

ting-up of such a [permanent peacekeeping] force. In 1971, the conference was still hard at work." I can only presume that he is confusing the Ottawa Conference on Peacekeeping, held in November 1964, and the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was set up in February 1965 and continues to meet. The first was a Canadian initiative and was a once-only meeting amongst actual or potential troop contributors to discuss informally questions of training, personnel and logistics. The UN Special Committee, on the other hand, has been meeting each year in an effort to develop agreed guidelines for future peacekeeping operations. Little progress has been made for the same reason that Article 43 of the Charter is inoperative. The great powers disagree about how to proceed.

Mr. Manor is also incorrect when he states that "in a crisis, each national contingent and considers that, for example, civil police forces might replace Canadian troops in Cyprus at less cost. However, the greater part of the "cost" of maintaining our troops in Cyprus which Mr. Manor cites consists of salaries which would have to be paid wherever the soldiers happen to be. In the 1976-77 fiscal year, for example, of the \$12,610,000 spent on the battalion in Cyprus, the extra cost to Canada of maintaining those troops in Cyprus was \$2,939,000. While this is not a negligible amount, it is not an outrageous sum to be paying to help maintain peace in the Eastern Mediterranean. Unfortunately, one cannot substitute police for troops, the two functions being complementary, not interchangeable. Police forces are used when possible, but soldiers are needed to deal with what are essentially military situations. Mr. Manor asserts that their morale is poor. I can only say that reports I have heard do not confirm this.

Morale might be poor if, as Mr. Manor writes, "at the first sign of trouble, they are told to head for the nearest evacuation post". This is not so. UN forces are required to carry out the mandates they are given, including, in the case of UNEF II, resistance to attempts to prevent them from discharging their duties. It is true that in 1967 UNEF was compelled to evacuate the Sinai because the Egyptian Government withdrew its consent to its presence. This was Egypt's right. The point at issue was whether the matter should have been taken to the Security Council first.

Mr. Manor is also incorrect when he states that, "in a crisis, each national contingent of a UN force follows orders from its own government, rather than the UN" and that "in 1967 a number of the UN contingents returned home from the Sinai without awaiting the UN's decision about President Nasser's order evicting UN peacekeepers from Egyptian territory". This did not happen in the Sinai in 1967 or at any other time. On May 16, 1967, Egypt ordered the UNEF Commander, Lieutenant-General Inderjit Rikhye, to remove his troops. General Rikhye refused until he had instructions to that effect from the Secretary-General, which he received on May 18. Then, and only then, did the concentration and evacuation of troops begin.

It is easy to denigrate the UN's peacekeeping activities. It is more difficult to propose practical alternatives. Certainly there are problems, and Canada has been in the lead in calling for reform. But the need remains. We are seeing this again in relation to Rhodesia and Namibia.

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## Reference Section

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