

for furthering development of Third World member-countries, which comprise the majority of members, by means of economic, social and cultural cooperation.

Also adopted were the principle of regrouping the agency's programs around three main cores — development, education and scientific and technical cooperation — and the promotion of national cultures and languages. The conference noted the Canadian proposal to entertain a symposium of directors-general of broadcasting agencies of francophone countries in the spring of 1977. The First International Francophone Youth Festival, which Canada hosted in Quebec City in 1974 in cooperation with the government of Quebec, would be followed by a second festival at Libreville, Gabon in 1977.

Canada is a member of the Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking Countries; at the annual session in February 1976 in N'Djamena, Quebec's Minister of Education headed the Canadian delegation. Canada also participated in the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports of French-speaking Countries in Paris during August 1976 with the Canadian delegation headed by the minister responsible for the Quebec High Commission for Youth, Recreation and Sport.

The federal government is not alone in its efforts to draw francophone countries closer. On the bilateral level, the provinces take part in joint commissions and in the implementation of Canadian government aid programs. On the multilateral level, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec participate in some of the agency's activities. The federal and Quebec governments have agreed on an arrangement under which the latter has a more distinct status within the agency's institutions, activities and programs.

Various private French-language associations also work to develop relations between their members around the world. The agency has stimulated their activities and led to the creation of a number of new organizations. The Canadian government supports several that are either Canadian or have significant Canadian participation.

Canada and the United Nations

3.6.2.3

Since the inception of the United Nations, support for the UN system has been an integral part of Canadian foreign policy. Canada has played a significant role in General Assembly matters and is a member of a number of subsidiary or ad hoc bodies of the General Assembly including the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the Committee on Contributions and the Board of Auditors. At the beginning of 1977, the General Assembly had 147 members and was close to achieving universal membership.

Canada served on the Security Council for three terms (1948-49, 1958-59 and 1967-68) and was elected at the 31st Assembly to assume a seat again for the biennium 1977-78. Seats on the council are allocated among regions and Canada will represent the "Western European and others" group, along with the Federal Republic of Germany which is to serve on the council for the first time.

On the 12 occasions that UN troops have been dispatched to deal with threats to peace and security, Canada has actively participated. In 1976 Canada had over 1,500 persons involved in UN peacekeeping, the largest commitment being to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Sinai, where over 850 specialists of the Canadian Armed Forces were employed in logistics support for the UNEF. A similar role was being performed by 150 Canadian personnel in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights area. In Cyprus Canada provided infantry personnel to patrol and monitor the existing arrangements between the disputants.

Canada contributed over \$6 million to peacekeeping in 1975 under the UN's collective scale of assessments. At the same time, Canada actively sought equitable reimbursement arrangements for countries which were participants in