

with South Africa; again requested all states to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council in halting forthwith the sale and delivery of arms and military equipment to South Africa; and invited the Specialized Agencies to take active measures within their fields of competence to compel South Africa to abandon its racial policies.

Canada joined 15 other member states in abstaining on this resolution. In explaining his vote, the Canadian Delegate said that "Canada unequivocally opposed the *apartheid* policies of the Government of South Africa, which we considered abhorrent and offensive to human dignity". They were the source of deep bitterness and thus contained the seeds of a conflict which could endanger everywhere in Africa the conception of a multi-racialism which Canada strongly endorsed. In keeping with its attitude, Canada had complied with the requests of the Security Council and had placed an embargo on the shipment of arms and military equipment to South Africa. However, while agreeing with the objective of the resolution, namely the elimination of *apartheid*, and with many of its provisions, Canada considered others unsuitable and could not, therefore, support the draft as a whole. Canada voted for a second resolution, adopted by a large majority, which established a United Nations trust fund to help pay for legal aid to persons charged under the racial laws of South Africa and to provide relief for their dependents as well as assistance for refugees from South Africa. The fund will be made up of voluntary contributions from member states, organizations and individuals.

Korean Question

The tone of the debate in the First Committee on this long-standing item was perhaps sharper at the twentieth session than on previous occasions because of a draft resolution submitted by Hungary and Mongolia, which was not pressed to a vote, calling on the United Nations to remove its forces from Korea, dissolve the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), and refrain from further discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations. However, the basic issues and procedure were very much the same as in the past, with the Assembly inviting South Korea to participate in the debate but not North Korea, because of its refusal to recognize the competence of the United Nations to consider the Korean question. The Committee then adopted the usual resolution reaffirming United Nations objectives, urging further efforts towards reunification and requesting UNCURK to continue its work. In a short statement during the debate, Canada reaffirmed the continued responsibilities and competence of the United Nations in Korea and supported the work of UNCURK.