

During the debate, the majority of Asian, African and Eastern European delegations supported the conclusions of the Apartheid Committee and charged that South Africa's major trading partners were hindering attempts to eliminate *apartheid*. A number of Western delegations said that they did not consider that the situation in South Africa was a threat to international peace or that their trade with South Africa was encouraging it to maintain its racial policies. The Assembly adopted by a vote of 84 in favour to two opposed, with 13 abstentions (Canada), a resolution which, *inter alia*, affirmed that the situation in South Africa posed a threat to international security, condemned *apartheid* as a crime against humanity, deplored the unco-operative attitude of South Africa's major trading partners, accused them of "increasing collaboration" with the South African Government and requested the Secretary-General to publish information on the economic relations of other countries with South Africa.

In explaining Canada's abstention on this vote, the Canadian delegation pointed out that Canada had often expressed its unequivocal opposition to *apartheid*. Canada agreed with a number of provisions in the resolution, including that concerning the embargo on the export of arms to South Africa. Canada complied with Security Council embargo resolutions to this effect. However, Canada considered that other provisions of the resolution were unsuitable and could not, therefore, support it as a whole.

Canada voted for a second resolution, adopted by a large majority of 99 in favour, which commended the work of the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees for the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

In January 1967, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that the Canadian Government had contributed \$25,000 to the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, which was set up in 1965, on a recommendation of the Security Council, to provide education and training abroad for South Africans denied those facilities in their own country.

Second Committee

Capital Development Fund

The question of the provision of capital assistance to developing countries through an agency of the United Nations, and in particular the creation of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, which had been discussed at every Assembly meeting since 1958, was finally brought to a head at the twenty-first session when the developing countries secured the adoption of