

United Nations". The second called on all states to deny South Africa weapons and military equipment and the third called on them to deny petroleum to South Africa. While the Canadian Delegation did not support these amendments, it voted in favour of the draft resolutions as a whole as amended.

In his statement to the Committee, the Canadian representative deplored the suffering and frustration which the South African Government's discriminatory policy of *apartheid* imposed on the non-white population of South Africa. In explaining the Canadian Delegation's position on the proposals before the Committee, he emphasized that the overriding consideration was to bring maximum international pressure to bear on the South African Government. He reminded the Committee of this when he said:

The aim of whatever resolution we adopt must be, not to 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 from outside. Finally, however dismayed we may be at the failure of all efforts so far to persuade the present South African authorities to amend their racial policy, we must not help to insulate them against the continuing and indeed ever-increasing pressure of the worldwide condemnation of *apartheid*. Instead, we must seek new and more effective channels for imposing the weight of our views upon them.

The Committee turned next to the third item on its agenda, concerning the status of the German-speaking element in the province of Bolzano (Bozen), and heard statements by the Foreign Ministers of Austria and Italy, the two parties involved in this question. In the absence of other speakers, the Committee interrupted its consideration of this item to take up the fourth item on its agenda, the treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in South Africa. The Committee had not completed consideration of these items by the end of the period under review.

Second (Economic and Financial) Committee

The Second Committee devoted the whole of the period under review to the consideration of the economic development items which it had begun to discuss in early October. In the general debate on these items, particular emphasis was placed on commodity problems of less-developed countries, industrialization and the need for rationalized economic planning. At the conclusion of the general debate, the Committee considered draft resolutions on the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, international trade problems in primary commodities, the establishment of regional planning institutes and a United Nations Economic Programming and Projections Centre, and the decentralization of economic and social activities of the United Nations.