

This hope was not fulfilled. In December, the Secretary-General observed that there had been "little significant change" in Cyprus. The situation remained one in which, were it not for the presence of UNFICYP, several incidents could have developed into serious fighting. Normalization of conditions on the island had not been achieved because of the deadlock over what the ultimate settlement was to be, although some progress had been made. The dialogue between Greece and Turkey on this subject had continued but there was no information as to what results might be expected. While these talks continued, UN efforts to find a settlement would be suspended temporarily. Further reductions in the strength of UNFICYP were not feasible (its total strength, including police, at the beginning of December was just over 4,600). The amount of the voluntary contributions pledged by 44 states up to that time totalled just over \$55 million but there remained a deficit of about \$4 million. The Council agreed to extend the mandate for another six months "in the expectation that sufficient progress towards a solution by then will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the force".

During the year, the Canadian contingent in the force was reduced from just under 1,000 men to about 870 men, drawn from the Second Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada and the Reconnaissance Squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons and subsequently from the First Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment and the Reconnaissance Squadron, Fort Garry Horse.

The Canadian contingent was responsible for the Kyrenia district in the north-central sector of Cyprus (an area of about 550 square miles of the 3,572 square miles which comprise the island). The main tasks of the Canadian contingent included patrolling, reconnaissance, maintaining outposts and operating a twice-daily convoy for Greek-Cypriots through the Turkish-Cypriot enclave from Nicosia to Kyrenia and return. To maintain these troops in Cyprus, Canada absorbed approximately \$2.9 million of the cost.

Rhodesia

On April 7, the British representative informed the Council that an oil-tanker had arrived at the Mozambique port of Beira, and that substantial supplies of oil were likely to reach Rhodesia in contravention of the oil embargo recommended in the Security Council resolution of November 20, 1965. Britain introduced a resolution which sought the approval of the Security Council to use force if necessary to stop the arrival of other tankers at Beira. The resolution also called on Portugal to prevent oil from reaching Rhodesia, and