

to be supporting South Africa through the maintenance of economic, political, or military relations with it. The Canadian delegation voted for a number of resolutions condemning various aspects of *apartheid* and for a resolution calling for cessation of arms shipments to South Africa, and abstained on other resolutions that were unsatisfactory in their financial, procedural or political implications. The human rights aspects of *apartheid* were also discussed in the Third Committee, where the Canadian delegate reaffirmed Canada's abhorrence of the system.

For the second year running, an amendment (opposed by Canada) was passed by the Assembly, rejecting the credentials of the South African delegation. The President of the Assembly ruled, however, that this means could not be used to deprive South Africa of the right to UN membership. The Assembly also approved a Fourth Committee resolution, on which Canada abstained, similar to a resolution of the year before, calling for the Specialized Agencies to support insurgent movements in the territories of Southern Africa and to withdraw facilities for Portugal and South Africa to participate in the work of the Agencies.

A resolution on the Portuguese African territories was passed by the Assembly, which was somewhat milder than those of recent years, so that Canada was able to vote in favour of it despite certain reservations.

The problem of Rhodesia came before the Fourth Committee just at the time that the British negotiations for a settlement were nearing completion in Salisbury. Before the agreement terms were announced, a resolution was introduced rejecting any settlement not based on NIBMAR. Not wishing to pre-judge the settlement terms, Canada abstained on this resolution. Canada also abstained on a later resolution that condemned the terms of the Salisbury accords, which were the subject of Security Council consideration at the time, and on a resolution condemning the United States for permitting the resumption of Rhodesian chrome imports.

The Security Council in the course of 1971 also considered complaints by Guinea against Portugal and Zambia against South Africa. In August, a Security Council two-man mission was sent to Guinea to consult with authorities there on the former complaint. In October, the Council called on South Africa to respect fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia following a border incident in the Caprivi Strip.

Social and Economic Development

A major item in the work of the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Division was the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The fifty-first session of ECOSOC, meeting in Geneva in July, recommended to the Assembly that it agree to expand the Council's membership from 27 to 54. As noted above, the General Assembly approved this enlargement of the Council.

In anticipation of the decision of the General Assembly, the Council also agreed to increase the membership of its three sessional committees (Economic, Social and Co-ordination) from 27 to 54 and to create two new standing committees of 54 members that would be concerned respectively with: (1) the application of science and technology to development; and (2) the review and