

amounting to the equivalent of \$304.5 million in current US dollars since it was established. The International Finance Corporation, also a member of the World Bank Group, has a paid-in capital of about US\$107 million, of which the Canadian subscription amounts to US\$3.6 million.

**Specialized agencies.** Canada is a member of each of the following 13 specialized agencies of the UN: the International Labour Organization (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the International Monetary Fund (IMF); and the World Bank Group consisting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or World Bank (IBRD); the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA). In addition, Canada belongs to the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details relating to the establishment and programs of these agencies will be found in the 1973 *Canada Year Book* pp 155-158. Canada's financial contributions to them are included in Table 3.7.

#### **3.6.2.4 Canada and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament**

The Canadian government has long stressed international efforts to work for a safer world through arms control and disarmament. Canada is an active member of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), a 26-nation negotiating body. This Committee, of which the United States and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen, represents in microcosm the world-wide concern to stop the arms race. The CCD is currently seeking a comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapons testing including underground tests, and a ban on the research, development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

#### **3.6.2.5 Canada and Mutual Balanced Force Reductions in Central Europe**

Canada participated in the Conference on the Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe, which opened officially in Vienna on October 30, 1973.

#### **3.6.2.6 Canada, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and NORAD**

In the Defence White Paper of August 1971 the government "reaffirmed Canada's adherence to the concept of collective security, and announced that Canada would continue to station significant though reduced forces in Europe as part of the NATO integrated force structure. . . . The decision reflected the government's judgment that Canadian security continues to be linked to West Europe and that Europe is still probably the most sensitive point in the East-West balance of power. It is the area from which any conflict, however limited, might most readily escalate into all-out nuclear war engulfing Canadian territory."

In light of this statement 1973 was a particularly active year for the NATO Alliance in its continuing search for both military stability and political détente in Europe. As one of the founding members of the Alliance, Canada continued to play a prominent role in all NATO activities.

The encouraging results of the Federal Republic of Germany's *Ostpolitik* and the agreements reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms contributed significantly to the movement toward political détente in 1972 and 1973 and set the stage for participation by the NATO allies in two sets of East-West talks: the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), and the Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR). Canada played an important part in the conferences on these subjects convened in 1973.

As part of its contribution to the collective defence of the Alliance Canada continued to station land and air elements numbering about 5,000 men in the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition, Canadian naval units in the North Atlantic remained earmarked for assignment to the NATO Standing Naval Force in the event of an emergency. Naval, land and air elements of the Canadian Forces serving with NATO continued to participate in exercises designed to maintain NATO forces at an optimum degree of readiness for combat.

Canada also co-operates with the United States in the defence of the North American sector of the Alliance through participation in the North American Air Defence Command