

as inconsistent with the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and noted that these policies had led to international friction endangering international peace and security. The main difference between them was that the African resolution recommended that all states should take various forms of sanctions against South Africa, while the more moderate Asian resolution requested all states to consider taking such separate and collective action as was open to them, in conformity with the Charter, to bring about the abandonment of racial discrimination.

The African resolution was approved in committee by 47 in favour, to 29 against (including Canada), with 18 abstentions, but was dropped before the final plenary vote because the paragraphs recommending sanctions failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. The Asian resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote of 95 in favour (including Canada), 1 against (Portugal), with no abstentions.

The discussion of *apartheid* at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly in November 1961 followed very closely the pattern of the resumed fifteenth session. A resolution sponsored by the African members condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's continuing practice of *apartheid* policies and called for the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations and for diplomatic and economic sanctions to be imposed by all members of the United Nations. An alternative resolution, sponsored by Asian countries, condemned South Africa's racial policies in equally strong terms, urged all states to take individual action to bring about an abandonment of these policies and again called upon South Africa to change its policies. Amendments to the Asian resolution were proposed which would have had the effect of calling for South Africa's expulsion from the United Nations, an arms embargo and oil sanctions.

The Canadian Delegation felt that the General Assembly should record unequivocally its condemnation of South Africa's racial policies and its desire for their alteration, but did not favour punitive measures. In the voting in committee on the African resolution, Canada voted against the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations and abstained on the sanctions clauses and on the text as a whole. When the three clauses covering expulsion and sanctions were voted on together in plenary and defeated, the African resolution was withdrawn.

The Canadian Delegation supported the Asian resolution and was prepared to vote for it in its entirety. In committee and in plenary, Canada voted against the amendment suggesting expulsion, voted against the amendment recommending the arms embargo and abstained on the amendment calling for petroleum sanctions. All three amendments failed to obtain two-thirds approval and were dropped. The Asian resolution in its original form was adopted by 97 votes in favour (including Canada), 2 against (Portugal, South Africa), with Guinea abstaining (because it considered the resolution too mild).