

about 5,600 officers and men (about 1,000 of them Canadian) from nine countries, has been stationed in Cyprus since April 1964. It has been able to function only because these members have been willing to keep their troops in Cyprus despite the inability of the United Nations to reimburse them in full. By the end of the year, the Organization had received contributions (either pledged or actually made) of \$34.6 million, while expenses had amounted to \$41.5 million over the previous 21 months. Despite this deficit and the unfair burden it imposed on the contributing countries, the Security Council could see no alternative but to renew the mandate of UNFICYP for another three-month period in December 1965.

The establishment in 1965 of two new observer missions and the expansion of a third did not present the same difficulties, because the financial commitments involved were small compared to the political benefits at stake and were accepted as obligations of the regular budget. The small mission despatched to the Dominican Republic in May by the Security Council to report on the cease-fire arranged by the Organization of American States meant that for the first time a United Nations peace mission was functioning in the same country and dealing with the same matters as a similar mission of a regional organization. Although this gave rise to special problems of relationship and liaison, the United Nations presence in the Dominican Republic was appropriate, in Canada's view, since the Organization must be concerned with all situations affecting peace and security.¹

A much larger operation was the establishment, as a result of the Indo-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir, of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) and the simultaneous expansion of the 18-year-old United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).² With a maximum joint strength, including an air-transport unit, of 335 officers and men (182 of them Canadian), these missions had the task of observing and verifying the implementation of the cease-fire and troop withdrawals accepted by both sides. Although settlement of the conflict was accomplished outside its conference halls, the United Nations helped to lay the foundation for the Tashkent Agreement by committing its prestige and resources to bringing the war to an end. This success introduced a new note of confidence and optimism into the debates of the twentieth session then taking place.

Despite the admitted value of United Nations peace-keeping operations, their continued presence in troubled areas poses certain dilemmas. Such

¹See Page 57.

²See Page 58.