

draft resolution submitted by 33 African and Asian nations on this subject. The resolution, which was adopted on November 1 by 60 votes in favour to 16 against, with 21 abstentions, would have the Assembly declare the continuance by South Africa of its racial policies to be a danger to international peace and security and request member states to take the following measures, separately or collectively: break off diplomatic relations with the South African Government, or refrain from establishing them; close their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag, and enact legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports; boycott all South African goods; refrain from exporting goods, including arms and ammunition, to South Africa; refuse landing and passage facilities to all South African planes. The Assembly would also decide by this resolution to establish a Special Committee, composed of representatives of member states to be nominated by the President of the Assembly, to keep the racial policies of the South African Government under review when the Assembly is not in session, and to report to the Assembly or the Security Council from time to time. Finally, the Assembly would request the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions of the Assembly and the Council and, if necessary, to consider action under Article 6 of the Charter, which deals with the expulsion of member states from the United Nations.

The Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendation in plenary on November 6 by 67 votes in favour to 16 against, with 23 abstentions. Although Canada's position with regard to South Africa's racial policies is clear, it was because of the inclusion in the resolution of clauses contemplating sanctions against South Africa and its expulsion from the United Nations that Canada voted against it in committee and in plenary.

The Committee also disposed on November 9 of its item on the effects of atomic radiation, by adopting, by 79 votes in favour, none against, with 11 abstentions, a resolution tabled by Canada and 42 other sponsors, which, after commending the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for its work and for the comprehensive report it had submitted, requested it to continue its assessment of radiation risks and other studies, and to report to the Assembly next year on its progress and its future programme of work. A second part of the resolution expressed the Assembly's appreciation of the World Meteorological Organization's draft plan for world-wide monitoring and reporting of levels of atmospheric radioactivity, and invited the Organization to put the plan into operation, if feasible, as soon as possible after final consultations with all agencies concerned were completed.

Opening the Committee's debate on the resolution on November 2, the Canadian Representative, Mr. Heath Macquarrie, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, remarked that it was eminently sensible that all scientific resources available be used to determine the nature and degree of the risks involved in artificial contamination of the atmosphere. "We cannot do