

all members of the Council were receptive to this idea, there were, in fact, several meetings with ministers present.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs also suggested that the growth in membership of the United Nations (118 members in 1965 to 151 in 1978) since the latest enlargement of the Council necessitated reconsideration of the size of the Security Council. At the end of the year, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal and Zambia were elected to replace Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Mauritius and Venezuela on January 1, 1979, for two-year terms.

Peacekeeping

Following the Israeli incursion into southern Lebanon in March 1978, the Security Council established UNIFIL to confirm the Israeli withdrawal, restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. In September, the force's mandate was extended to January 19, 1979. Canada supplied a communications unit to UNIFIL for a six-month period ending October 1, 1978.

The mandates of the other main UN peacekeeping forces in which Canada is a major participant were extended by the Security Council during 1978: the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), with which 1,210 Canadians are serving and which is stationed in the Sinai, for nine months until July 24, 1979; the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for six months, until May 31, 1979; and the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP - 515 Canadians serving), also for a six month period, until June 15, 1979.

Though the UN has successfully operated peacekeeping forces in the field, there has been considerable disagreement over peacekeeping policy. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, also known as the Committee of 33, of which Canada is a member, held no substantive meetings in 1978 and remains unable to produce guidelines for peacekeeping operations because of differences among its members concerning the principles governing the establishment, financing and day-to-day control of such operations. Canada submitted a comprehensive paper to the UN in 1978 outlining how it believed peacekeeping operations should be established and maintained and making a number of suggestions for practical improvements to the preparation and implementation of peacekeeping operations. Some of these suggestions were followed up in the resolution on peacekeeping that was adopted on the initiative of the countries of the European Economic Community at the thirty-third session. An appeal was made to member states to support UN peacekeeping operations, and to strengthen the peacekeeping capacity of the UN by supplementary assistance to peacekeeping operations; for the first time, member states were invited to consider the training of their personnel for peacekeeping operations.