

delegations, that more attention should be paid in the Committee to social items. Canada co-sponsored a resolution on natural disasters introduced by the representative of Turkey.

2. *Working to stop the arms race*

As one of the most active members of the conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, Canada can claim an important share of the credit for the success of the seabed denuclearization treaty in the First Committee. As approved, the treaty differed significantly from the version originally put forward by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The Canadian delegation took the lead in building into the treaty substantive verification procedures involving recourse to the United Nations and the protection of the rights of coastal states. The Canadian delegation in the First Committee also pressed successfully for further progress on seismic information exchanges to prepare the ground for a complete nuclear test ban treaty. Canada also co-sponsored a unanimously approved resolution calling for the Secretary-General to study the economic and social consequences of the arms race, and Canada supported the call to cease the deployment of nuclear-weapon systems.

3. *Promoting peacekeeping and peacemaking through the United Nations*

Canada followed up its part as an active member of the working group of the Committee of 33 on Peacekeeping by co-sponsoring, in the Special Political Committee, a resolution designed to push forward work on an accepted methodology for undertaking peacekeeping operations under United Nations auspices. The resolution urged the Committee to make some progress by May 1971. If progress is not made, consideration may have to be given at that time on whether alternate methods of progress towards reaching agreement on peacekeeping models would be advisable.

Canada was also active in initiating behind-the-scenes discussions on the item on international security, which led to a Western draft resolution tabled in the First Committee. This draft was an important factor in the development of the final resolution outlining a declaration on the role of the United Nations in the search for peace and security.

4. *Reconciling Canadian objectives in Southern Africa*

Canada's balanced approach to the problems of Southern Africa was exemplified in the work of the Canadian delegation in the Special Political and Fourth Committees. On the *apartheid* item in the Special Political Committee, Canada supported five of the seven resolutions, and would have supported a sixth (on which it abstained), dealing with full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa, had the vote in the United Nations taken place after the Canadian Cabinet had taken a decision to comply with an earlier Security Council resolution on this subject. Canada also abstained on one major resolution on *apartheid* on the grounds that it was the prerogative of the Security Council to determine if a situation requiring action under