

peacekeeping force in Cyprus for a further six-month period, thereby extending its life to mid-June 1972. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in response to his request, was advised that Canada would continue its contribution to the operation during the renewal period. Throughout the year Canada also maintained its standby arrangement and the training of Canadian forces for possible service in any new peacekeeping missions with the United Nations in which Canada agrees to participate.

Canada continued to work in the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, known as the Committee of Thirty-three. This body met during 1971 to work on the establishment of agreements governing the methodology of peacekeeping operations. Canada provided one of the two vice-chairmen of the Committee (the position of chairman is currently not filled) and served on the small working group of the Special Committee engaged in detailed discussions of the problems associated with the establishment, command, control and financing of UN peacekeeping operations, particularly military observer missions authorized by the Security Council with the consent of the host country, known as "Model I".

Unfortunately, no appreciable progress was made by the Committee and its working group during 1971. Agreement still could not be reached on the key issues. Nevertheless, Canada supported proposals at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly to renew the Committee's mandate so that its work could continue. The resolution that was passed expressed regret that the Committee's mandate had not been fulfilled and recommended a more frequent exchange of views on peacekeeping questions through reports every three months by the working group. The resolution asked members of the United Nations to submit their views or suggestions by March 1972 and the Committee to report once again to the twenty-seventh session on any progress achieved.

African Questions

During 1971, the problems of southern Africa continued to receive much attention at the United Nations. The advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) was issued on June 21. It found that states were under an obligation not to recognize the authority of the South African Government over Namibia, and that South Africa was under an obligation to withdraw from the territory. The Security Council considered the ICJ opinion in October and adopted Resolution 301 recommending various non-mandatory steps by which states could help give effect to the advisory opinion. At the twenty-sixth session of the Assembly, Resolution 2871, on Namibia, was adopted, which embodied a series of provisions relating to South Africa's presence in the territory. The Canadian delegation abstained on this resolution on the grounds that parts of it were too sweeping and impractical, while maintaining the Canadian position, which recognizes the legality of the UN assumption of jurisdiction over Namibia and favours an agreed transfer of administration there. Canada voted in favour of a resolution in support of the UN Trust Fund over Namibia.

The debates in the Special Political Committee on the *apartheid* policies of South Africa were marked by a continuation of the trend of recent years to extend the condemnation of *apartheid* to include a condemnation of states deemed