

While debate as to the future organization of United Nations peacekeeping operations raged in the General Assembly, however, the United Nations continued to do the job of peace-keeping in explosive areas of the world. The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) continued to patrol the cease-fire line in Kashmir after a second UN operation, the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM), had successfully completed its task of supervising the cease-fire along the India-Pakistan border outside Kashmir, in conformity with the provisions of Security Council resolutions of September 1965¹. In Cyprus, although little progress was made in finding a political solution to the problems of that divided nation, the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) continued its contribution towards the uneasy peace and had its mandate renewed by the Security Council on three occasions during the year.² The task of UNFICYP was further complicated by an acute financial deficit that persisted during 1966. In the Middle East, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)³ and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) continued to patrol the tense and disturbed borders of Israel. Although no political breakthroughs were achieved in finding solutions to the problems that had led in the first instance to the creation of these operations, the vital contribution of the UN to maintaining peace was acknowledged by a majority of member states. Canada provided officers and men to serve under the United Nations flag in each of the operations.

While Canada worked to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to mount effective peacekeeping operations, Canada also felt a growing concern about the capacity of the international community to assist effectively in the search for meaningful solutions to the problems causing tension among members. The year 1966 witnessed, for example, the expansion of the conflict in Vietnam, until it became, as stated by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, "in the judgment of my Government, by far the most dangerous issue now facing the world". Although, at the end of January, the United States had asked the Security Council to assist in the finding of a prompt solution to the Vietnam conflict, and the United States had stated that it was prepared for unconditional negotiations based on the Geneva Agreements of 1954, the Security Council, after meetings which only demonstrated the depth of disagreement among some members, particularly between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, could not reach agreement that further consideration of Vietnam by the Council would be useful. The Secre-

¹ See *Canada and the United Nations, 1965*, Page 58.

² See Page 57.

³ See Page 60.