

vote in the normal way in the concluding months of the year.

One of the major tasks before it was to examine the question of responsibility for peacekeeping which had led to the disagreement over finances and then voting rights. Although the problem has not yet been resolved and the United Nations continues to be faced with serious financial problems in this field, it is of some significance that member nations are actively debating fundamental questions of United Nations action to achieve peace and security in the light of all relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter. It is also a welcome indication of United Nations capacity to surmount these problems that the Security Council was able to act immediately and effectively in calling for a cease-fire in the India-Pakistan conflict.

Similarly in the field of disarmament, while there were no agreements on projects which we consider should have the highest priority -- such as extending the partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963 to cover underground tests, and agreeing on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons -- the debates on such subjects and on the proposed World Disarmament Conference did reveal an increasing determination to achieve such agreements. The contribution of the non-aligned nations was significant and indicated a responsible interest in and increased understanding of disarmament problems.

While prospects for progress in these fields were moderately encouraging, conflicts in Vietnam and between India and Pakistan and the menace of racial conflict in Rhodesia have cast dark shadows on international affairs.

The intensification of the conflict in Vietnam has naturally been a matter of deep concern to Canadians. We have tried