

delegations and calling on the British Government not to accede to the request of the present minority government for independence until majority rule based on universal adult suffrage had been established in the territory.

Britain did not participate in the vote on the resolution. Speaking in the debate on October 11, the representative of Canada, Mr. Leo Cadieux, had declared that Canada, as a member of the Commonwealth, desired a final solution that would respect the principles of freedom and democracy on which the Commonwealth was based and was confident that British influence would be exercised solely towards that end. However, the Government and the whole population of Southern Rhodesia also had heavy responsibilities to bear, and had the duty of accelerating a peaceful transition to majority government by facilitating agreement on the basis of the compromises that would undoubtedly be necessary. The problem was difficult and complicated and had to be handled with particular care and patience in view of the fact that Britain was engaged in delicate negotiations relating to the dissolution of the Central African Federation and the accession of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to independence. It seemed to the Canadian Delegation that the method of informal and private talks would be most likely to lead to progress, and that that should be the main consideration underlying the draft resolutions to be submitted to the General Assembly.

Having completed its action on the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Committee turned to the consideration of its item on South West Africa. Six petitions and 62 delegations were heard from in the debate, which lasted from October 22 to November 5. On the latter day, 30 delegations submitted a resolution which would seek to draw the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in South West Africa, urge all states to refrain from supplying arms, military equipment or petroleum to South Africa, and request the Special Committee of Twenty-Four on Colonialism to consider the implications of the activities of mining companies with interests in the territory. This action was followed on November 6 by the tabling by Ghana of an eight-power resolution requesting all member states, and in particular South Africa, to facilitate in all possible ways the travel abroad of South West Africans seeking to avail themselves of the educational opportunities provided for them under United Nations programmes created specially for this purpose.

The Committee approved the first resolution on November 8, by 80 votes in favour, six against, with 16 abstentions, after rejecting a series of amendments submitted by the United States that would have deleted from the resolution the provision relating to the supply of petroleum to South Africa, would have described the situation in South West Africa as "a dangerous source of international friction" rather than one "constituting a threat to international peace", and would have requested the Secretary-General instead of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four to make a proposed study on the activities of foreign mining interest in the territory. While agreeing with the basic aims of the resolution, Canada abstained in the vote on it because some of its operative paragraphs contained judgments