

continuation of the United Nations mediation work. Turkey opposed this resolution on the grounds that it failed to recognize the special status that had been granted to Turkey *vis-à-vis* Cyprus by the London and Zurich agreements, while Cyprus and Greece rejected the Afghan-Iraqi resolution. After an acrimonious debate, the First Committee adopted the 31-nation draft resolution by a vote of 47 in favour, six against, with 51 abstentions. (In plenary, the vote was 47 for, five against and 54 abstentions.)

The Canadian Delegate explained that, because of Canada's role as a participant in the United Nations Force in Cyprus, the Canadian Delegation abstained in the voting to avoid giving the impression that Canada had abandoned its impartial attitude concerning the basic issues of the Cyprus dispute. He said that the United Nations could not maintain a Force on Cyprus indefinitely and urged the parties to the dispute to redouble their efforts to reach an agreement so that, when the Force was withdrawn, the island's inhabitants could look forward to a future of peace and prosperity.

Apartheid

Discussion of *apartheid* in the Special Political Committee centred on a report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid and a further report by the Secretary-General. The first called the situation in South Africa a threat to international peace and recommended that a variety of measures, including economic sanctions, be taken against the South African Government; the second described the assistance given by a number of member states to the victims of *apartheid*. In the debate that followed, the African delegations, in particular, criticized the Western countries for continuing to trade with and invest in South Africa, endorsed the conclusions of the Special Committee's report, and expressed regret that resolutions of both the Assembly and the Security Council had not brought about any change in the situation in South Africa. In reply, Western delegations, especially those representing the major trading partners of South Africa, denied that the situation there was a threat to international peace or that their trade with South Africa was encouraging it to maintain its racial policies. The resolution tabled in the Special Political Committee drew the attention of the Security Council "to the fact that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter is essential in order to solve the problem of *apartheid*, and that universally applied economic sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution". It went on to appeal to the major trading partners to cease their "increasing economic collaboration"