

toward the complete prohibition of chemical and bacteriological means of warfare.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction that the two major nuclear powers were pursuing negotiations in Helsinki and Vienna to limit strategic nuclear weapons and that the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof had been successfully concluded and opened for signature and ratification this year. Both sides noted, however, that a great deal of urgent work remained to be done to curtail and end the arms race, including particularly the nuclear arms race.

Various areas of tension throughout the world were examined by the two sides. It was noted that the situation in East Pakistan, the presence of many million Pakistani refugees in India and the resulting high tension in the area continued to be a source of concern. It was agreed that the international community should take action to prevent the situation from deteriorating further, to encourage a political solution which would preserve the rights and interests of the people of the area, and to assist in the speedy and secure return of the refugees to their homes.

The two Governments expressed serious concern over the continuing lack of meaningful progress towards a comprehensive, just and permanent peace settlement in the Middle East. Both Governments agreed that such a settlement should be based on Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, maintaining its integrity. They expressed their support for the efforts of Ambassador Jarring, the special representative of the United Nations Secretary General, to promote the implementation of that resolution.

Views were exchanged on developments in Indochina. Hopes were expressed on both sides that a just and lasting peace would soon be re-established there.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the seating of the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of China in both the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations.

Canada and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attach great importance to the United Nations. The two sides confirmed their determination to continue their efforts to strengthen the organization and to enhance its effectiveness in maintaining universal peace and security in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

The two sides acknowledged that the development problems of the underdeveloped regions of the world, particularly the growing disparities between the developed and developing countries,