

During this period, Canada continued to be represented in the Middle East on the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). Major-General E. L. M. Burns of Canada served as Chief of Staff for UNTSO from August 1954 until November 1956 when the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established and Major-General Burns became its Commander. Canada continued to provide observers also for service in Kashmir with the United Nations Military Observer Group (UNMOG). By the end of the period under review the Canadian Government had also provided more than 1,000 Army and RCAF personnel for service with UNEF, the total strength of which was about 6,000 men representing contingents from ten countries—Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Continuation of the armistice in Korea permitted the withdrawal of Canadian military forces and by Apr. 30, 1957, only a small Canadian medical detachment numbering thirty officers and men remained in this former theatre of hostilities.

Developments in important United Nations bodies during the review period are summarized below.

General Assembly.—The tenth session of the General Assembly was held in New York from Sept. 20 to Dec. 20, 1955, under the presidency of Sr. José Maza of Chile. The then Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Paul Martin, was Chairman of the Canadian Delegation. The General Assembly held its first emergency special session from Nov. 1 to 10, 1956, and its second emergency special session from Nov. 4 to 10, 1956. The Canadian Representatives at these two emergency sessions were the Hon. L. B. Pearson, then Secretary of State for External Affairs and Dr. R. A. Mackay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations. The eleventh session of the General Assembly was held from Nov. 12, 1956, to Mar. 8, 1957; the Hon. L. B. Pearson was Chairman of the Canadian Delegation which attended this session.

The most notable developments during the tenth session were concerned with the admission of sixteen new members to the United Nations, and with disarmament and atomic energy. After a deadlock of nearly ten years, broken only occasionally by the admission of a very few mutually acceptable candidates, the General Assembly finally enlarged its membership from sixty to seventy-six nations and became, as it was originally intended to be, very largely representative of the entire world. The Canadian Delegation contributed substantially to this result by taking the initiative in attempting to break the deadlock over United Nations membership. The developments on disarmament were disappointingly inconclusive at the tenth session after the hopes raised the year before. After the failure of the Conference of Foreign Ministers in November 1955, the General Assembly passed a resolution on disarmament by a large majority, but there was no great enthusiasm and little sense of achievement since the short-lived unanimity of the ninth session could not be recaptured. However, a significant contribution to the tenth session was the unanimous approval of the resolutions on peaceful uses of atomic energy and on the effects of atomic radiation. On another issue, the Arab-Israeli dispute, there was no compromise during the tenth session and there was a prolonged and bitter exchange of accusation encompassing every aspect of the Palestine impasse. The representation of China at the United Nations remained unchanged after the tenth and eleventh sessions of the General Assembly. While there was majority support for the contention that no change in that representation should take place and that a representative of the Nationalist Government of China should continue to hold the seat, resolutions were introduced and pressure increased at the General Assembly in support of the view that a representative of the People's Republic of China should speak for China.

The two emergency sessions and the regular eleventh session of the General Assembly held between Nov. 1, 1956 and Mar. 8, 1957, provided the Canadian Delegation with grounds for satisfaction as well as for apprehension. Five new members were admitted—Ghana, Japan, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia—bringing the membership of the United Nations to eighty-one countries. The most crucial issues considered were those of Hungary and the Middle East. The difficulties in the Middle East following the seizure of the Suez