

Materials:

Poll forms (details follow), clip boards or something to write on, pencils or pens.

Procedure:

To get some idea of public attitudes towards the UN, conduct a poll. To begin with, prepare a poll form which looks like the following, and make copies of it:

"How important do you think it is that we try to make the United Nations a success?"										
Very or fairly important										
Not important										
No opinion										
"In general, do you feel the United Nations is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has had to face?"										
Good job										
Fair job										
Poor job										
Can't say										

*one column per person interviewed

It is important to include the two questions shown in order to be able to compare the results with previous polls, details of which follow. However, you may want to add your own additional questions such as "Would you like to work for the UN? Yes, no, or can't say."

Decide on the target group. For example, poll your school, the community or perhaps a certain number of blocks in your neighbourhood.

Compile the results once you have completed the poll and put the figures into the following chart of Canadian Gallup Poll Results¹:

"How important do you think it is that we try to make the United Nations a success?"				
	1961	1967	1985	your results
Very or fairly important	90%	90%	83%	_____
Not important	7	3	7	_____
No opinion	4	7	11	_____
"In general, do you feel the United Nations is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has had to face?"				
	1961	1967	1985	your results
Good job	54%	42%	28%	_____
Fair job	32	26	33	_____
Poor job	6	21	15	_____
Can't say	8	11	24	_____

In analyzing the results of your poll, you might want to consider questions such as:

- does the group polled generally support the UN?
- is local public opinion different from that in the rest of Canada?
- what accounts for variations between local and national poll results?
- what accounts for the changes from year to year in the national poll?
- how can you help to change public opinion locally if people do not seem to be aware of the work of the UN?

Variation

Contact the local press and ask them to publish the poll results.

Objective

To learn more about the role of Canadian Volunteer groups in developing countries.

Activity

Materials:

Although not essential, some of the items listed in the Resources section will provide valuable information: *The African Famine and Canada's Response*, *Africa Emergency Aid*, *An Interim Report*, *Development Forum* newspaper, *Tree Project News*.

Procedure:

Determine which volunteer, or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) located in your area are involved in development work overseas. Refer to the *Listing of Youth Groups* and *List of Speakers* prepared by the International Youth Year Secretariat.

Having located an NGO whose work you are interested in, approach them with a request for a speaker to make a presentation to your class or youth group.

Prepare for their visit by doing some research. For example, if the NGO specializes in tree planting and construction of village wells in Sudan, look up information on these activities and the country. You might want to ask the NGO for information in advance or go to the library.

After the presentation is made, you might want to consider ways of helping with a particular project.

1. Conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion.

Definitions:

Non-governmental organization (NGO): refers to religious, community, social service, labour, academic and research groups. Those NGOs involved in development work can be divided approximately into three groups: 1) Canadian arms of such international organizations such as UNICEF, Red Cross and OXFAM, 2) religious groups such as the Mennonite Central Committee, and 3) independent organizations such as Inter Pares and the Canadian Hunger Foundation.

Development: article 55 of the UN Charter pledges to "promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress." Taken in its broadest sense, development is a process of people working to reach these higher standards. It involves the elimination of the symptoms of underprivilege - hunger, disease, illiteracy and injustices - and their deep-rooted causes. Development can occur at a local, national or international level. While it is most often thought of in terms of the developing countries, it also refers to situations in countries like Canada.

Developing countries: the United Nations defines the world's "least developed countries" as those with a per capita annual income equivalent to US \$300 or less.

□ Variation

Invite several NGO representatives to be part of a panel discussion on development and invite other classes, youth groups or the public to attend.

One example of a Canadian non-governmental organization:

UNICEF Canada contributes to many development projects around the world, including:

Jamaica

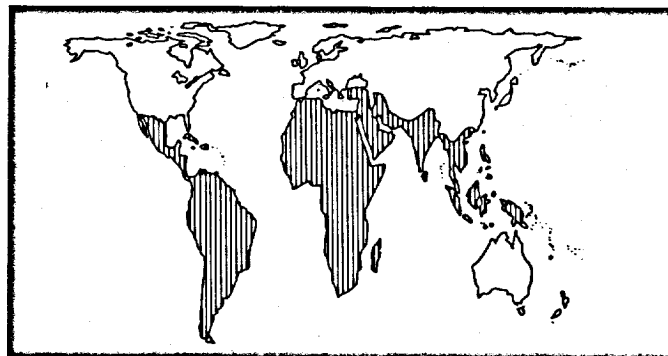
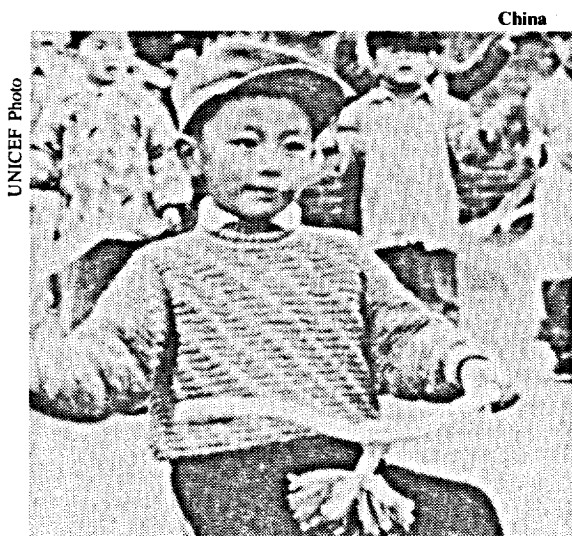
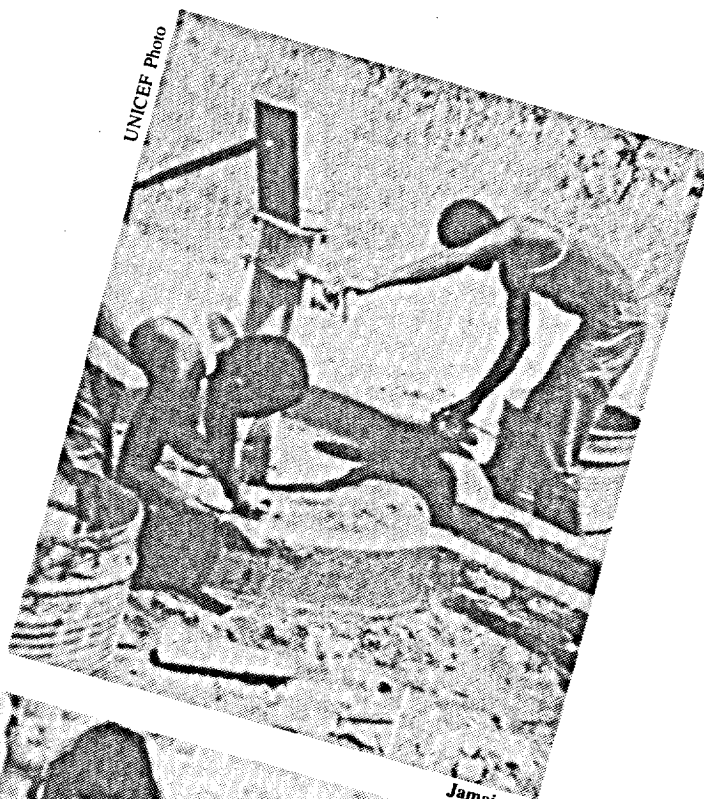
Supporting the introduction of community-based health services, daycare, income-generating activities for women and the provision of water supply and sanitation in some of the poorest districts in the Kingston Metropolitan Area.

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 Educational Material Centre.

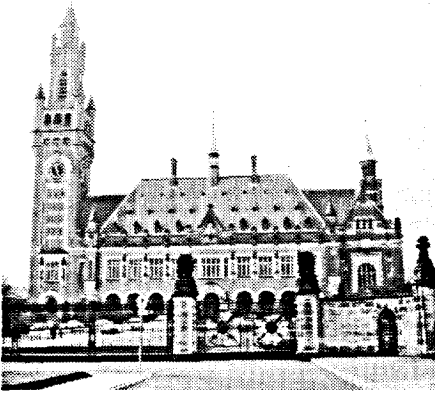
China

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



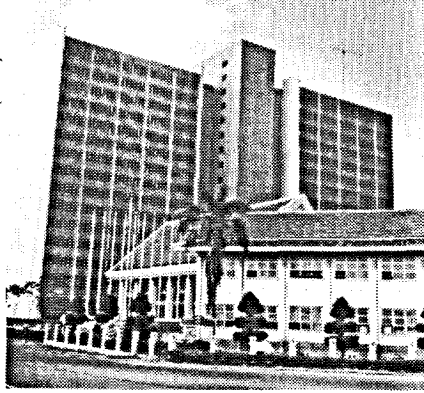
Shaded area indicates developing countries. Refer to the map, *A Developing World* (published by the Canadian International Development Agency), which accompanies this publication.

UN (NJ)



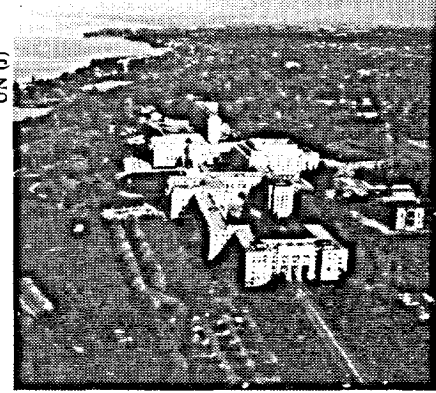
The International Court of Justice at The Hague, in the Netherlands

UN (ARA)



Headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in Bangkok, Thailand

UN (G)



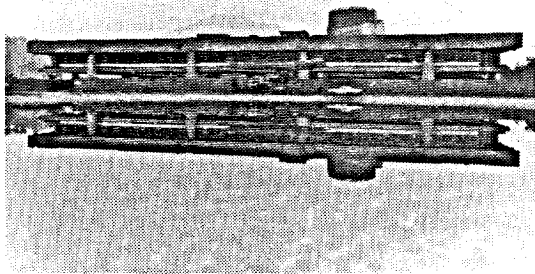
The Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, is the European Office of the UN

The United Nations headquarters in New York is the nerve-centre of the Organization's operations. Five of the six main organs of the UN are there, with the International Court of Justice located at The Hague, in the Netherlands.

In addition to these centres in New York and The Hague, the UN also has a number of offices in various parts of the world, some of which are shown here.

The UN building complex in Santiago, Chile

UN (PL/ARA)



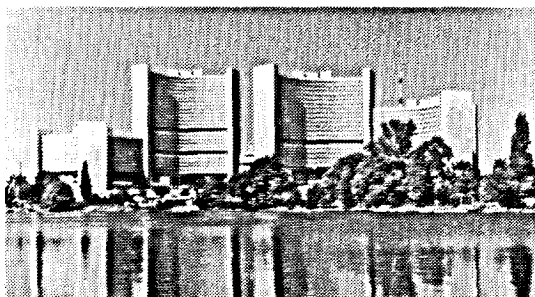
Headquarters of the UN Environment Programme in Nairobi, Kenya

UN (ARA)



The Vienna International Centre in Austria

UN (ARA)



□ Objective

To share information about the UN, and Canada's contribution to it, with the public.

□ Activity

Materials:

Briefing Papers 1-4, information in this booklet, and any of the items in the Resources section that fit your topic.

Procedure:

Organize a public presentation on the work of the UN and Canada's contribution, inviting the general public or possibly a neighboring school or youth group.

Such a presentation might include any of the following:

- a short play of your own creation, possibly presented on video
- several short presentations on different related themes and including Canada's contribution, the creation of the UN, Law of the Sea, African Crisis, Disarmament, Peacekeeping (all topics covered in this publication and the accompanying Briefing Papers)
- a guest speaker who has had some UN experience, either by working at a local level or in some capacity with the Organization itself
- an original music score
- a seminar on the topic "The United Nations at Forty: Crisis and Opportunity", which could be several hours or a whole day

When considering such an event, you may want to get in touch with some of those listed in the Further Contacts section to ask for their suggestions and participation.



Objective

To use creative writing skills to communicate to the public.

Activity

Materials:

Background and information contained in this booklet and the four Briefing Papers which accompany it.

Procedure:

Approach your school or community newspaper and ask if you might be able to submit an article or a series of articles to mark the UN 40th.

You may want to undertake this as a class or group project, selecting the best examples for publication.

In writing the articles, try to communicate the understanding of the United Nations you have gained from studying this booklet and other sources. Also take care to acknowledge the contribution of those groups already active in promoting the UN, such as the United Nations Association.

Variation

Print the article as a brochure and distribute it throughout the community to encourage further public awareness of the anniversary. This could be combined with the announcement of a related public presentation on the UN.



The UN's *Development Forum* newspaper (listed in Resources) devoted one whole issue in June to articles written by youth from around the world.

Objective
Host a ceremonial event to heighten public awareness of the UN 40th.

Activity

Materials:

Flag, flagpole. Municipal authorities may have a UN flag available.

Procedure:

HOW TO ORGANIZE A FLAG RAISING CEREMONY

PLAY IT UP

The United Nations is forty this year. Young people across Canada will be raising the flag on UN Day, October 24th to show support for the UN and to share the anniversary with a wide audience.

The following are suggested steps when organizing these flag raising ceremonies.

CHOOSE THE SETTING

Look around in schoolyards, parks or civic areas to find a flagpole, and then get permission from the owners to use it.

CAST THE ROLES

Decide who will take part, and approach them in advance of October 24th. Choose someone to welcome the public and introduce special guests such as your student council, the mayor or representatives of local youth organizations. Some of these special guests might be asked to give brief welcoming remarks. In addition, choose one of them to give a short theme talk on the significance of the UN. Have one person assigned to follow this by raising the flag.

SOUND THE TRUMPET

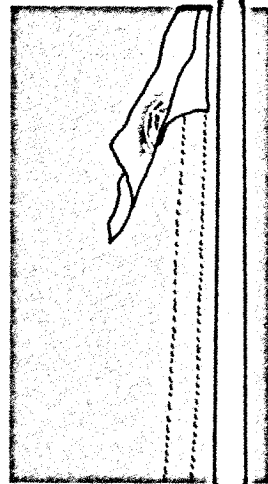
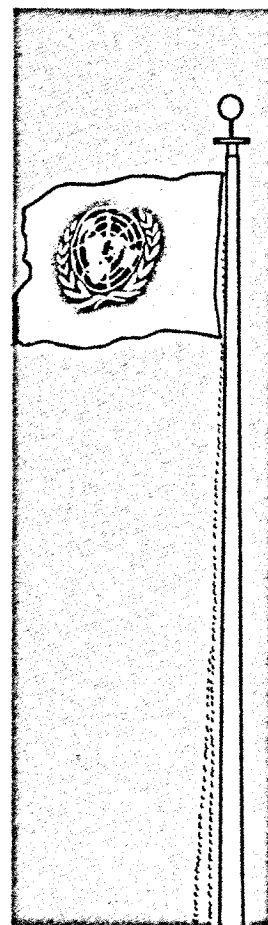
Having lined up the people taking part and found a site, let your friends and the public know about the ceremony. You may want to send out invitations, put up posters, announce it over local TV and radio, or place a notice in the paper. And do not forget to invite the media to cover the event.

SHOW TIME

At the actual ceremony, ask people to stand in a circle around the flagpole. Arrange the special guests in the center. Have the flag folded up and attached to the flagpole rope. Someone should hold it until it is hoisted, as flags are not to touch the ground prior to being raised. Another word of advice: do not fly the Canadian and UN flags on the same flagpole. When planning the event, you may also want to consider such things as refreshments, music, a display on the UN and what to do if it rains.

SEND REVIEWS

Send in a short writeup and a photograph or slide to: United Nations Association in Canada, 63 Sparks Street, Suite 808, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A6. They would like to have these reports for possible publication and to send on to the United Nations.



Objective

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

Activity

Materials:

UN 40th poster, UN System Poster (both included with this booklet), 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:

- the two UN posters that came with this booklet information
- a set of panels the same size as the posters, 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 the UN theme, either from your library, on loan from an organization or ordered from the Resources section.

Objective

To create a situation that will encourage media coverage of the UN 40th.

Activity

Materials:

Paper and drawing equipment.

Procedure:

Approach your mayor or other officials with a request that they proclaim UN Day on October 24th. While it is already a fixed annual event as set by the UN itself, this year UN Day will be special because it also marks the 40th anniversary.

A proclamation means that the official signs a document on October 24th declaring that day to be UN Day in your school, town, city, region or province and that it is also a celebration of the anniversary.

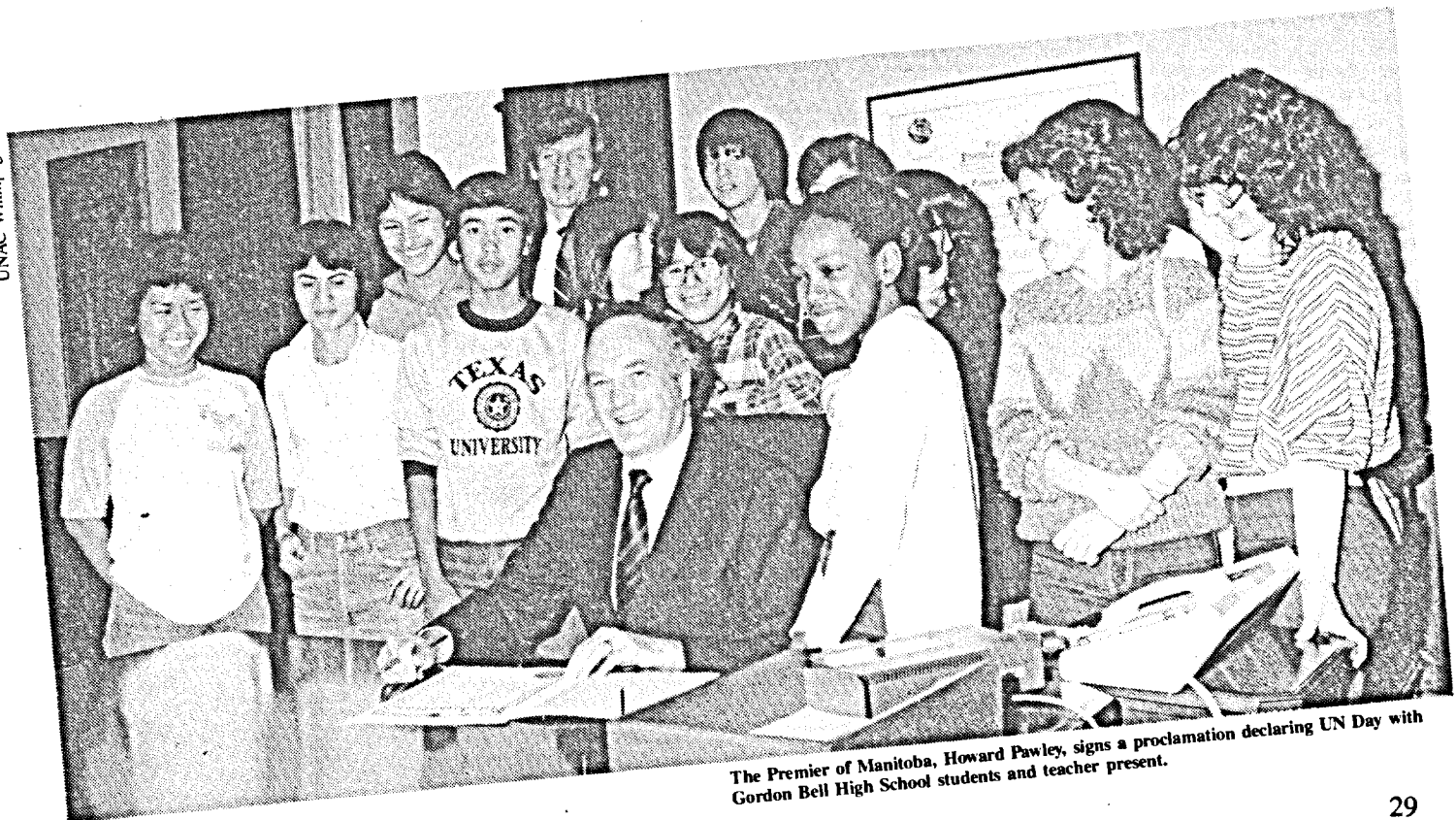
The official you approach may already have a basic format for such a proclamation. If not, you might ask to write one yourselves and draw it up. There is a style usually used in laying a proclamation out (as shown in the illustration), but no set rules as to what it must say and what you use to illustrate the page. Use your imagination.

Ask that your class or youth group be present when the proclamation is signed, and invite the press to attend. Be sure to check with the official involved, as their office may want to coordinate the press directly.

Variation

Have your proclamation at sunrise on October 24th. Or possibly combine it with a flag raising ceremony.

UNAC Winnipeg



United Nations Day

October 24, 1985

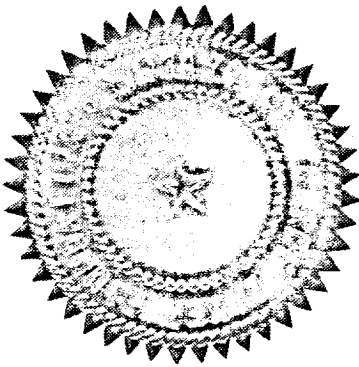
WHEREAS the United Nations has declared that October 24th be observed as a day to celebrate the contribution of that Organization; and,

WHEREAS Canada has participated fully in supporting the aim and objectives of the United Nations since its creation; and,

WHEREAS the citizens of _____ are active locally in support of the United Nations; and,

WHEREAS this year the 24th of October also marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

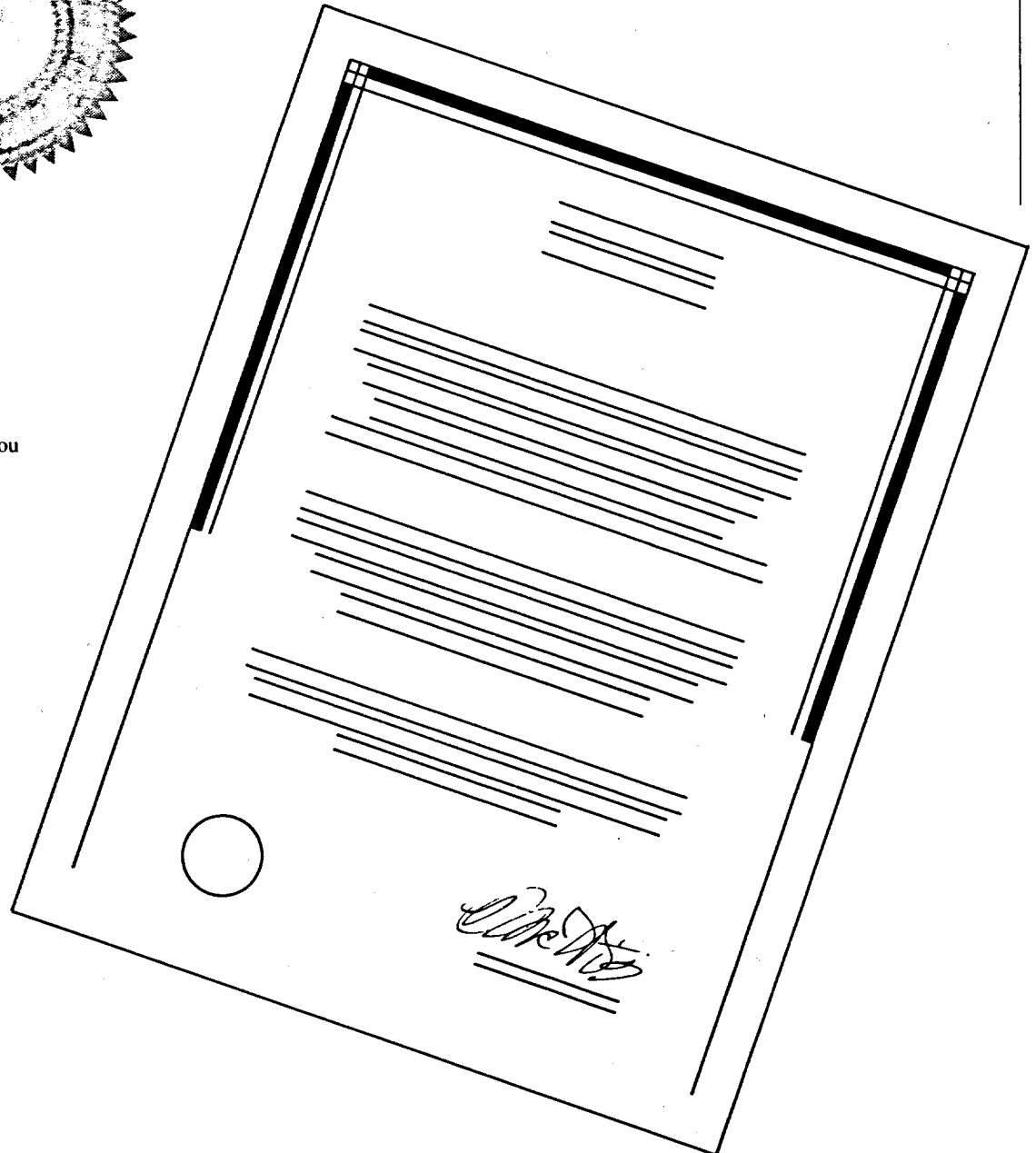
THEREFORE, be it proclaimed that today, October 24th, 1985 is "United Nations Day" in _____ .



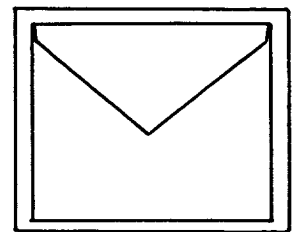
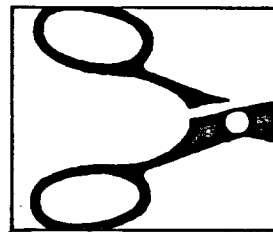
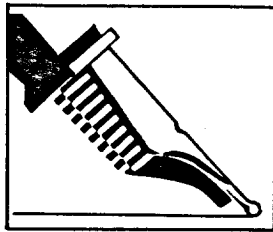
[Handwritten Signature]
MAYOR

A sample proclamation:

- illustrate with your own design
- while this is the suggested format, you can write your own text (check with the official you are working with on final text)
- it is common to include a seal (provided by the official)



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.



The African Famine and Canada's Response

A report by David MacDonald, Canadian Emergency Coordinator/African Famine, which covers the period November 1984 to March 1985.

.....
Please send *one copy* of *The African Famine and Canada's Response*, at no charge, to:

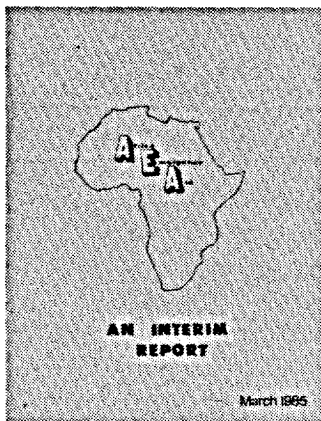
Name: _____
Organization (if applicable): _____
Address: _____
Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

I would like to receive this report in _____ English _____ French.

.....
Return this completed form to:

The Honourable David MacDonald
Canadian Emergency Coordinator/African Famine
200 Promenade du Portage
5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 9Z9

Telephone: (819) 994-6138



Africa Emergency Aid: An Interim Report

A March 1985 report by the recently established Africa Emergency Aid, a group which helps to coordinate the input of the Canadian volunteer sector for African relief.

.....
Please send _____ copies (limit of 3 per request) of *Africa Emergency Aid: An Interim Report*, and the same number of copies of the December 1985 and March 1986 reports when they are published, all at no charge, to:

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

I would like to receive these reports in _____ English _____ French.

.....
Return this completed form to:

Africa Emergency Aid
P.O. Box 438 - Station A
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 8V5

Telephone: (613) 234-8242



Development Forum

A vital newspaper which covers the current field of economic and social development, and is published 10 times a year by the UN Division for Economic and Social Information/DPI and the United Nations University.

Please send a *subscription* to *Development Forum* to me at no charge. I understand that to be eligible I must be one of the following (check one):

- teacher
 non-governmental organization (NGO)
 library
 NGO 'activist'

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

I would like to receive *Development Forum* in _____ English _____ French.

Return this completed form to:

Development Forum
 DESI/DPI
 United Nations, Room DCI-559
 New York, NY 10017
 USA

_____ please send details of the upcoming 40th anniversary issue you are preparing, *Seeking Answers to Global Economic and Social Needs*.



The Disarmament Bulletin

A newsletter which reviews national and international disarmament and arms control activities, published periodically by the Department of External Affairs. (Current issue: Spring-Summer 1985).

Please send a *subscription* to *The Disarmament Bulletin* at no charge, to:

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

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

Return this completed form to:

The Disarmament Bulletin
 Arms Control and Disarmament Division
 Department of External Affairs
 125 Sussex Drive
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0G2

Armament & Disarmament: Questions and Answers

The World Disarmament Campaign: Questions and Answers

Information Papers which deal with typical questions asked on the subject, published by the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs (February 1985).

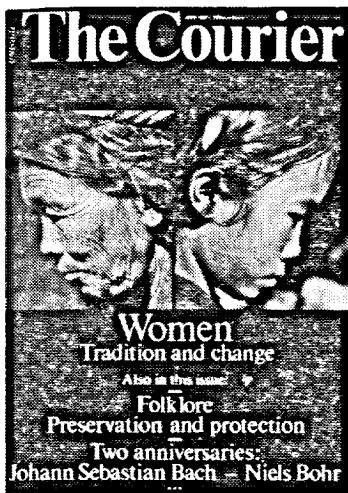
Please send *one copy* of each *Information Paper*, at no charge, to:

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

Return this completed form to:

Department for Disarmament Affairs
 Coordination and World Disarmament Campaign Section
 United Nations, Room 3161
 New York, NY 10017
 USA

I would like to receive the *Information Papers* in _____ English _____ French.



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: _____

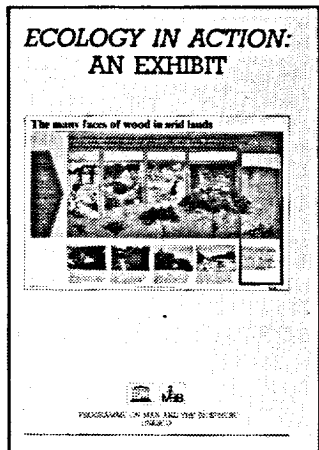
Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

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

Return this completed form to:

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

Telephone: (613) 238-8985



Ecology in Action

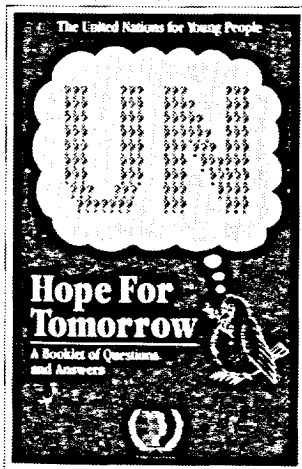
An exhibition which presents a synthesis of some of the main problems of land use, resource management and man-environment relations in the world today. Consists of 36 plastic laminated colour posters, each measuring 80cm x 120cm (one poster is illustrated as an example). Accompanied by a users' guide.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

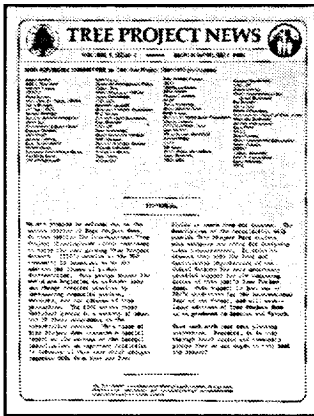
Organization: (if applicable) _____

Address: _____

Province: _____ Postal Code: _____ Country: Canada

.....
 Return this completed form to:

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



Tree Project News

Newsletter of The Tree Project, a UN-based programme promoting tree planting and forestry activities by NGOs. Particular emphasis on youth.

Please send *one copy* of each issue of *Tree Project News* (#1/February 1985; #2/May 1985), at no charge, to:

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

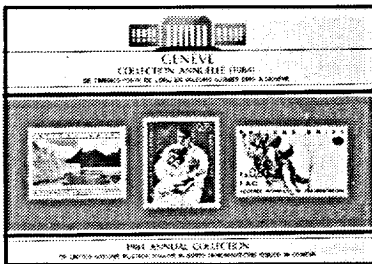
_____ please send information on The Tree Project in Canada.

Return this completed form to:

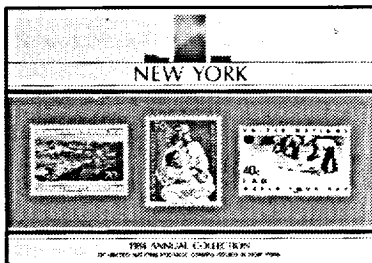
Richard St. Barbe Baker Foundation
 54 Summerhill Gardens
 Toronto, Ontario
 M4T 1B4

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¢ US
- 3 folders 90¢ US
- 4 folders \$1.07 US
- 5 folders \$1.24 US
- allow 17¢ US for each additional 3 folders

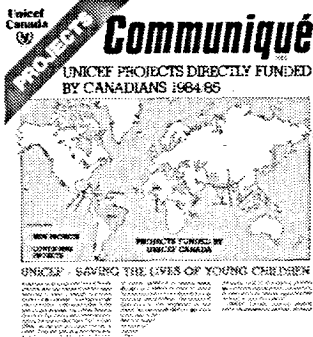
Send a *money order in US dollars* made payable to: United Nations Postal Administration, along with completed form, to:

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

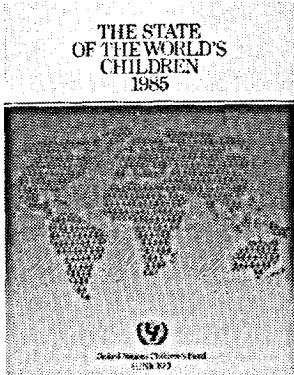


Available from UNICEF Canada:

Communiqué

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.



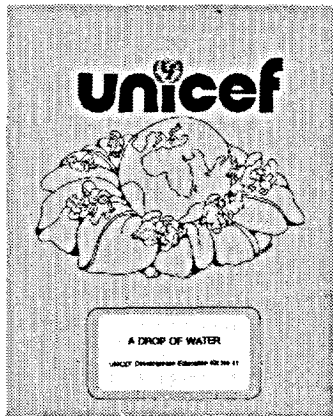
The State of the World's Children 1985

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).



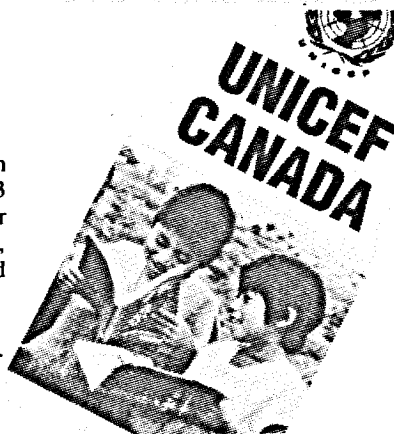
Games Around the World

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



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 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	Price per copy	Total
_____ Communiqué/English edition (one copy per request)	free	free
_____ Communiqué/French edition (one copy per request)	free	free
_____ The State of the World's Children 1985	\$ 3.00	_____
_____ La situation des enfants dans le monde 1985	3.00	_____
_____ A Drop of Water/Kit No. II	15.00	_____
_____ Games Around the World	2.50	_____
_____ UNICEF Canada Materials Catalogue (one copy per request)	free	free
	sub-total	_____
	Postage and handling: add 20% of the sub-total	_____
	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

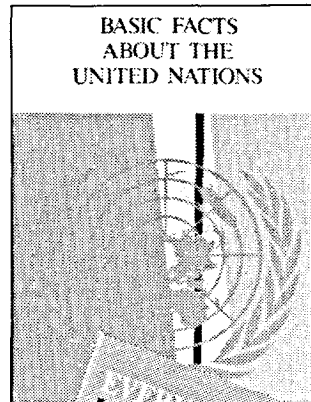
UNICEF Prince Edward Island,
P.O. Box 294,
Charlottetown, P.E.I. CIA 7K4
(902) 892-0584

Available from the United Nations Association in Canada:

Basic Facts About the United Nations

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

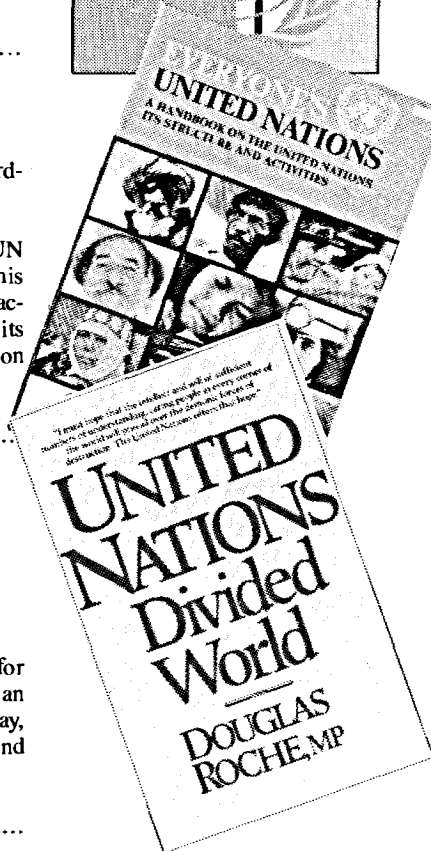
A general introduction to the role and functions of the UN and its related agencies.



Everyone's United Nations

\$13.50 (paperback) or \$20.50 (hardcover); 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.



United Nations, Divided World

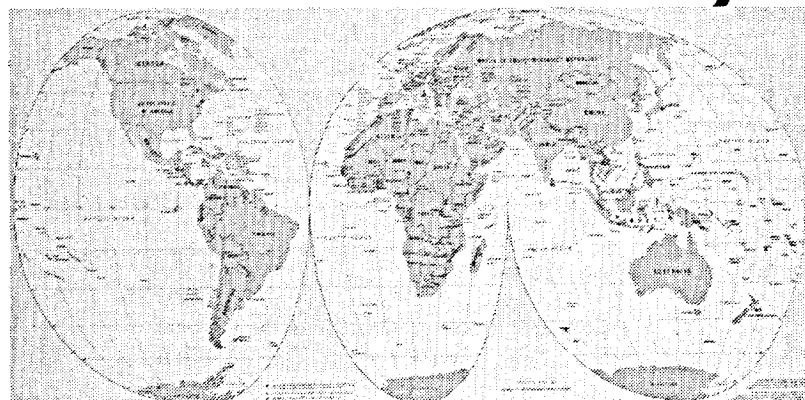
\$8.95 (paperback); 136 pages.

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.

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.



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.

how Unesco sees

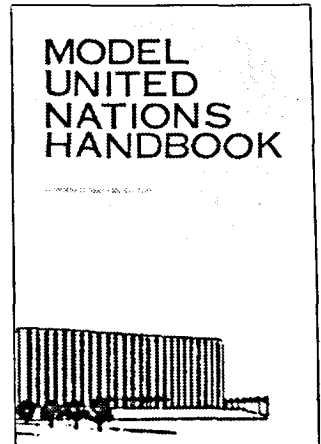
a world for everybody



Model United Nations Handbook

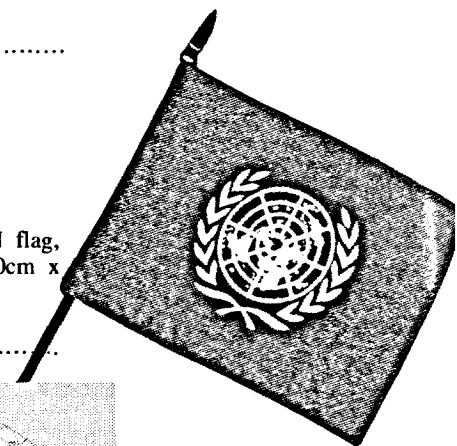
\$1.75; 130 pages.

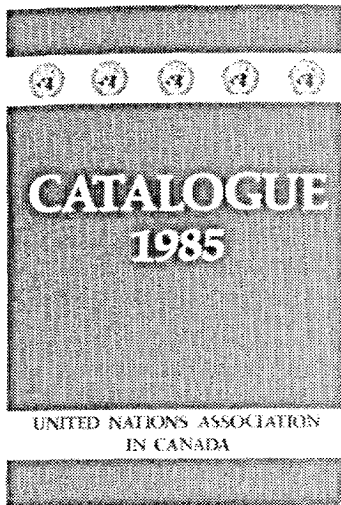
Published by the UNA in cooperation with Mount Allison University. It includes a UN outline, Model Assembly and Model Security Council rules, and a list of UN and Embassy information sources, and is designed for teachers and students involved in model UN projects.



UN Flag

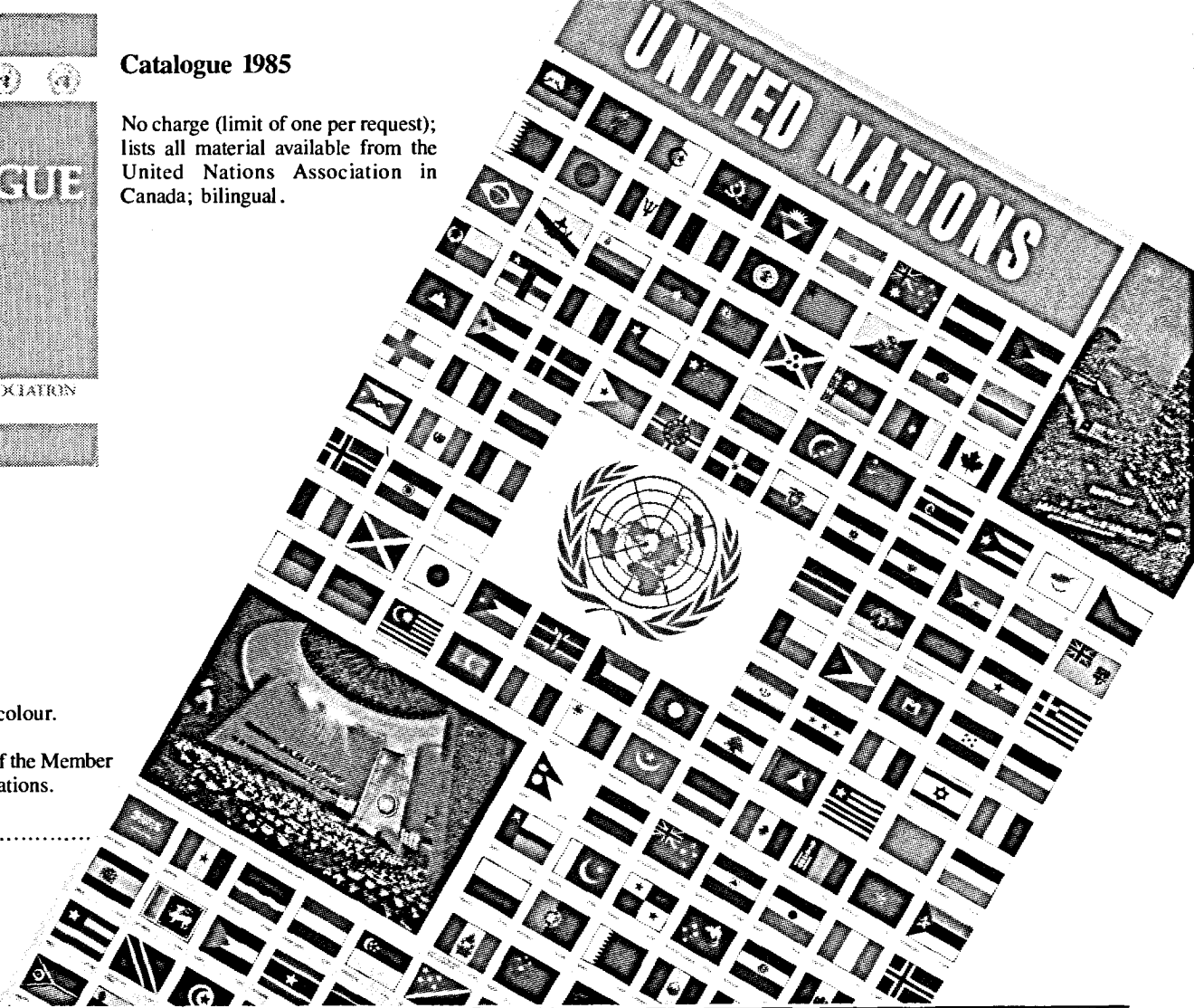
\$3.00; official miniature UN flag, nylon, with plastic stand, 10cm x 8cm, stands 27cm high.





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

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 \$US.
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.

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

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 7K4
(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.	ITU	International Telecommunications Union Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland	UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization P.O. Box 300 A-1400 Vienna, Austria
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade Centre William Rappard 154 rue de Lausanne 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland	UNCHS	UN Centre for Human Settlements Kenya International Conference Centre P.O. Box 30030 Nairobi, Kenya	UNITAR	UN Institute for Training & Research 801 UN Plaza New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 100 A-1400 Vienna, Austria	UNCTAD	Canadian Office: 2206 East Mall Vancouver, B.C. B6T 1W5	UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near-East, Vienna International Centre P.O. Box 700 A-1400 Vienna, Austria
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization 1000 Sherbrooke Street West Montreal, Que. H3A 2R2	UNDP	UN Conference on Trade & Development Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland	UNU	UN University Toho Seimei Bldg. 15-1 Shibuya 2-Chrome Shibuya-Ku Tokyo 150, Japan
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development World Bank Group & FAO 107 Via del Sarafico 00142 Rome, Italy	UNEP	UN Development Programme 1 UN Plaza New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.	UPU	UN Postal Union Weltpaststrasse 4 Berne, Switzerland
ILO	International Labour Organization 4, route des Morillons 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland Canadian office: 75 Albert St., #202 Ottawa, Ont K1P 4E7	UNESCO	UN Environment Programme P.O. Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya	UNC	United Nations Volunteers Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva, Switzerland
IMO	International Maritime Organization 4 Albert Embankment London, England SE1 7SR	UNFPA	UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization 7, Place de Fontenay 75700 Paris, France	WFP	World Food Programme Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy
IMF	International Monetary Fund 700 19th St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20431 U.S.A.	UNHCR	Canadian Office: Canadian Commission for UNESCO 255 Albert St. P.O. Box 1047 Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5V8	WHO	World Health Organization 20, Avenue Appia 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women Calle César Nicolás Penson No. 102-A Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	UNICEF	UN Fund for Population Activities 220 East 42nd Street New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization 35, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
			WMO	World Bank Group:	World Meteorological Organization 41, avenue Guiseppe-Motta 1211 Geneva, Switzerland
				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 2I6

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 McTavish
Montréal (Québec) H3A 1Y1

Bibliothèque des sciences humaines et sociales,
Case postale 6202,
Succursale 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

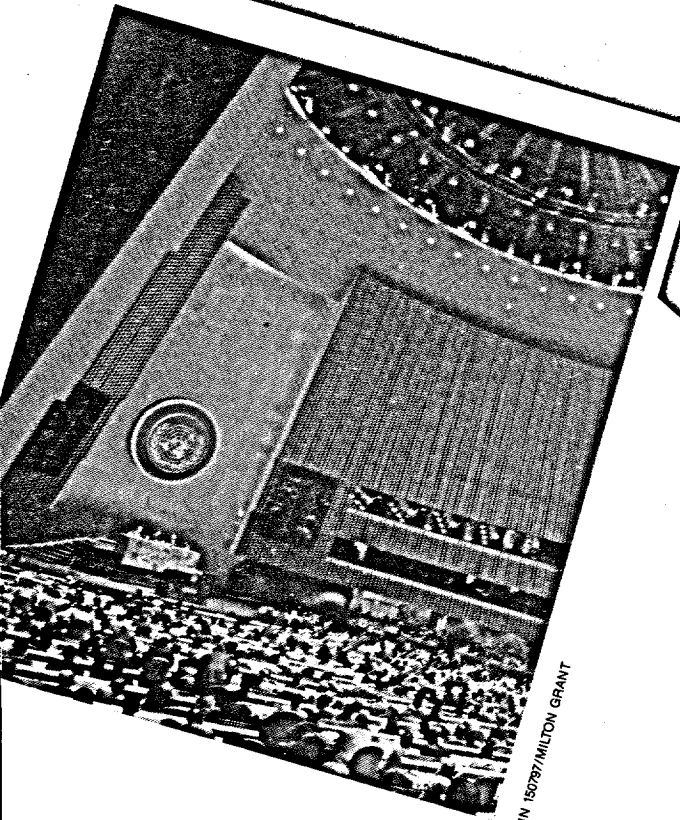
1986 International Year of Peace
1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless



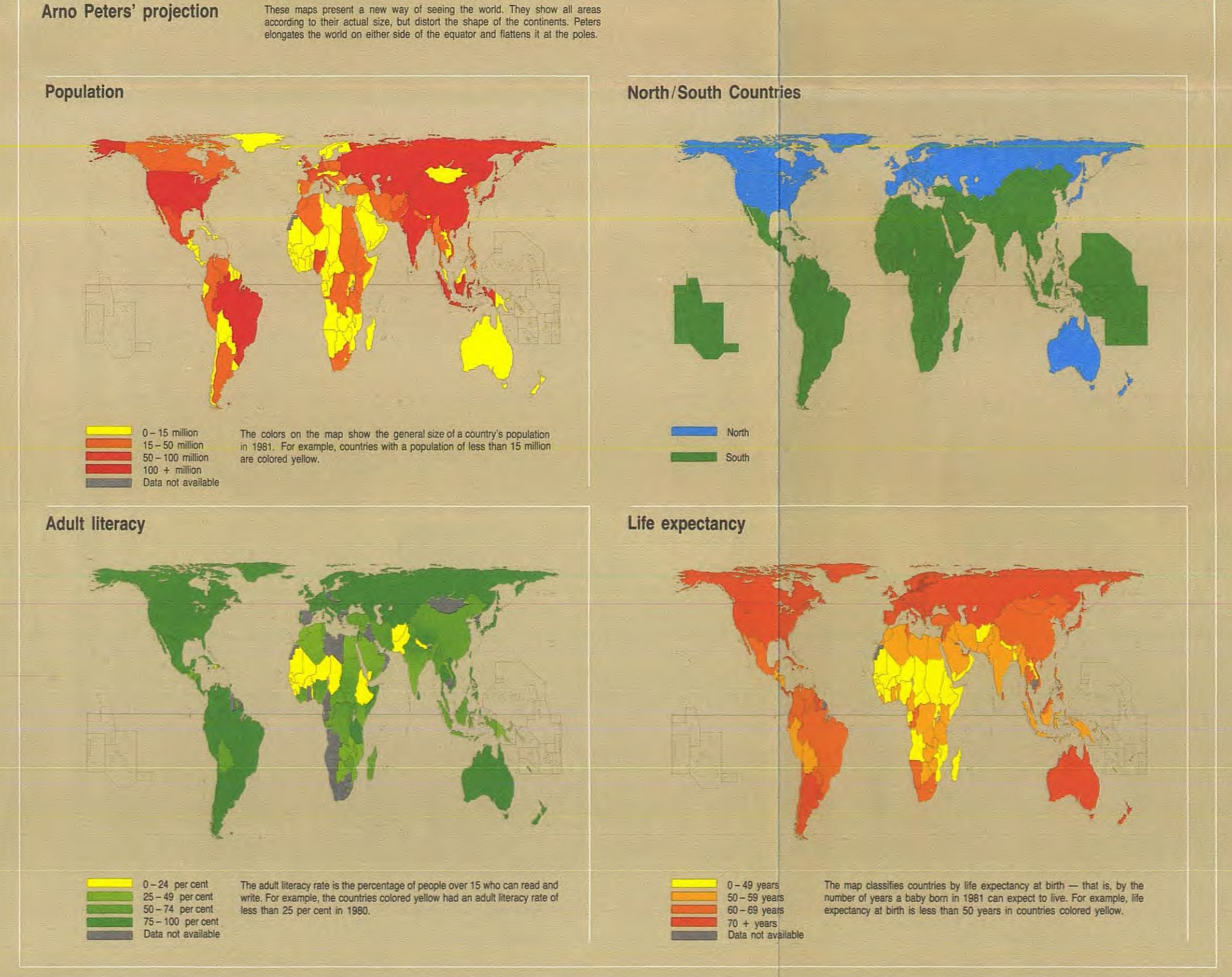
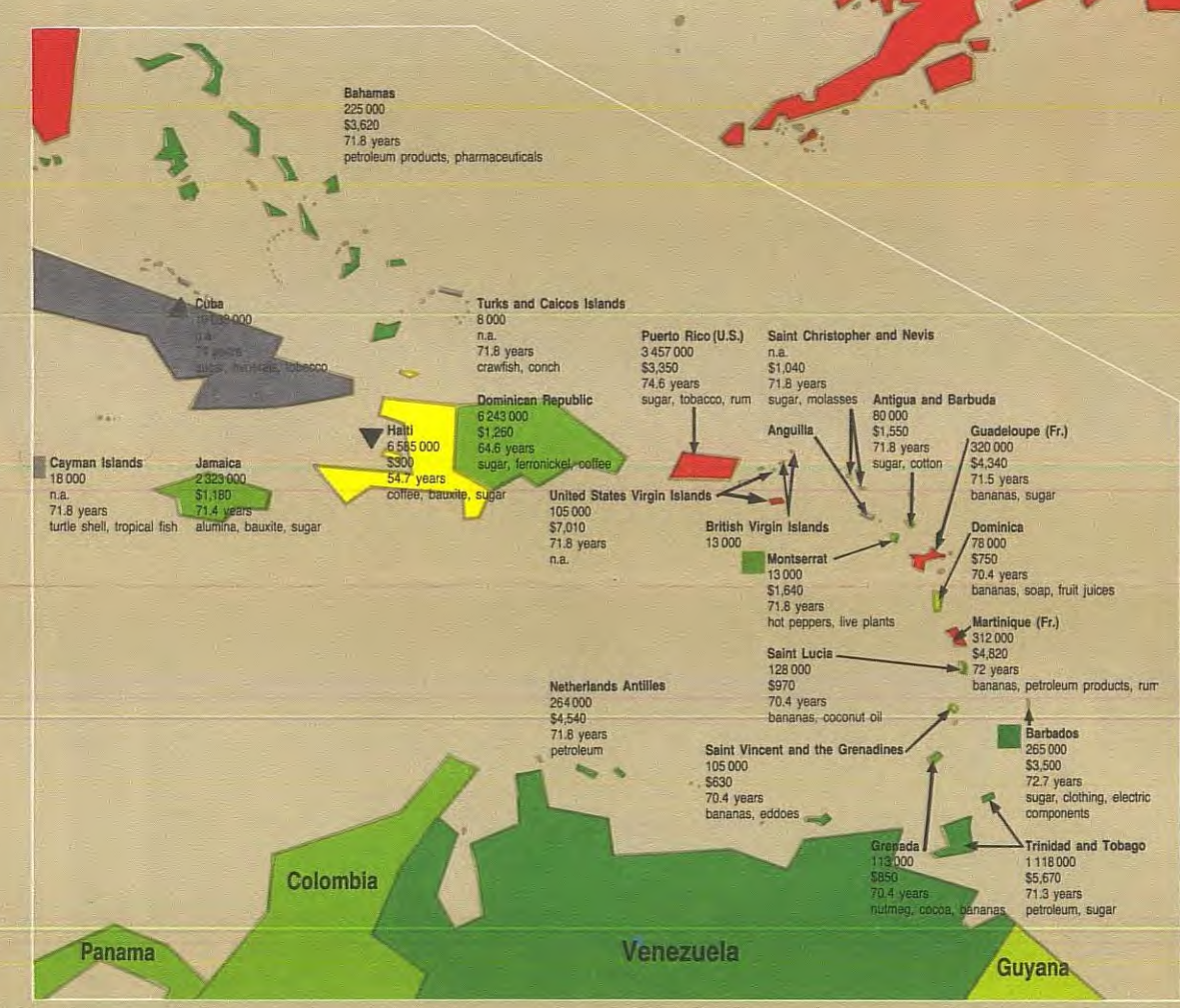
A dove ready for flight and supported by human hands, in association with the UN emblem, has been chosen as the official logo for the International year of Peace which will be observed in 1986.

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.





UN 150797/MILTON GRANT



A Developing World

Produced by the Canadian International Development Agency

Canada began to assist developing countries in the early 1950s. CIDA was created as the principal agency to carry out Canada's official program of development cooperation.

Many Canadians take part in this effort - for example, by working on projects overseas, by growing food that is sent, or by supporting Canadian voluntary agencies. The goal is to help the people of the world's poorer countries now so that they will be able to provide for their own basic needs tomorrow.

Three-quarters of the world's people live in the developing countries (also called the South, or the Third World). As the figures on this map clearly show, as many as two billion people never have enough food, education, health care, and many other things that we take for granted in fact, life is so hard in many places that roughly 4,000 children die every day in the developing countries because of malnutrition and preventable disease.

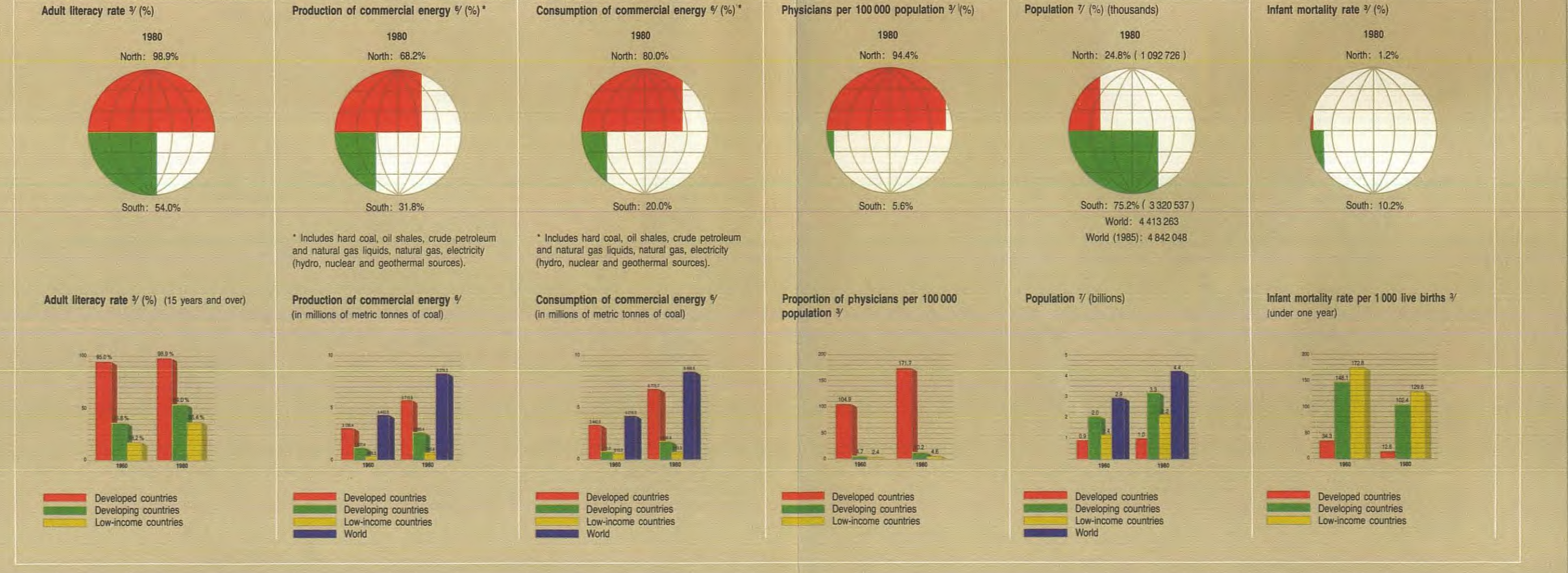
Most of the developing countries were once colonies. Many became independent very recently, after the Second World War. Since then, they have faced many problems, but have also made some impressive progress, boosting food production, literacy, school enrollment, life expectancy and industrialization. Most of the effort and almost 90 per cent of the investment have come from the people of the developing countries themselves - but the industrialized nations (the North, or the developed countries) have also provided significant help (called development assistance, or foreign aid).

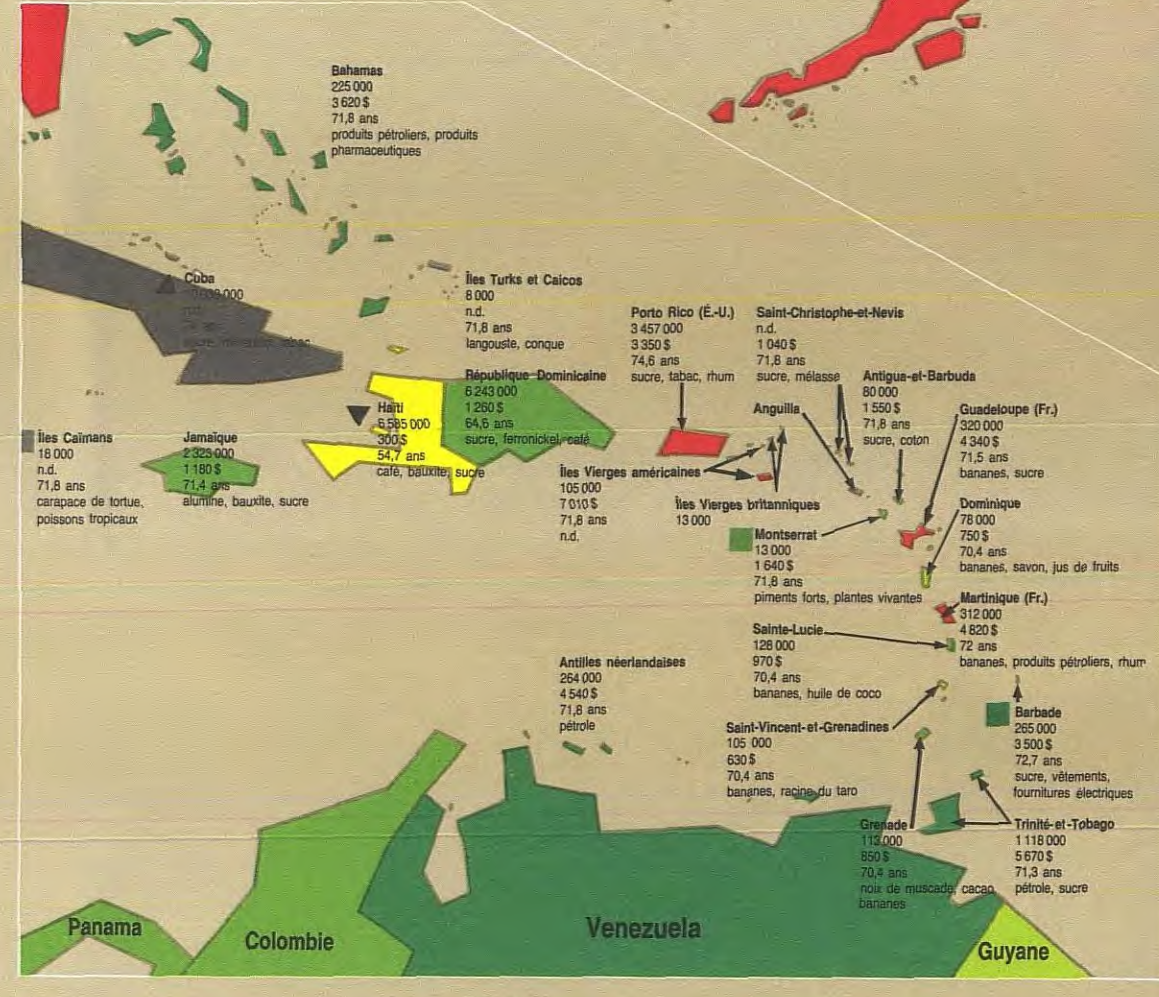
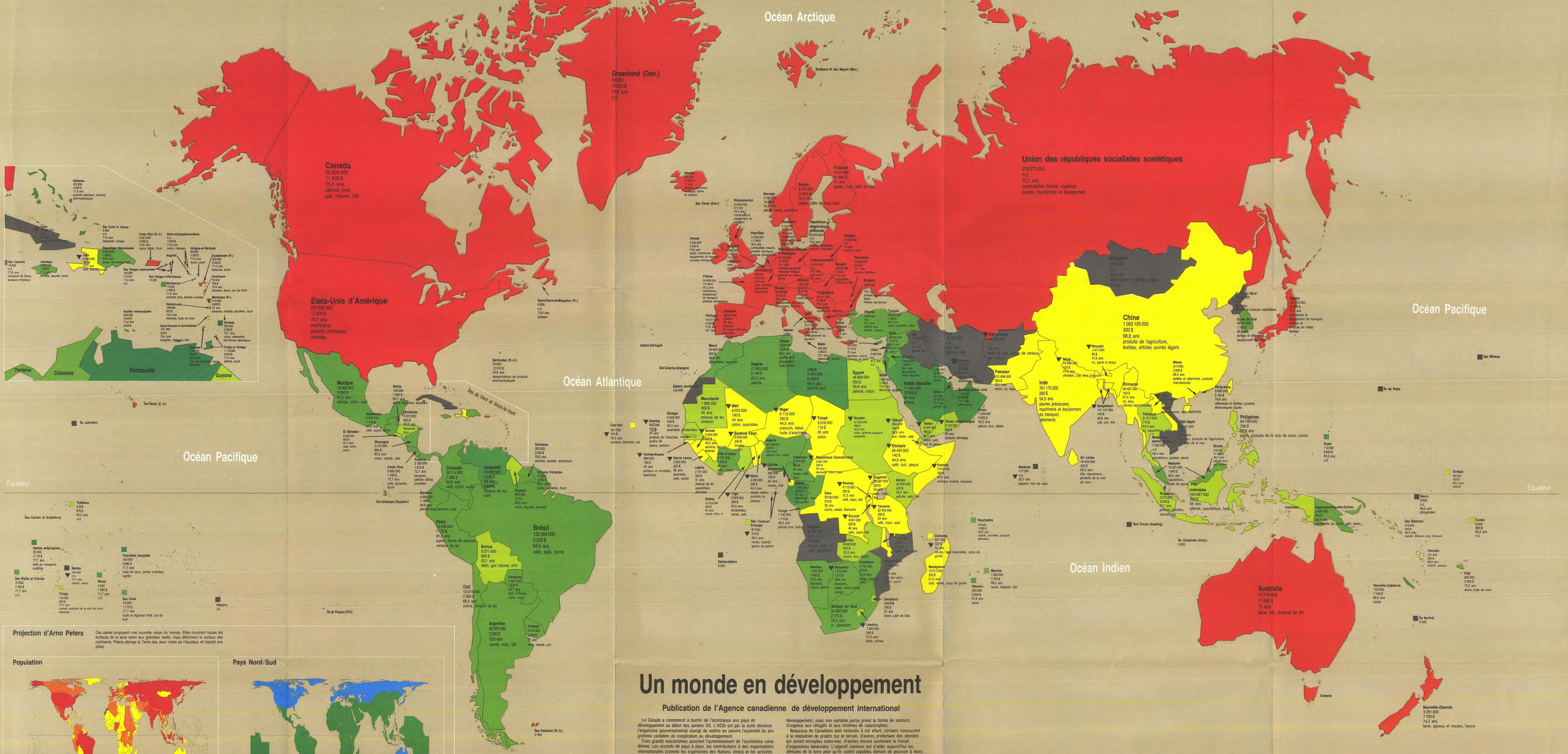
Canada assists many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Why? Because most Canadians feel it is right to help the victims of world poverty; because a more just and fair world will probably be a more peaceful and stable world; and because a more prosperous South can provide the opportunities that Canadians will need in the years ahead for jobs and trade as the world economy grows more and more interdependent.

For further information please contact the Public Affairs Branch, CIDA, 200 Promenade du Portage, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S4. Tel: (819) 997-6100

Bibliography

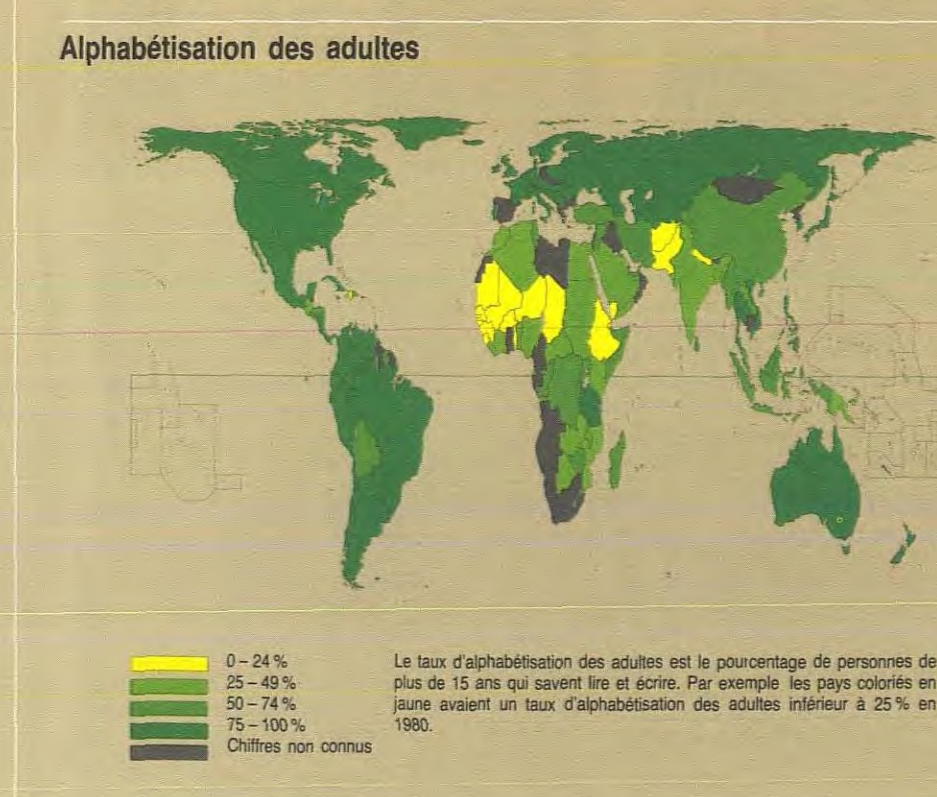
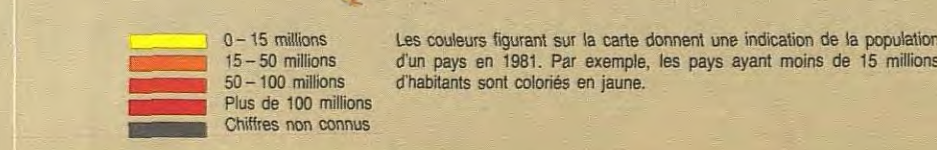
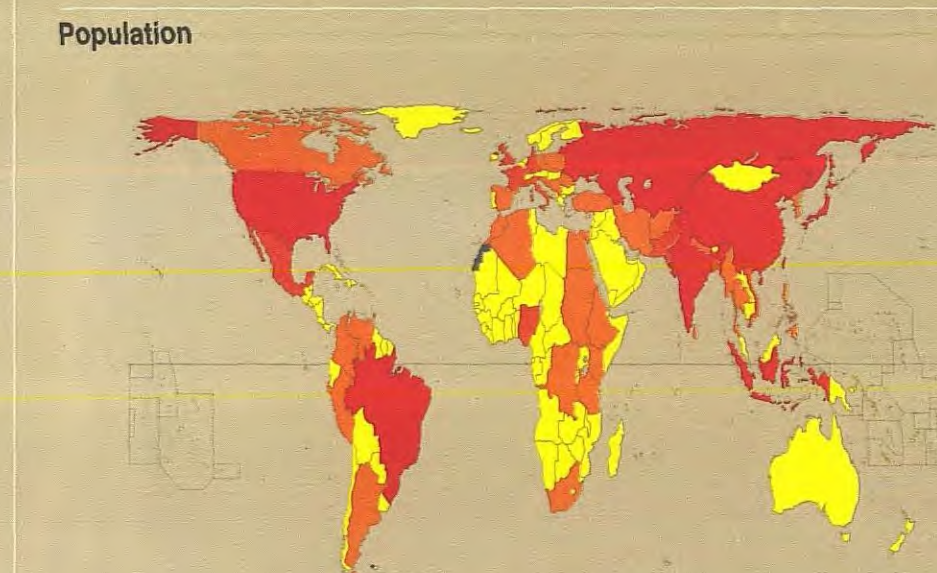
- 1) Countries of the World and Their Leaders Yearbook 1983, Gale Research Company, Stock Tower, Detroit, Michigan, 1983.
- 2) 1982 World Bank Atlas, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, 1983.
- 3) World Development Report 1983, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, 1983.
- 4) International Financial Statistics, Vol. XXXVII, International Monetary Fund, Washington, 1984.
- 5) The Statesman's Year-Book, Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1983-1984, Edited by John Paxon, Macmillan Press, London, 1983.
- 6) 1981 Yearbook of World Statistics, United Nations Statistical Office, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, New York, 1983.
- 7) World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1982, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, prepared by Estimates and Projection Section, Population Division, New York, 1983.





Projection d'Arno Peters

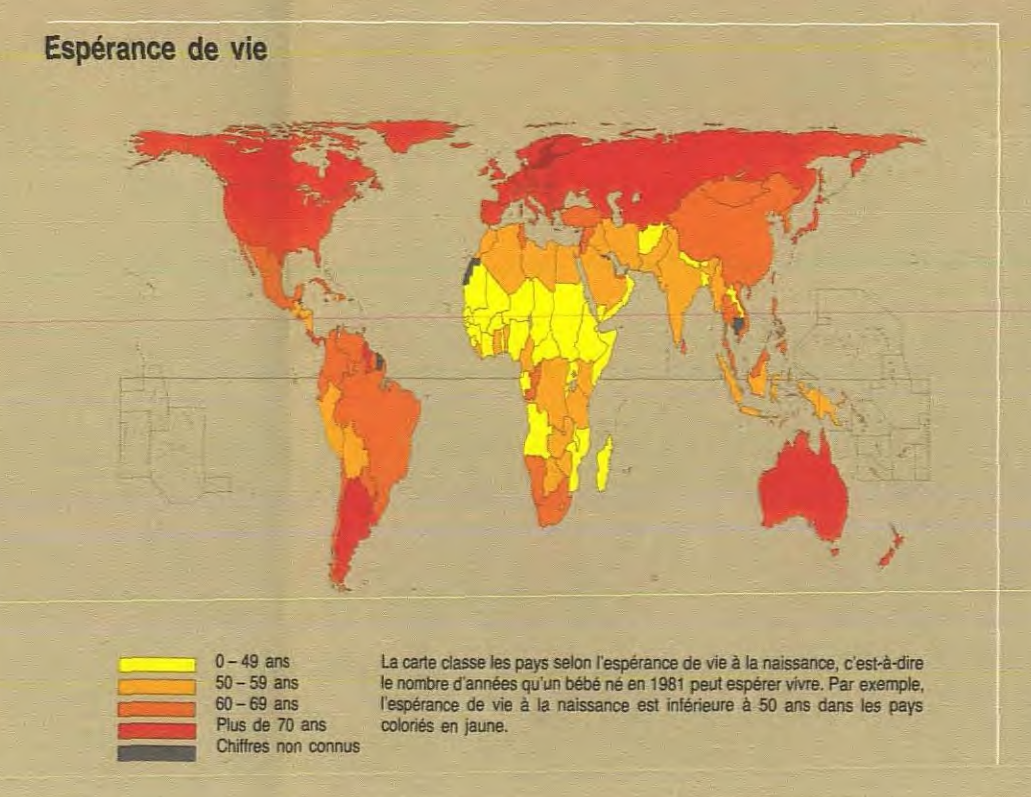
Ces cartes proposent une nouvelle vision du monde. Elles montrent toutes les surfaces de la terre selon leur grandeur réelle, mais déforment le contour des continents. Peters allonge la Terre des deux côtés de l'équateur et rapetisse ses pôles.



Pays Nord/Sud



Alphabétisation des adultes



Un monde en développement

Publication de l'Agence canadienne de développement international

Le Canada a commencé à fournir de l'assistance aux pays en développement au début des années 50. L'ACDI est par la suite devenu l'organisme gouvernemental chargé de mettre en oeuvre l'essentiel du programme canadien de coopération au développement.

Trois grands mécanismes assurent l'acheminement de l'assistance canadienne. Les accords de pays à pays, les contributions à des organisations internationales (comme les organisations des Nations Unies) et les activités de groupements bénévoles. L'assistance consensuelle vise le pluripart de temps à donner aux populations du Sud les moyens d'assurer leur développement, mais une certaine partie prend la forme de secours d'urgence aux réfugiés et aux victimes de catastrophes.

Beaucoup de Canadiens sont associés à cet effort, certains participant à la réalisation de projets sur le terrain, d'autres produisant des devises qui sont envoyées outre-mer, d'autres encore soutenant le travail d'organismes bénévoles. L'objectif commun est d'aider à améliorer les conditions de la terre pour que soient capables demain de pourvoir à leurs besoins essentiels.

Legende

Cameron
9 714 000
880 \$
50 ans
café, cacao, bois
Principales exportations: /, /, /

Legende

- Pays développés
- Pays en développement affichant un PNB/habitant:
 - inférieur à 300 \$ EU
 - entre 300 \$ et 820 \$ EU
 - entre 820 \$ et 1 530 \$ EU
 - supérieur à 1 530 \$ EU
- non disponible
- Pays en développement les moins avancés

Couleurs

Pour de plus amples renseignements, prière de s'adresser à la Direction générale des affaires publiques, ACIDI, 2000, promenade du Portage, Hull (Québec) K1A 0G4, Tél.: (819) 967-8100

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Meubles et Appareils électroménagers

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3. *1983 World Bank Atlas*. Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, Washington, 1983.
4. *International Financial Statistics*. Fonds monétaire international, volume XXIV, janvier 1984.
5. *Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1983*. Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, Washington, 1983.
6. *The Statesman's Year-Book, Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1983-1984*, éd. par John Patten, Macmillan Press, London, 1983.
7. *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1982*. Préparé par le Section des projections et estimations, division Population, Département des affaires économiques et sociales internationales, Nations Unies, New York, 1983.

Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%)

1980
Nord: 98,9%
Sud: 54,6%

Production d'énergie d'usage commercial (%)

1980
Nord: 69,2%
Sud: 31,8%

Consommation d'énergie d'usage commercial (%)

1980
Nord: 80,0%
Sud: 20,0%

Médicins par 100 000 habitants (%)

1980
Nord: 84,4%
Sud: 5,8%

Population 7 (milliards)

1980
Nord: 24,9% (1 282 726)
Sud: 75,2% (3 320 571)
Univers (1985): 4 413 283
Univers (1985): 4 842 048

Taux de mortalité infantile (%)

1980
Nord: 1,2%
Sud: 10,2%

Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%) (15 ans et plus)

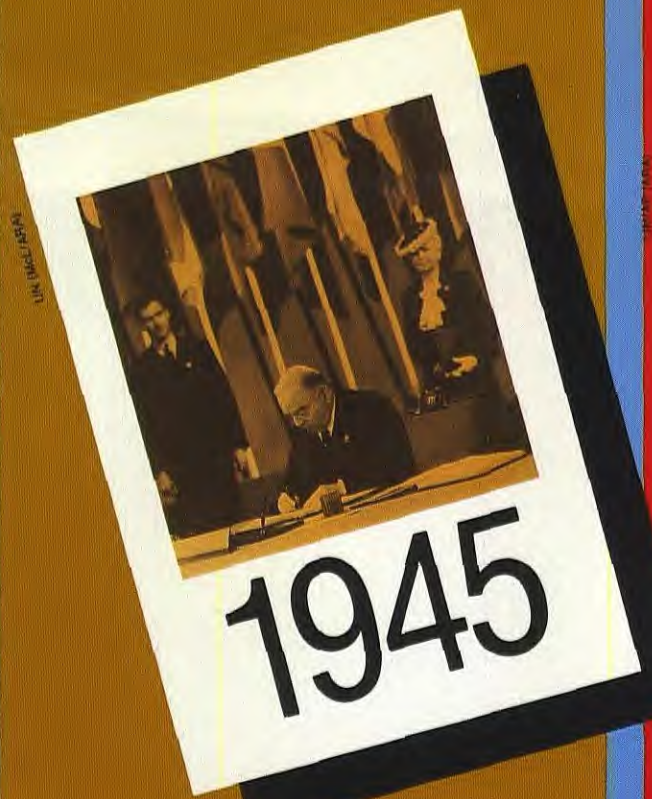
Production d'énergie d'usage commercial (%) (en millions de tonnes métriques de charbon)

Consommation d'énergie d'usage commercial (%) (en millions de tonnes métriques de charbon)

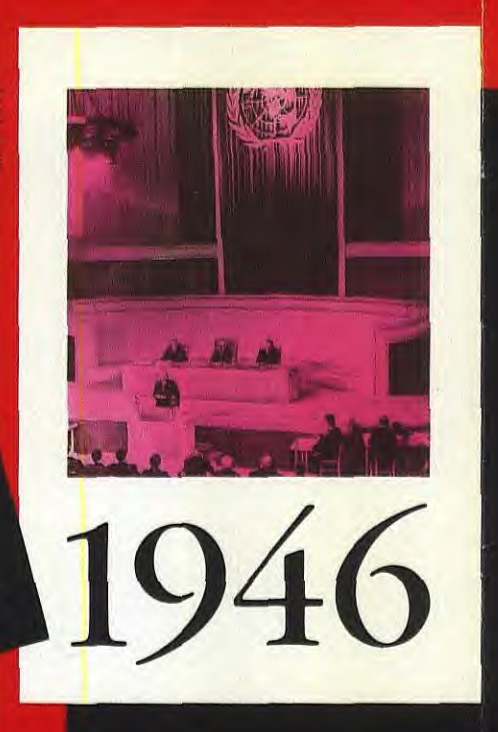
Nombre de médecins par 100 000 habitants (%)

Population 7 (milliards)

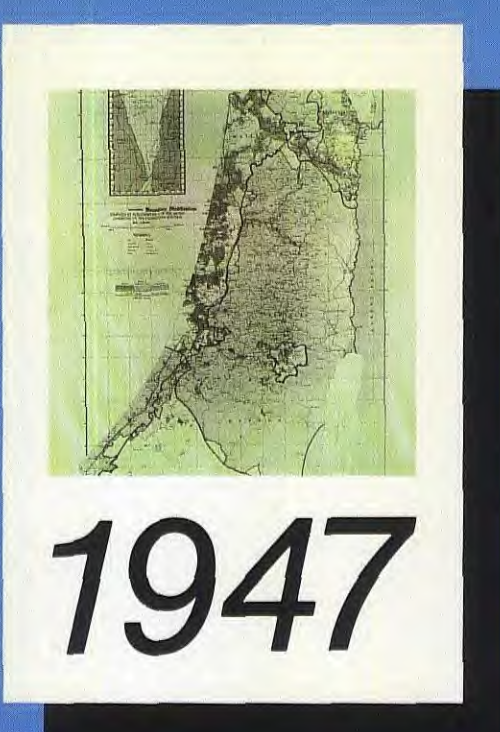
Mortalité infantile par 1000 naissances vivantes (%) (moins d'un an)



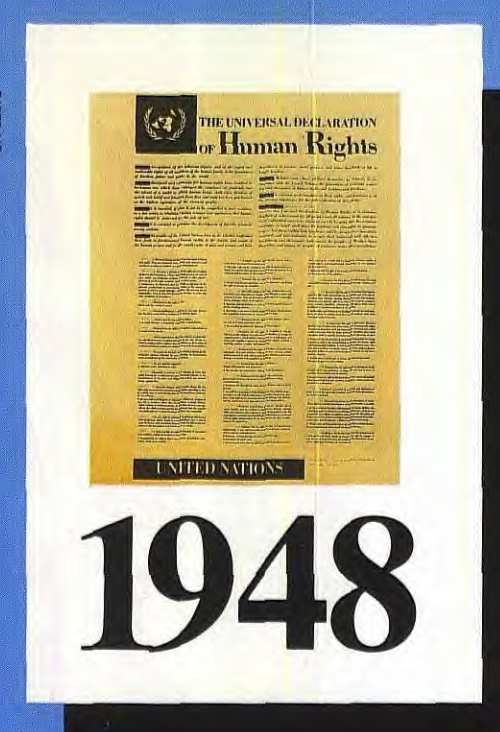
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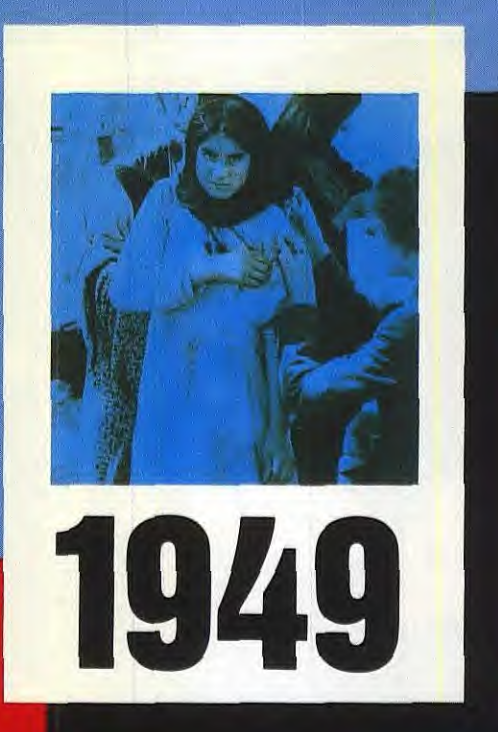
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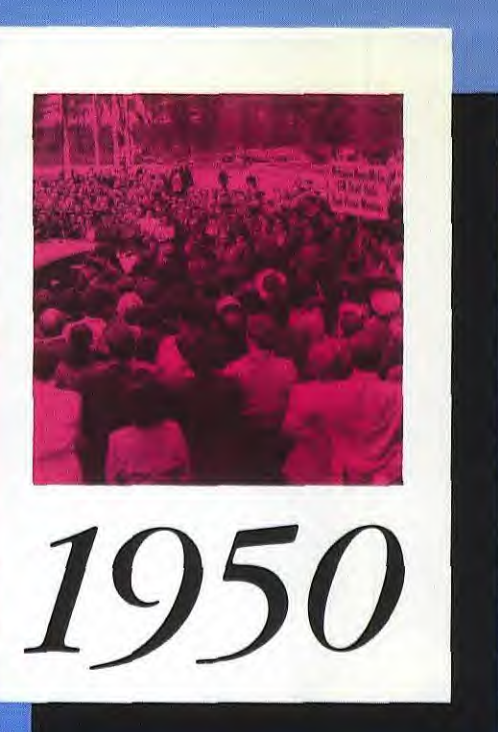
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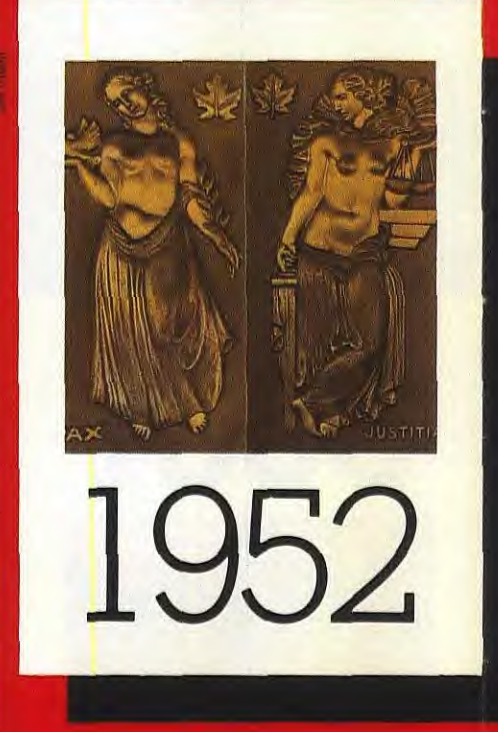
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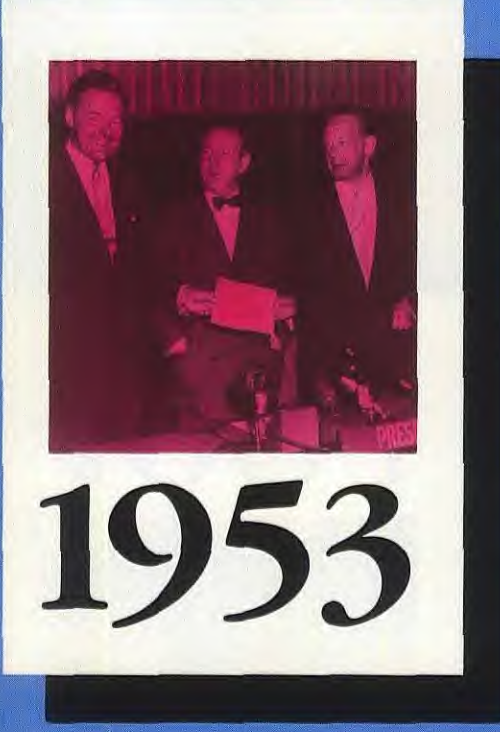
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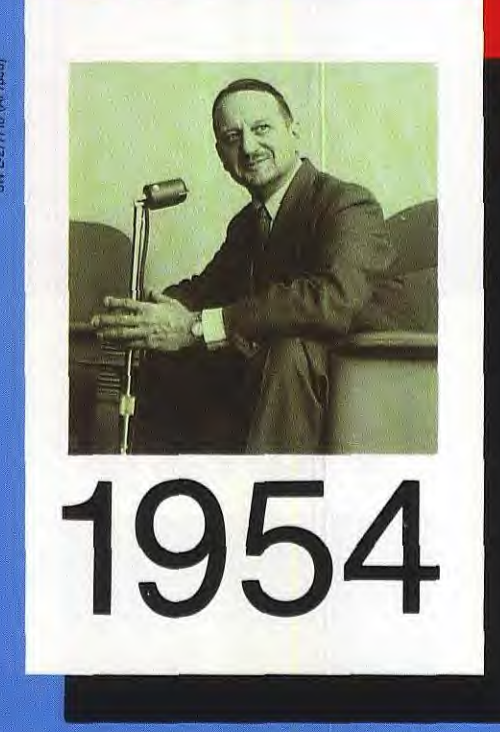
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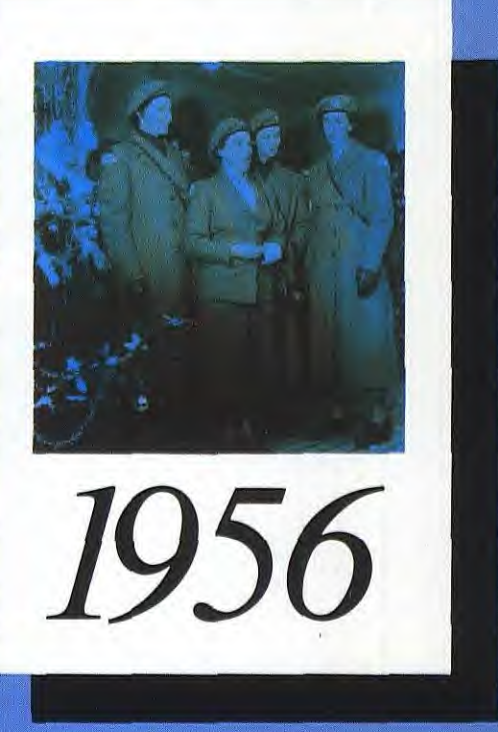
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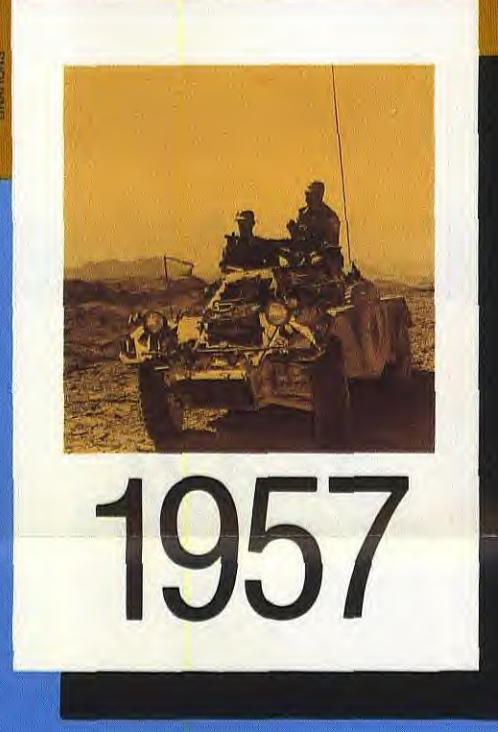
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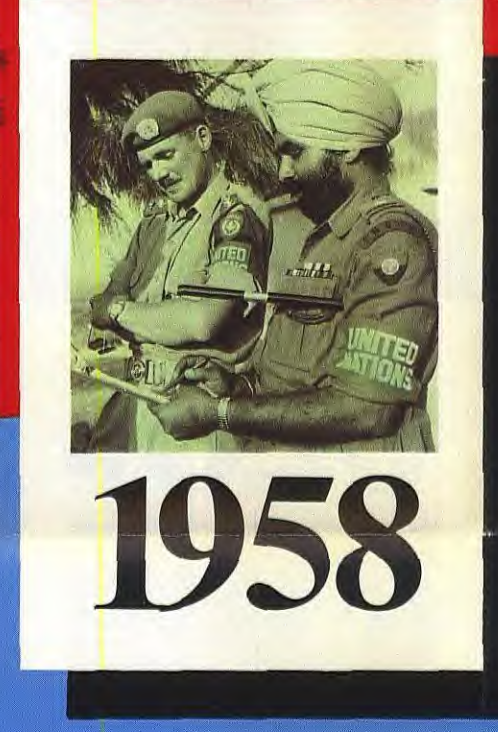
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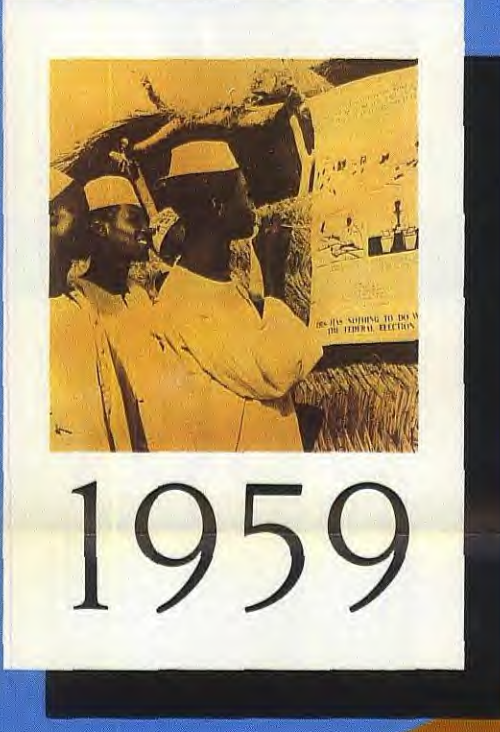
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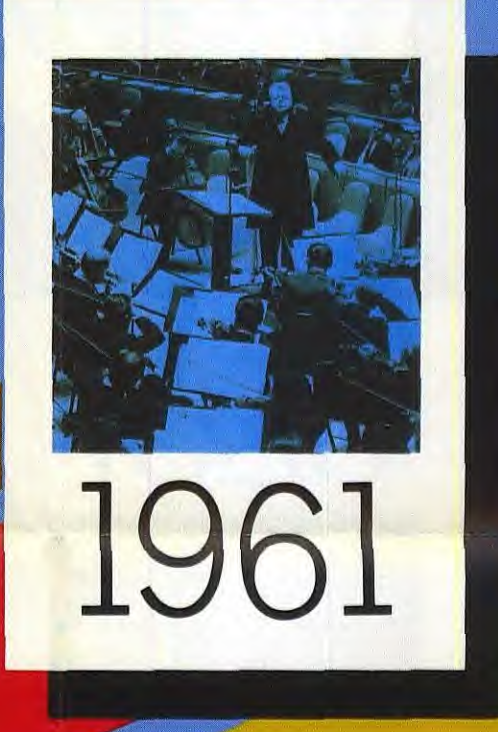
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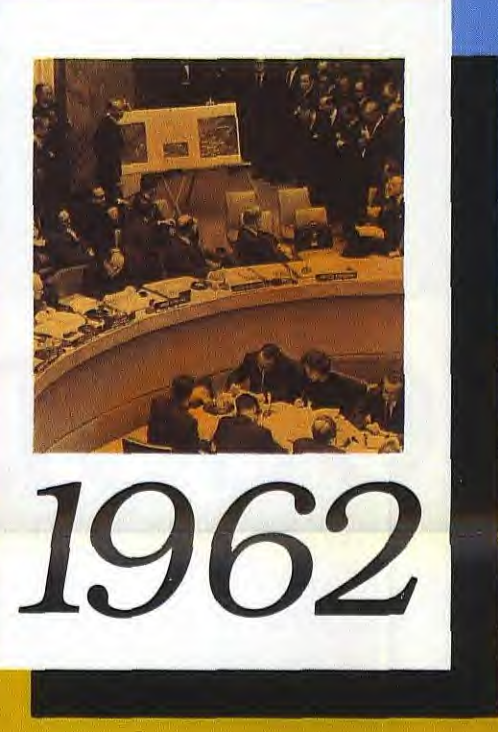
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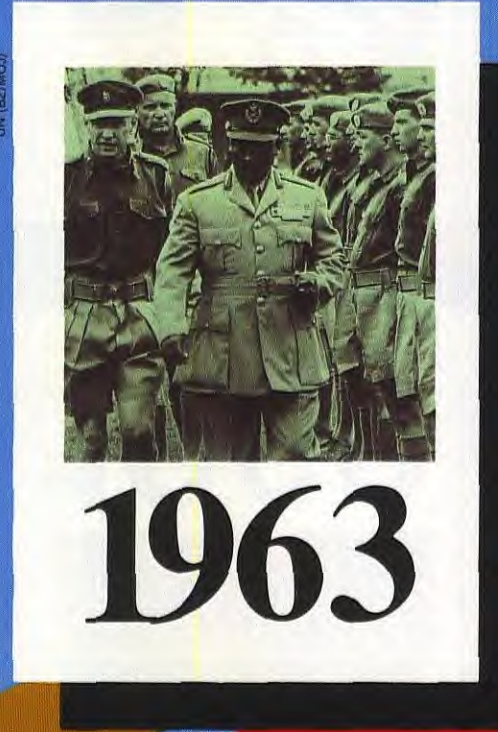
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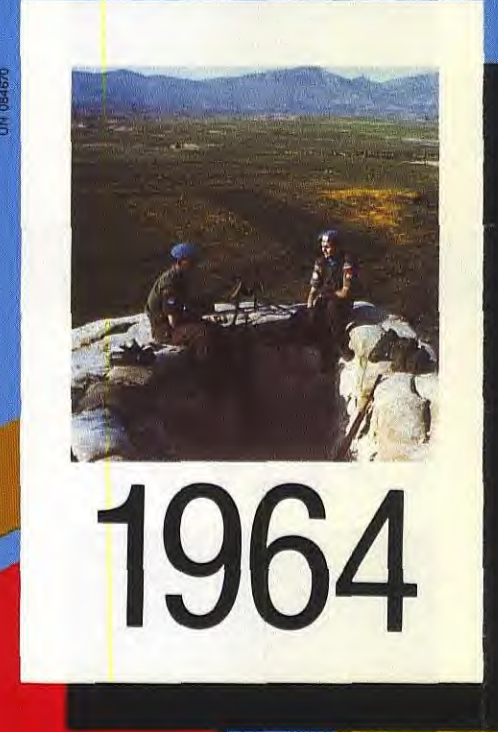
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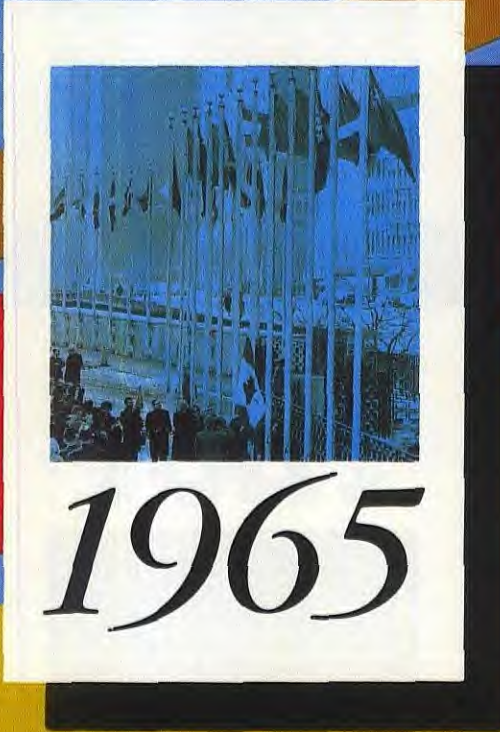
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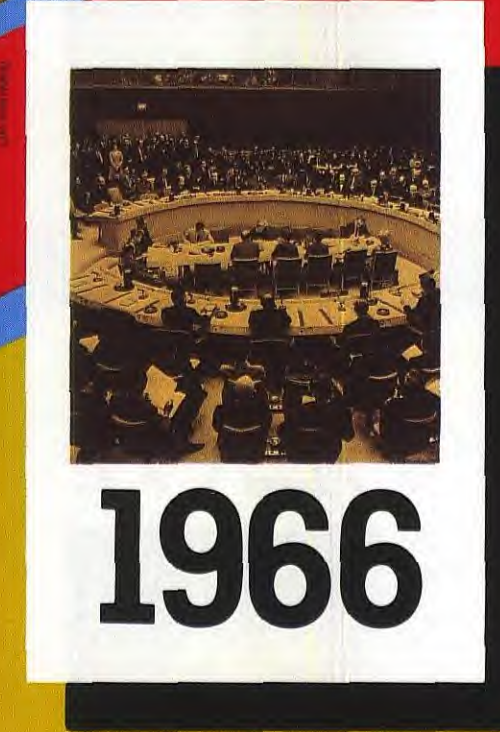
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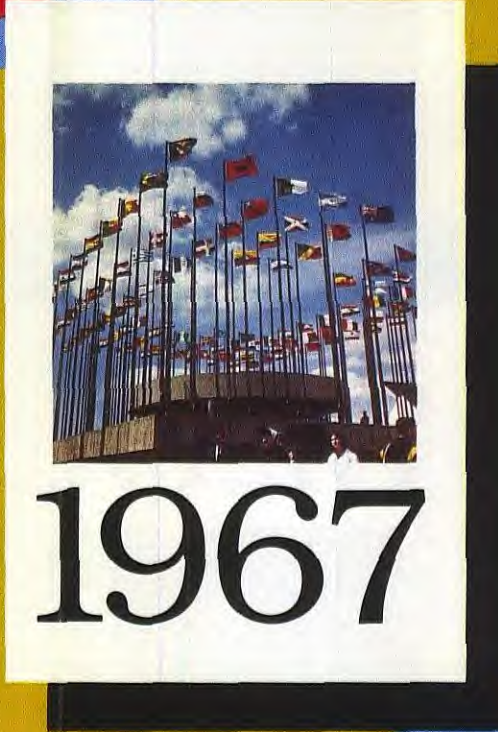
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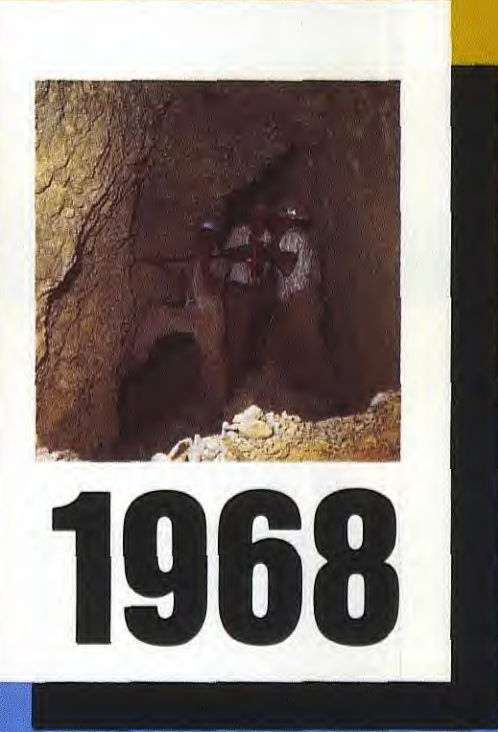
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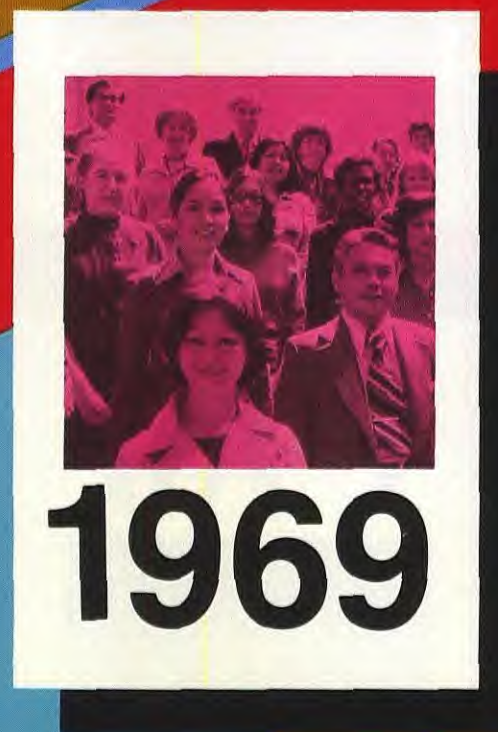
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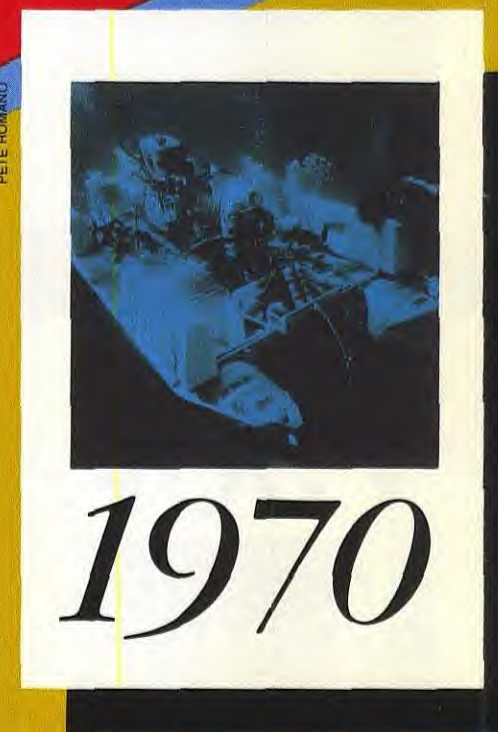
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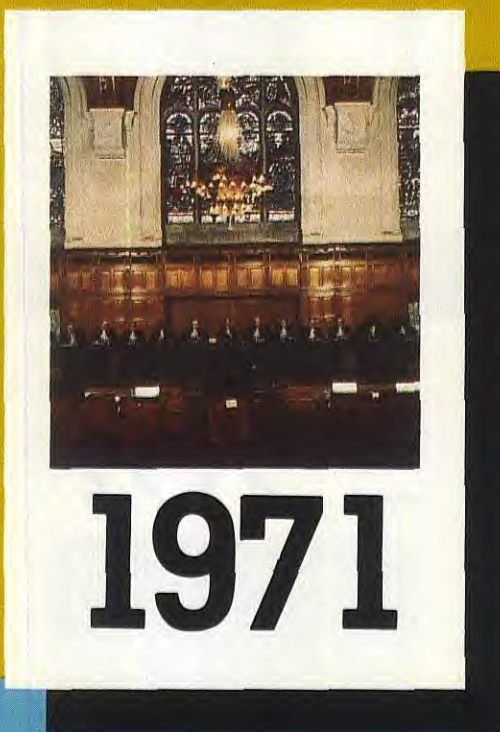
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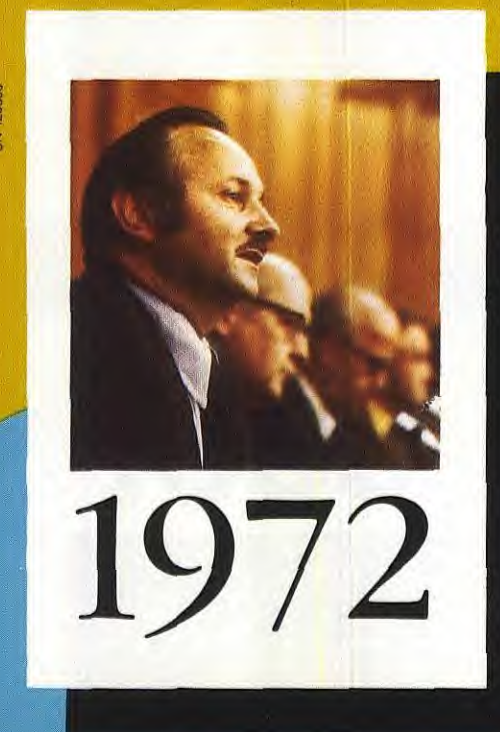
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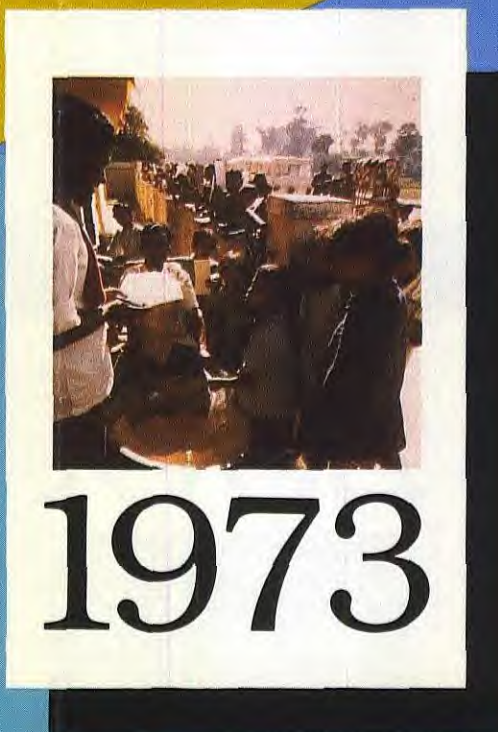
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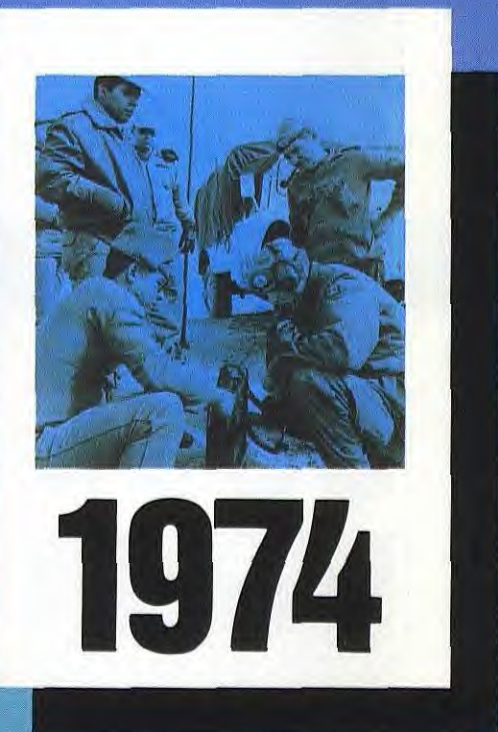
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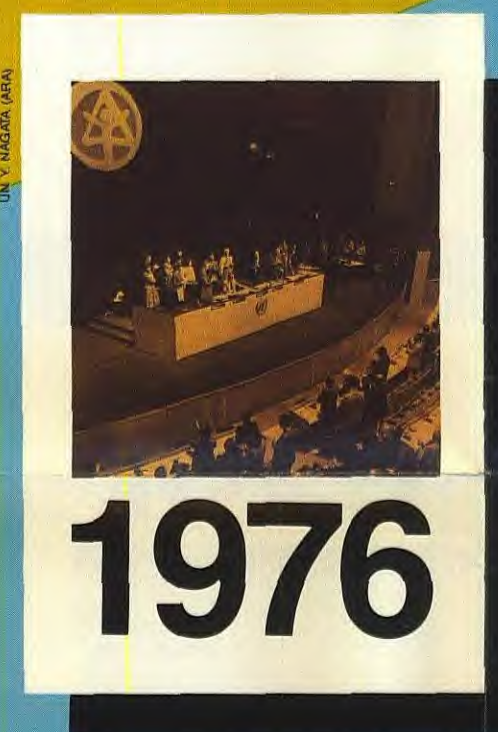
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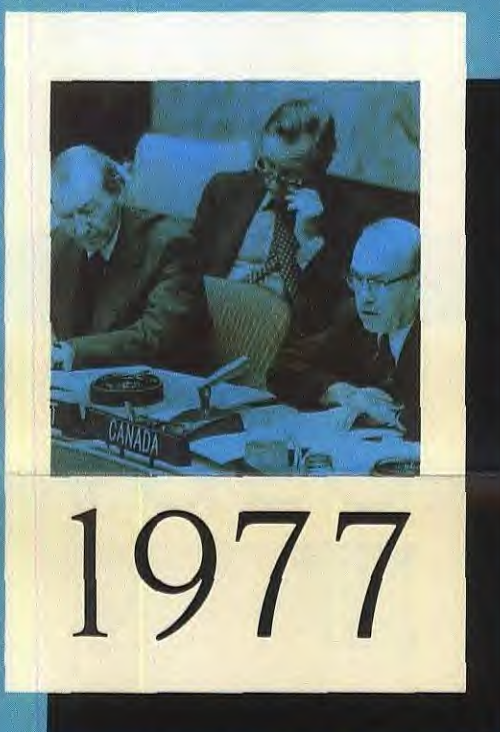
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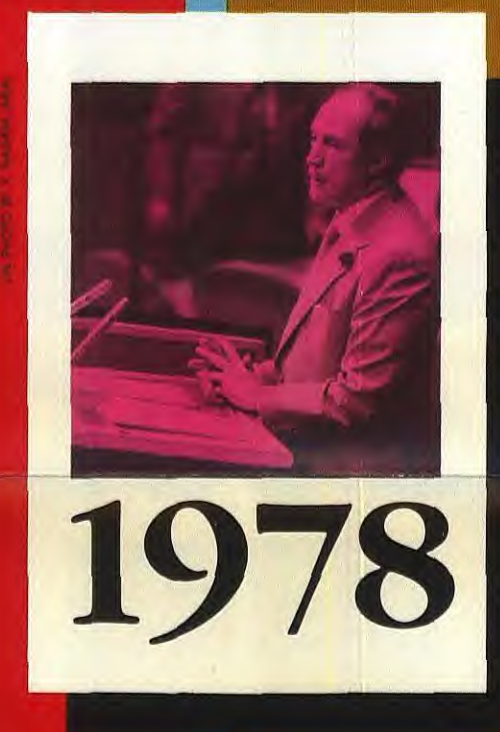
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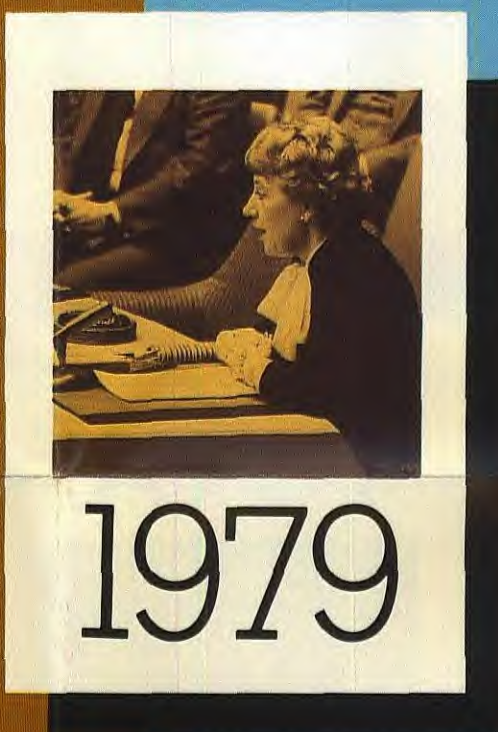
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1977



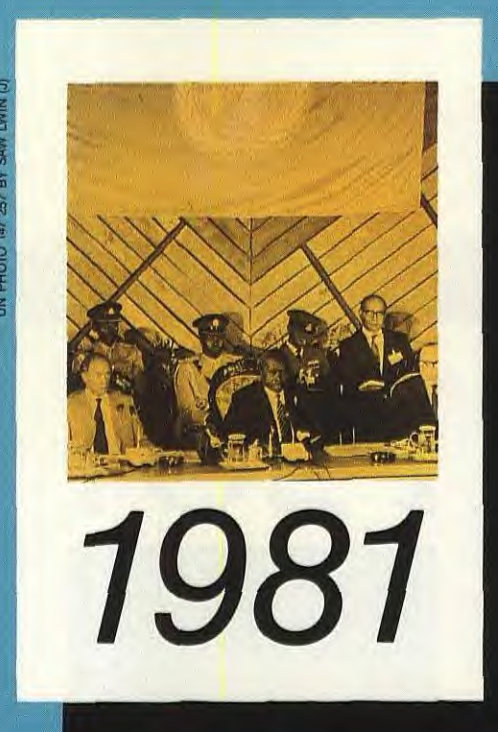
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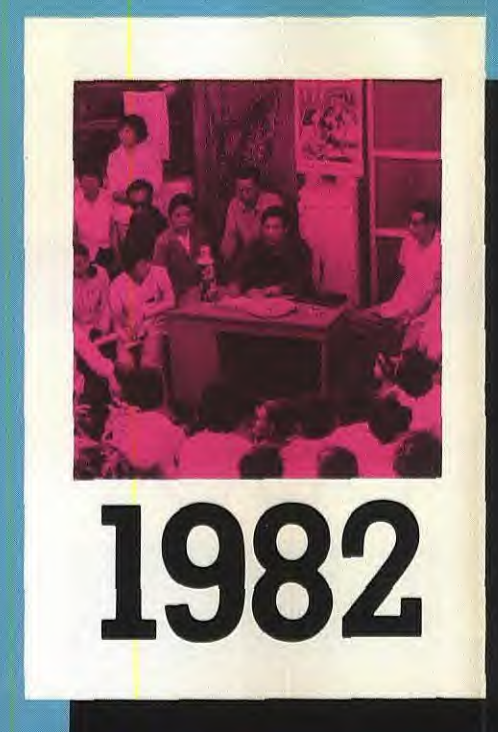
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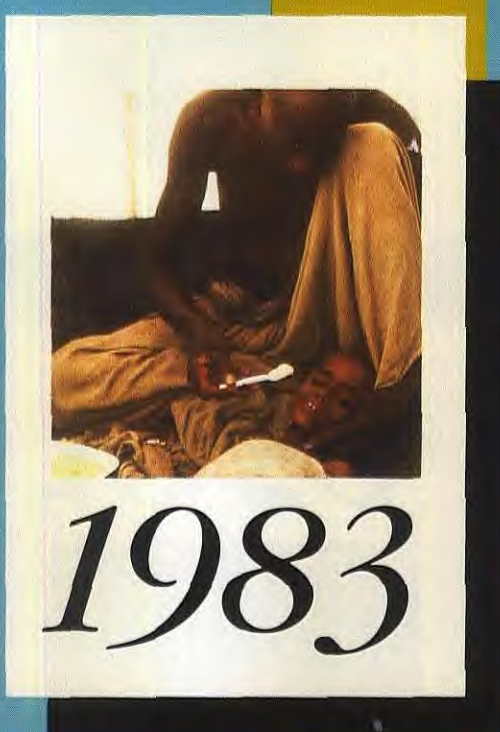
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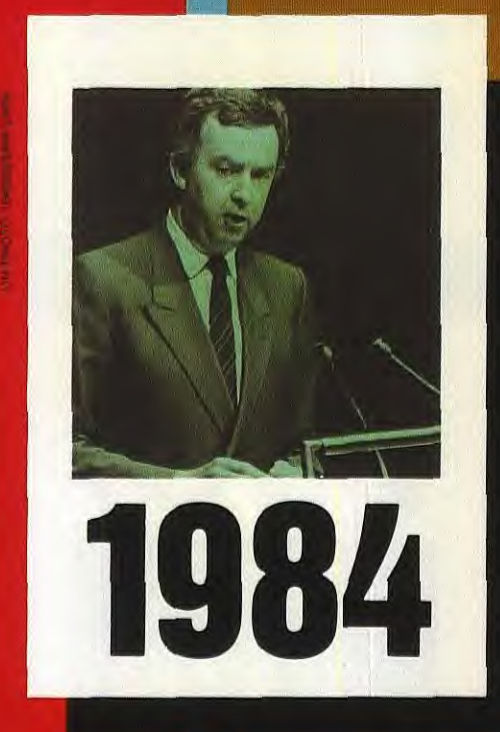
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1982



1983



1984

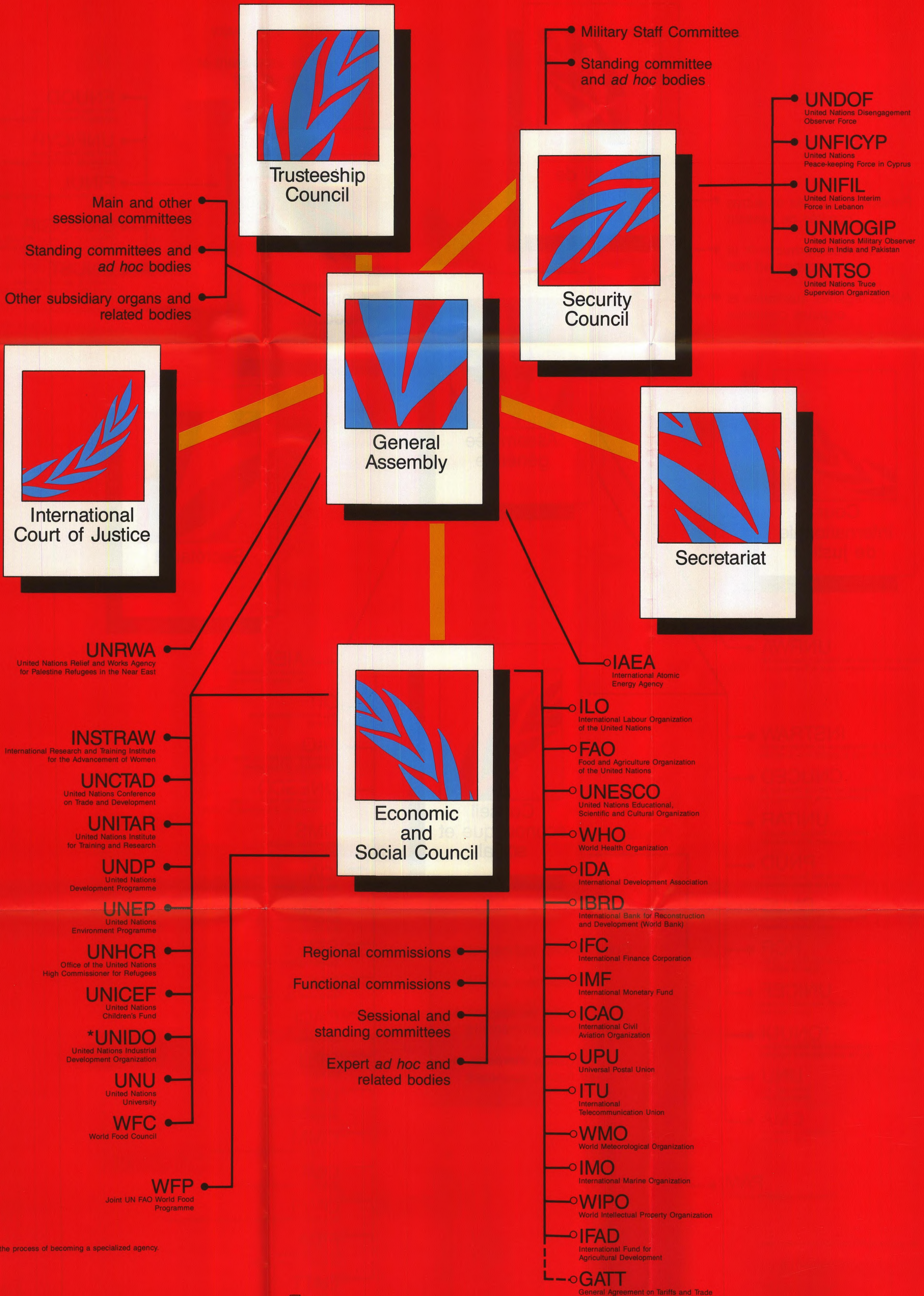


1985

Happy 40th!
U.N.



*Joyeux 40e
Anniversaire
C.N.U.!*

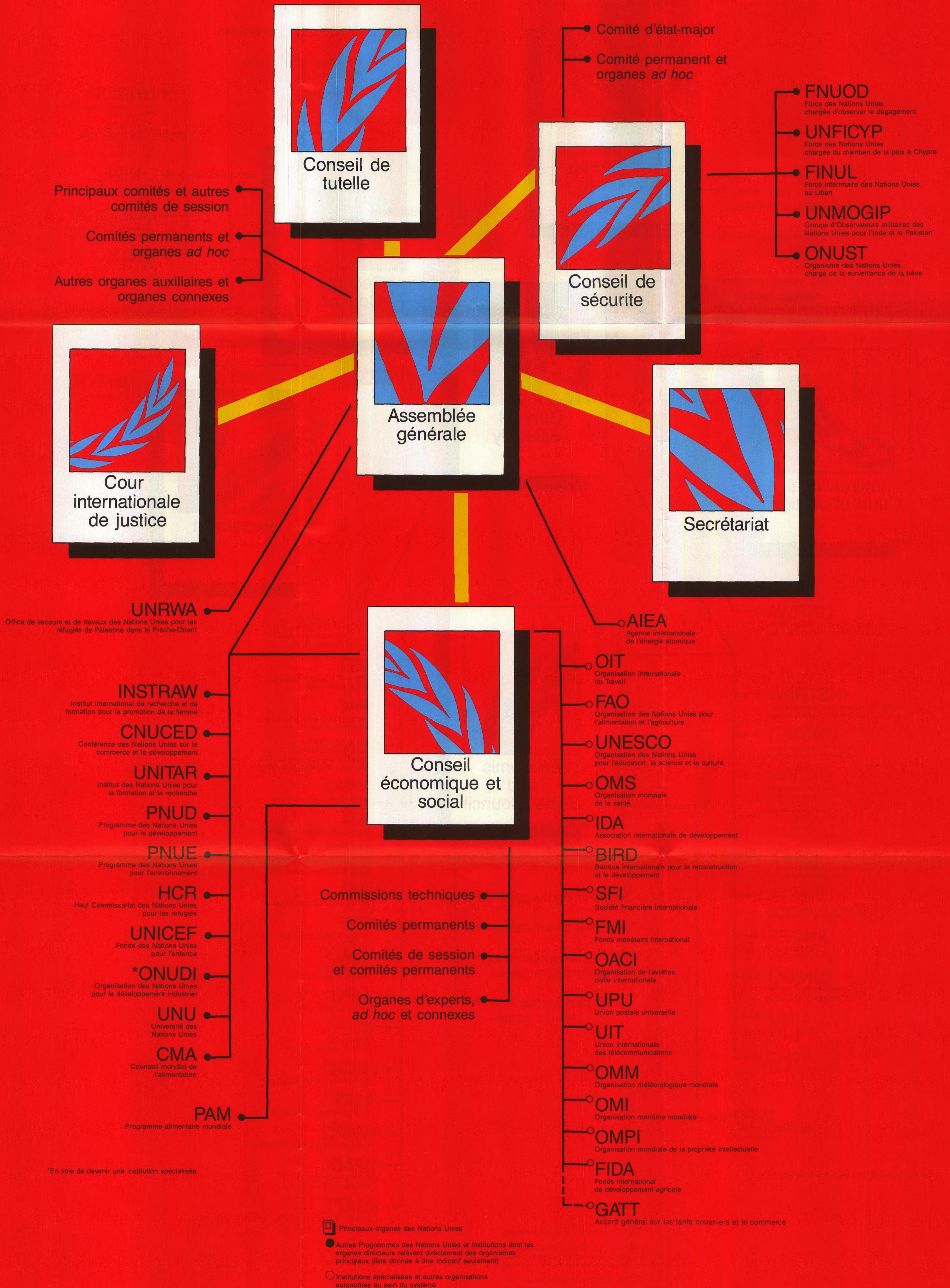


*In the process of becoming a specialized agency.

- Principal organs of the United Nations
- Other United Nations programmes and organs whose governing bodies report directly to the principal organs (representative list only)
- Specialized agencies and other autonomous organizations within the system.



Le système des Nations Unies





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.

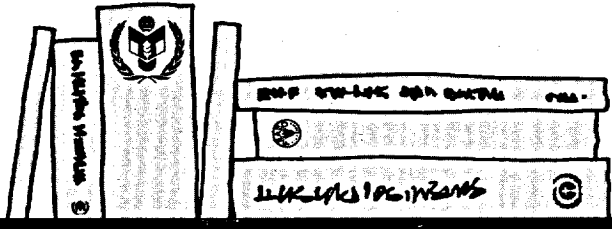
After forty years, it is clear that the common interest in peace tends to assert itself only after problems have reached the point of crisis, when bilateral or unilateral efforts to resolve them have usually proven inadequate. But the past forty years also attest to the UN's contribution to bettering 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?

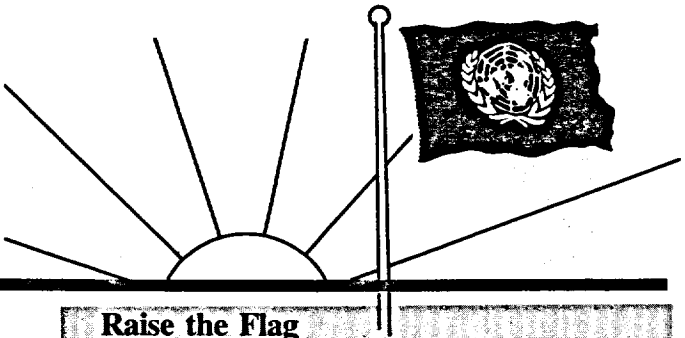
1



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.

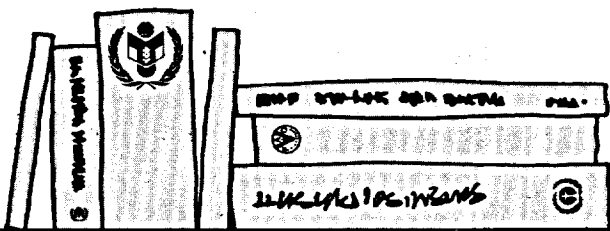
Après 40 ans, il est clair que l'intérêt manifesté par l'humanité à l'égard de la paix ne tend à s'affirmer qu'en temps de crise, une fois que les efforts bilatéraux et unilatéraux en vue de résoudre les problèmes se sont généralement avérés inadéquats. Néanmoins, ces quarante dernières années ont été 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?

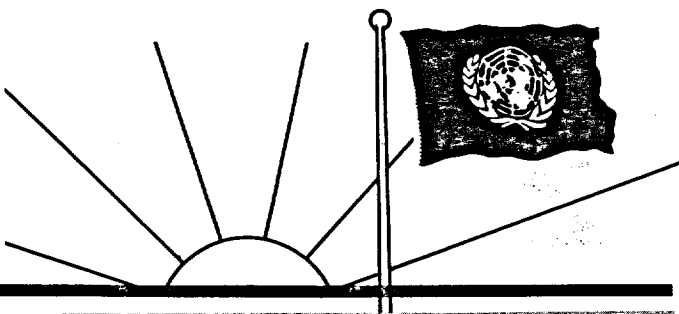
1



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.



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