

We have therefore deep reservations about the measures proposed in draft Resolution L71, which involve considering the exclusion of the Republic of South Africa from the United Nations, and various sanctions which would similarly contribute to its isolation. I need not recount here the several specific arguments which have been adduced against the application of economic and other sanctions in the circumstances we are considering. My delegation sees validity in many of these objections. But our over-riding reservation about any proposal which envisages the expulsion of South Africa from this Organization, or other measures which might lead to South Africa's departure from it, is that we would thereby defeat our fundamental purpose of bringing the maximum international pressure to bear on the Government in Pretoria.

Mr. Chairman, I think we cannot emphasize too strongly the point made by several delegates during our debate here, that we should never lose sight of our objective in this matter. The aim of whatever resolution we adopt must be, not relieve the feelings of member states about apartheid - however proper and justifiable that indignation may be - but to contribute to ending the practice of apartheid in South Africa. It is the practical effect of our decision here on conditions in the Republic of South Africa which is important.

Both negative and positive considerations suggest that measures which tend further to cut South Africa off from the rest of the world are not in line with the fundamental objective of this Committee. Such measures may well have direct adverse consequences for the non-white inhabitants of South Africa whose unhappy lot is our deep concern. They may make the role of the forces of moderation within the Republic even more difficult than it is at present. This is an important consideration, for an effective and peaceful change from the ways of apartheid must, of course, originate within South Africa; it cannot be imposed