

the administration of the territory in a manner which violates the basic principles of human dignity and brotherhood.

In this debate we are particularly concerned with the effect of apartheid on the development of Southwest Africa, an international territory in which the United Nations has had a continuing interest since the very beginning of the Organization. Repeated efforts were made to have Southwest Africa placed under the trusteeship system and, although these were unsuccessful, it was established by the International Court of Justice that South Africa has a duty to report to the United Nations on the progress of Southwest Africa. It is also clear from the testimony given to the members of the Southwest Africa Committee that the people of the territory look to the United Nations for help in achieving their goal of self-government.

In his speech before the General Assembly on November 6, 1962, the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs quoted his distinguished Prime Minister as having said that "no longer is the Bantu incapable or undesirous of participation in the control of his destiny". In the same speech, however, the Foreign Minister endeavoured to justify the policy of racial discrimination pursued by his Government by means of a further quotation from his Prime Minister to the effect that this policy is one of "separate development for each racial group within its own area and within its own territory". I submit, Mr. Chairman, that such a concept of "development" is unacceptable in so far as it involves a double standard, one group enjoying freedoms and educational opportunities denied the other, which is submitted to containment, restrictions and repression.

The South African Government has recently set up a commission which is, to quote its terms of reference, "to enquire thoroughly into further promoting the material and moral welfare and the social progress of the inhabitants of Southwest Africa, and more particularly its non-white inhabitants". The commission