

commissioners, adopting a code of conduct for Canadian companies operating in South Africa and reviewing a number of other links. Canada was particularly active in drafting a resolution approving an international declaration against *apartheid* in sports. Because of Canada's role as host to major international sports events, including the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, it has been important to establish clear rules on this question.

Cyprus

The debate on Cyprus in plenary produced little evidence of reconciliation between the Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot communities 13 years after UN intervention first became necessary and a peacekeeping force was set up. The Canadian delegate raised the question whether a "continued involvement by United Nations peacekeeping forces might become an excuse for political inactivity or a substitute for serious negotiations". In 1976, the resolution had not referred to UNFICYP (the UN Force in Cyprus) at all, and Canada had abstained in protest. At the 1977 Assembly, the resolution called for the resumption of negotiations between the communities and asked the parties to co-operate with the Secretary-General and with the UN peacekeeping force. As a result, Canada was able to support it. The delegation did abstain on a clause recommending the Security Council to keep the question of Cyprus "under constant review". In Canada's experience, such a recommendation was superfluous since the Council was already committed to meeting at least twice a year to renew the mandate of UNFICYP, and had demonstrated in August that it was willing to convene at once if required. Canada believes that a solution will be found by negotiations between the parties, and not through decisions by the Council.

Although this debate was discouraging, there was some comfort in the fact that Greek and Turkish Cypriots were subsequently able to agree in the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on a resolution calling for the establishment of an investigatory body with the participation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to trace missing persons.

Belize was the subject of more interest than usual during the Assembly, in part because of the activities of the Commonwealth Ministerial Committee, which included Canada. The Commonwealth Caribbean countries were alert to the concern of many Latin American countries that a resolution calling for the self-determination, independence and territorial

integrity of Belize should not appear to be aimed against its neighbour Guatemala. The resolution called on Britain to pursue negotiations vigorously in close consultation with the Governments of both Belize and Guatemala, and drew considerable Latin American support.

Peace-keeping

The debate on peace-keeping continued to reflect the fundamental differences of view among members of the 33-country Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, particularly concerning the respective roles of the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the authorization and control of forces. In an emergency, states have been prepared to forget their doctrinal differences and to make practical compromises in order to place a peacekeeping force in the field. Countries providing units to the force have found it frustrating, however, not to have prior agreement on how they are to be constituted, financed or controlled, so that adequate advance planning can be done. Canada is the largest contributor, with 1,562 of 8,176 UN peacekeeping troops (19 per cent of the total) and has therefore been particularly interested in the success of the Committee's work.

So far the Committee has had no success in working out guidelines that would set out a theoretical basis for conducting peacekeeping operations or at least codify existing practice based on the way the three forces now in the field have been formed and controlled. Despite some doubts about the value of continuing these frustrating discussions, Canada joined in passing a resolution that renewed the Committee's mandate for another two years, requested it to renew efforts for an early completion of acceptable guidelines and asked it to devote attention as well to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peacekeeping operations.

The debate on disarmament looked forward to the special session on disarmament, to be held in May-June 1978. This session is expected to adopt a declaration outlining general principles for arms-control and disarmament negotiations and a program of action for the next few years. The session will probably also consider the best way of conducting future disarmament discussions, particularly as two nuclear-weapon states, France, and China, do not take part in the present negotiating body, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. Many states will want to concentrate on the relation between disarmament and development, since they believe that, if less were spent on arms, more would be available to promote eco-

*Security Council
committed
to meeting
twice a year
about Cyprus*