

terials to a second overwhelming majority. Altogether, Canada was able to join in the consensus on seventeen resolutions and to vote in favour of twelve others.

With the start-up of a UN-sponsored study of Confidence Building Measures (CBM) in the spring of 1980, and the aspect of security measures in the second review of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which is to take place at Madrid later in the year, this little-known approach to arms control negotiations will receive a due measure of public scrutiny. In 1979, Canada played an important part in developing the concept of CBM both in theory and practice and will, both as a member of the UN study group and at Madrid, continue to explore all such channels that give reasonable promise of concrete results in the area of arms control and disarmament.

Non-proliferation

As well as seeking to prevent the further expansion (i.e. "vertical" proliferation) of nuclear weaponry by the current nuclear weapons states as pointed out in this Chapter, Canada has also continued to exercise its best efforts to prevent the spread (i.e. "horizontal" proliferation) of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive capability beyond those states. These latter efforts are described in Part A, Chapter 2.

Security Council

On January 1, 1979, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany were replaced by Norway and Portugal as non-permanent members of the Security Council for the Western group. Despite its departure from the Council, Canada remained active in the Western initiative to bring about a negotiated settlement in Namibia, as noted below.

The Security Council was involved in virtually all the major international issues of the year. A condemnation of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea (Cambodia) was vetoed by the Soviet Union. On the Middle East, the Council attempted unsuccessfully to supplement its Resolution 242 of 1967, as regards the role of the Palestinians in a comprehensive settlement. The mandates of the Mideast peacekeeping missions were renewed, with the exception of the UN Emergency Force stationed in the Sinai, which was terminated in the wake of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The Council also acted to lift long-standing economic sanctions against Rhodesia as a result of the successful negotiations between Britain and the Rhodesia parties on the transition to independence.

At the end of the year the Security Council called unanimously for release of the American hostages in Iran and endorsed consideration of economic sanctions (later vetoed by the Soviet Union), hearing statements on this subject by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and many other representatives of non-member nations. The Council also began consideration of the Soviet invasion of

Afghanistan. The German Democratic Republic, Niger, the Philippines and Tunisia were elected to replace Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait and Nigeria on January 1, 1980 for two-year terms. Mexico was later elected as a compromise candidate to replace Bolivia following and unprecedented deadlock between the original candidates Cuba and Columbia.

Peacekeeping

The major peacekeeping event of 1979 was the non-renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in July, leading to the withdrawal of the Force from the Sinai. This happened because many countries felt it inappropriate for the United Nations to become involved in supervising the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty when a significant portion of the UN membership opposed the treaty.

The withdrawal of UNEF II necessitated an increase in the size of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) to compensate for the loss of logistic and communications support formerly provided from the Sinai. At the UN Secretary General's request, Canada agreed to increase the size of its contingent in UNDOF from 170 to 220. The mandate of UNDOF was extended for a further six-month period until May 31, 1980. The mandate of the other main UN peacekeeping force in which Canada is a major participant, the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), was also extended for a further six-month period until June 15, 1980.

The future of UNEF II was not the only issue in dispute in the field of peacekeeping at the UN. Long-standing differences continued with respect to peacekeeping policy in the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, also known as the Committee of 33, of which Canada is a member. Although a number of substantive meetings were held in 1979, no breakthroughs occurred in the areas of discussion concerning the principles governing the establishment, financing and day-to-day control of UN peacekeeping operations. At the suggestion of Canada, some attention was paid to practical aspects of peacekeeping operations but no agreement was forthcoming on even those matters which Canada felt could be implemented in advance of agreement on the broader policy guidelines. At the thirty-fourth session, the Committee of 33 was once again urged to expedite its work for an early completion of agreed guidelines and to devote attention to the practical implementation of peacekeeping operations. Members were also asked to provide information on experience gained in peacekeeping operations.

Southern Africa

The initiative by the "Western Five" (Canada, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S.A.) to bring about a peaceful transition to independence with majority rule in Namibia was carried forward during 1979