

Social questions were actively considered at the eighteenth session. At that time, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Canada, as a member of the Commission on Human Rights, participated actively in discussions on international covenants on human rights. Canada sought, however, to ensure that in the pursuit of these aims no other basic rights should be infringed.

At the eighteenth session, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions on economic questions. The dominating economic theme was the approaching United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD), and the developing countries in a 75-nation draft resolution called on the participating states to give consideration to the Joint Declaration of Developing Countries on trade questions. This resolution was adopted unanimously. Increased confidence was shown in the various United Nations voluntary aid and technical assistance programs during the year, with Canada, for example, doubling its pledge to the Special Fund.

Canada submitted detailed comments on four principles of international law under study by the Sixth (Legal) Committee, namely, the principles of non-use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention, and sovereign equality of states. These comments stressed the paramount importance of the United Nations Charter in the progressive development of international law and in the promotion of the role of law among nations.

Despite the United Nations grave financial situation, above-mentioned (aggravated by the failure of certain member states to pay their share of UN peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East), and its hesitancy to assume additional financial and political burdens, the Cyprus conflict of violence, bloodshed and distrust engendered in the two communities inhabiting the island had reached a very critical stage by the early spring of 1964. The Security Council, on Mar. 4, decided to establish a peace-keeping force in Cyprus. Canada, among the countries approached for assistance, was the first to commit itself definitely to provide troops. Following intense diplomatic activity of Canadian representatives with other national representatives (Sweden, Finland, Ireland and Britain) and with the Secretary-General during the first two weeks of March, the Canadian contingent comprising troops of the 1st Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment and the Reconnaissance Squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons responded speedily and by Mar. 19 were in camp near Nicosia, Cyprus, proudly serving Canada and the United Nations as part of yet another peace-keeping force.

Although Canada has responded promptly to requests, on an *ad hoc* basis, for military assistance in all theatres of United Nations peace-keeping, it is latterly drawing increasingly upon its own considerable experience in this field to provide leadership and encouragement to other member states to consider jointly what can be done to strengthen the long-term capacity of the United Nations to engage in peace-keeping operations.

Canadian Financial Contributions to the United Nations.—Canada's share of the costs of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East amounted to approximately \$2,082,000 (U.S.) in 1963. Canada's share of the remaining expenses of the United Nations in 1963 was 3.12 p.c. of a net budget of \$77,686,050 or some \$2,423,800 (U.S.). During the year, Canada contributed to other programs of the United Nations, to the Specialized Agencies, to the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to the United Nations Association in Canada as follows:—

Special Programs (pledged for 1963)—	\$
Expanded Program of Technical Assistance.....	2,150,000 (U.S.)
Special Fund.....	2,350,000 (U.S.)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.....	290,000
United Nations Children's Fund.....	800,000
United Nations Relief and Works Agency.....	1,000,000
Specialized Agencies —	
Food and Agriculture Organization.....	774,000
International Civil Aviation Organization.....	223,000
International Labour Organization.....	562,000