

on South West Africa. The first, approved on roll-call by 84 votes in favour, six against, with 17 abstentions (including Canada), after reaffirming the "inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to self-determination and independence", considered that any attempt by South Africa to annex a part or the whole of the territory would constitute an act of aggression and urged member states to refrain forthwith from supplying arms, equipment and petroleum which might be used by South Africa for this purpose. Finally, the resolution called on the Government of South Africa to inform the Secretary-General not later than November 30, 1963, of its decision regarding the appointment of a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative for South West Africa, as recommended by the Assembly in its Resolution 1805 (XVII) of December 14, 1962. The other two resolutions on South West Africa, which in this case received the Assembly's unanimous approval, dealt respectively with petitions concerning the territory and the provision of special educational and training facilities for South West Africans. All three resolutions had passed committee stage on November 12¹.

One last resolution on South West Africa, adopted by the Assembly on December 17, called on the Security Council to consider the critical situation prevailing in the territory. Adopted on roll-call by 89 votes in favour (including Canada), two against, with three abstentions, the resolution in effect rejects South Africa's contention — in response to the Assembly's query of November 13 — that (a) it has so far been precluded from commenting on the question at issue because of the *sub-judice* rule arising from the fact that a litigation with respect to the South West Africa question was now before the International Court of Justice, and (b) in any event, its reply should be allowed to wait until the Odenaal (South African) Commission and Enquiry has made known its plans for the future development of the territory.

As regards the territories under Portuguese administration, the Assembly, on December 3, adopted, by 91 votes in favour, two against, with 11 abstentions, a resolution requesting the Security Council to give immediate consideration to the question and to adopt such measures as might be indicated to put into effect its earlier decisions on the matter, particularly those of its resolution of July 31, 1963, calling on Portugal to recognize immediately the right of these territories to self-determination and independence.

Canada abstained in the vote on the resolution. Explaining his vote when the resolution was considered in the Fourth Committee on November 27, the Canadian Representative, Mr. Leo Cadieux, M.P., reiterated that the Canadian Government had strong sympathy for the aspirations of the African people in Portuguese territories and therefore viewed with deep regret the failure of Portugal to acknowledge its obligations under the Charter and to apply the principle of self-determination in its overseas territories. After calling on the Government of Portugal once again to co-operate with the United Nations, Mr. Cadieux went

¹See *External Affairs*, December 1963, Page 454.