

Canada is also a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund, which originated in the Economic and Social Council and is intended to enlarge the scope of existing United Nations programs of assistance in such fields as surveys of water, mineral and potential power resources, the establishment of institutions of public administration, statistics and technology, and development of centres for agricultural and industrial research.

The Trusteeship Council, of which Canada has never been a member, supervises the administration of agreements between the United Nations and those member states which have responsibility for trust territories. The Council consists of the states that administer trust territories and an equal number of non-administering states, including permanent members of the Security Council not represented in the first group, and normally meets twice a year. At the end of 1960 membership of the Council was in imbalance because France, which no longer administers trust territories, remained a member of the Council.

Apart from considering reports from the administering authorities, the Council sends visiting missions to report on conditions in the various trust territories and, directly or through its Committee on Petitions, considers the many communications received from petitioners in the trust territories. The Council also assists the United Nations commissioners who are appointed when necessary by the General Assembly to supervise plebiscites arranged to permit the inhabitants of a particular trust territory to decide important questions concerning the future.

In 1960, three territories emerged from trusteeship, achieved their independence and became members of the United Nations. Togoland and the Republic of the Cameroons had been trust territories previously administered by France; Somalia, along with the former protectorate of British Somaliland, had been a trust territory under Italian administration. Also in 1960, the General Assembly approved the holding of a plebiscite under United Nations supervision in Western Samoa, a trust territory under New Zealand administration, to determine whether the inhabitants wish their territory to become independent on Jan. 1, 1962. A second plebiscite was also approved to be held in the Northern and Southern Cameroons, a trust territory under British administration, to determine whether the inhabitants of this territory wish to merge with the Republic of the Cameroons or with Nigeria. Arrangements were also made to hold elections under United Nations supervision in the Belgian-administered territory of Ruanda-Urundi and to follow the progress of the territory toward independence.

Canadian Financial Contributions to the United Nations.—Canada's assessed share of the costs of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East amounted to approximately \$2,200,000 in 1960. In addition, Canada provided air transport facilities, at a cost of about \$650,000, to move troops into the Congo. The country's share of the remaining expenses of the United Nations in 1960 was 3.11 p.c. of a net budget of approximately \$60,000,000, or some \$1,900,000, with an additional \$1,800,000 going to the regular assessed budgets of the various Specialized Agencies. A voluntary grant of \$1,000,000 was also made to United Nations civilian operations in the Congo.

A number of voluntary programs of assistance are carried on by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to which Canada contributed the following in 1960:—

	\$
Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).....	2,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).....	671,000
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), including \$2,500,000 worth of wheat flour.....	3,060,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).....	299,000
Special Fund.....	2,000,000