

should be achieved should be left largely to African countries to settle. The African countries, in turn, expressed differing points of view on the solution of the problem, some indicating a reluctance to enter into formal obligations to refrain from acquiring nuclear weapons unless their neighbours undertook similar obligations. Unable to agree on the obligations they should assume, the African countries settled upon a resolution calling on "all states" to refrain from action which would result in the introduction of nuclear weapons into the African continent. It was left to the Organization of African Unity to consider what detailed arrangements might be made for the eventual conclusion of a formal agreement on the denuclearization of the continent. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority, including Canada.

The recurrent theme of general and complete disarmament was only briefly examined in the First Committee. Most members, including Canada, acknowledged that its achievement would be a complicated and lengthy process and were content to see a resolution referring the matter back to the ENDC for further negotiation.

### *Peace Keeping*

As mentioned earlier, the 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations made little progress towards reaching agreement on the procedures for the authorization and financing of future peace-keeping operations. At the twentieth session, there were a number of small states, led by Ireland, that felt that the Assembly itself should complete this work and establish some specific plan, even if only on an interim basis. To this end they recommended a formula for the financing of such operations for the consideration of the Special Political Committee. However, a larger number of delegations, including Canada, considered that the proposed formula was premature, even if it possessed merit in itself. They believed that more time should be allowed for both the permanent members of the Security Council and the Committee of 33 to reach some sort of understanding on this question, and that nothing should be done at the twentieth session which would jeopardize the success of the appeal for voluntary contributions agreed to by the Committee of 33. Accordingly, Canada took the initiative in tabling a resolution which requested the Committee of 33 to continue and complete its work as soon as possible and to report its conclusions to the twenty-first session; invited it to give the Irish proposal careful consideration; and called upon all member states to make voluntary contributions "so that the future may be faced with renewed hope and confidence". The resolution was adopted by a large majority, including the permanent members of the Security Council.