

self-determination enunciated in the Charter. However, the hard-core and seemingly intractable problems of entrenched white minority rule in southern Africa remain unresolved, and these, with related colonial questions, continued to be a significant preoccupation of the United Nations in 1969.

The developing countries, particularly the African members, have sought to have the United Nations take punitive action against South Africa because of its *apartheid* policies and its maintenance of control over Namibia (South West Africa) in the face of the General Assembly's termination of its mandate over the territory in 1966. These efforts led to two resolutions on *apartheid* in the General Assembly. One, sponsored by 46 primarily Afro-Asian countries, which Canada supported, condemned the South African Government for its repression of the people of South Africa and called for the instant release of political prisoners. Another resolution, which was not supported by Canada because of the extreme and unrealistic nature of some of its provisions, called on all states and organizations to supply assistance to the liberation movements in South Africa and to apply sanctions against that country.

The Security Council, of which Canada was not a member in 1969, condemned Portugal for violations of the territorial frontiers of other states, about which three complaints had been brought to the Council's attention.

A resolution sponsored by 12 Afro-Asian states, expressing their concern with colonial issues, was adopted by the General Assembly. The resolution declared that the continuation of colonial rule constituted a threat to international peace and security; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for self-determination and called on all governments to declare the recruiting, financing and training of mercenaries to be criminal acts. It requested all states and Specialized Agencies to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia. It also called for the dismantling of military bases in dependent territories, the recognition of the right of self-determination of small states and the access of visiting missions to the colonial territories. Canada abstained on this resolution, as it had in the past, because of a number of provisions or concepts which the Canadian delegation considered unrealistic or inaccurate.

By and large, the questions were pursued with less of the longwinded and inflammatory rhetoric that had been so characteristic of discussion in previous sessions.

Financial Situation of the Organization

The Secretary-General indicated, in the introduction to his annual report for 1969, that the organization's financial situation remained precarious. By June 30, 1969, current liabilities of the organization exceeded current assets to the extent that, taking into account funds advanced from the Working Capital Fund and the UN Special Account, there was a cumulative shortfall of \$59.6 million (U.S.). Unliquidated obligations on that date totalled \$13.3 million (U.S.). At that time unpaid