

security arrangements back to the original Charter concept of UN collective security. Progress on these issues will have concomitant effects on the development of a rational legal basis for a world order.

In sum, while basing its foreign policy on recognized principles of international law, Canada will continue to introduce constructive innovations (as Canada has done on the law of the sea and on the Arctic environment) where international law is not sufficiently responsive to present or future needs.

10. Projecting Canada as a Bilingual Country Within the United Nations Context

There are two aspects to the achievement of this goal; the first relates to the position of the two national languages as official and working languages of the UN; the second arises from the nature of Canadian representation and projection of the Canadian image at UN bodies.

The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies were all founded on a multilingual basis. There are five official languages at the United Nations: English, French, Chinese, Spanish and Russian. Two working languages for the General Assembly and the Security Council were adopted at the founding of the United Nations—English and French. In 1948, on the initiative of Latin American members, Spanish was added as a working language of the General Assembly.

For a variety of reasons English has been the predominant language of common usage in UN organs. As a consequence, the *francophone* countries, including Canada, have found it necessary to press hard for improvement in the position of French as a working language. Experience at the United Nations has shown, however, that effective promotion of the use of French within the organization itself can be achieved only by elevating the status of other official languages as well.

At the twenty-third session, therefore, Canada co-sponsored a resolution, which was adopted with widespread support, specifying measures for the promotion of multilingualism in the professional and higher categories of United Nations personnel. Similarly, Canada supported a resolution calling for the addition of Spanish as a working language in the Security Council and adding Russian as a working language in the General Assembly as well as in the Security Council. The Security Council subsequently accepted these recommendations, so far as they related to its activities, in January 1969.