

During the general debate on *apartheid* at the twenty-first session, the African delegations criticized the Western countries for continuing to trade with and invest in, the Republic of South Africa. In reply, Western delegates questioned whether the *apartheid* policies of South Africa were a threat to international peace and denied any connection between their trade with South Africa and South Africa's determination to pursue policies of racial discrimination.

A draft resolution, sponsored by 41 delegations, which termed the situation in South Africa a threat to international peace and called for the application of economic sanctions against South Africa, was adopted in plenary by a vote of 84 in favour to 2 against, with 13 abstentions (including Canada). The resolution also requested the major trading partners of South Africa to take urgent steps to disengage from trade with South Africa and to facilitate effective action, under the auspices of the United Nations, to secure the elimination of *apartheid*. The Canadian representative reiterated Canada's unequivocal opposition to South Africa's racial policies and said that, while the Canadian Delegation was in accord with the objectives of the resolution and agreed with a number of its provisions, it was obliged to abstain because there were other elements in the draft which Canada was unable to accept.

A second resolution under this item, adopted by a vote of 99 (Canada) to 1, with 1 abstention, appealed to governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. This fund was set up by the General Assembly in 1965 to help pay for legal aid to persons charged with offences under the racial laws of South Africa and to provide relief for their dependents as well as assistance for refugees from South Africa.

On December 23, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that the Canadian Government had decided to contribute, subject to Parliamentary approval, \$25,000 to the UN programme for the education and training abroad of South Africans.

The programme was designed primarily to provide educational opportunities abroad for the African and coloured inhabitants of South Africa. Under this programme, which was established according to a resolution adopted by the Security Council in June 1964, grants are being provided for studies in law, teaching, medicine, nursing, hospital administration, accountancy, book-keeping and physical and social sciences.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

Debate on the question of establishing a United Nations Capital Development Fund started on November 25 in the Second Committee. Several distinct points of view emerged. A number of delegations took a position in favour of the gradual transformation of the existing United Nations Development Programme into a programme that would embrace the field of capital development. Some other delegations, including Canada, strongly favoured the continued use of