

fear that some member states wished the Secretary-General to be no more than a "glorified clerk".

In the ensuing weeks and months, however, the overwhelming majority of member states made it clear to U Thant that he possessed their respect and trust and that they wished him to continue the task of exploring all avenues in the search for peace and welcomed the leadership and responsibility which he had demonstrated in the past. In addition, the five permanent members of the Security Council were unanimous in urging U Thant to continue to carry the burdens of his office. Finally, at the end of November, in response to the many appeals that had been addressed to him, U Thant announced that he was willing to undertake another term.

The subsequent unanimous appointment of U Thant as Secretary-General for a further term was warmly welcomed by the Government of Canada, which on several occasions had urged U Thant to reconsider his earlier decision.

Peace Keeping

The Special Political Committee began its debate on peace keeping on November 15. A resolution sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Chile, Iran, Italy, Nigeria, and Norway was introduced in the Committee on November 21. It had three main objectives: The first was to lay down certain guide-lines for the financing of future peace-keeping operations, in particular the establishment of a special scale under which the economically-developing countries would contribute 5 per cent of the total costs of an operation. Secondly, the resolution invited member states to communicate to the UN information concerning the kinds of forces or services which they might be in a position to provide in response to a request to participate in a peace-keeping operation. Thirdly, the resolution recommended to the Security Council that it consider ways and means of improving preparations for peace keeping and that it explore the prospects for the provision of forces under Chapter VII of the Charter, which is concerned with enforcement action. The terms of the resolution deliberately avoided defining the respective powers of the Assembly and the Security Council to authorize peace-keeping operations because this was an issue which the permanent members themselves had been unable to resolve.

This resolution was adopted in Committee by 52 votes in favour, 14 against and 42 abstentions. A resolution introduced by Ireland and a number of other countries was adopted by 33 votes in favour, 27 against, with 48 abstentions. This resolution would have had the General Assembly adopt mandatory guide-lines for financing UN peace-keeping operations. Finally, the Committee adopted a proposal by Jamaica by 20 votes in favour, 5 against, with 80 abstentions that the General Assembly recommend to the Security Council that it proceed as quickly as possible with preparations that would enable it to act under Articles 42 and 45 of the Charter.

The Soviet Union and France spoke against both the Canadian and Irish