

There was a series of votes, about 50 votes altogether, but nobody would give in. Both contenders were evenly balanced. Finally, our Delegation was able to play a considerable part in bringing about a compromise under which Poland took the seat for the first year, and Turkey will take it for the second.

We also had difficult questions to face in connection with atomic tests. There was a resolution condemning the proposed tests in the Sahara and Canada, having made her decision clear from the start that she was against atomic tests, voted for that resolution. It was very difficult for some of our friends to understand why we would not be voting on their side but we believed that our policy was the right one and we voted for the resolution throughout.

We were able to support France later on in the resolution about Algeria. President de Gaulle, we thought, had offered very good terms for the settlement of that problem and we felt free to support France throughout on that question.

South Africa

We have been criticized in some places in Canada for our vote on the resolution on *apartheid*. Here again was another very difficult question. The previous Government, just as the present Government, had been against the policy of *apartheid*. No one in Canada believes in an *apartheid* policy. Yet the previous Government had seen fit throughout to abstain in so far as paragraphs in resolutions directly condemning South Africa were concerned and in certain cases saw fit to abstain on the whole question. I think in no case did they vote against South Africa.

Last year the present Government did vote against South Africa on a resolution which was a good deal milder than the one which was brought forward in this last session of the United Nations; after careful consideration we voted for those paragraphs in that resolution condemning *apartheid* in general but abstained on the paragraphs which named South Africa; abstained on the vote on the whole resolution.

Last fall South Africa was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the United Nations and her Foreign Minister, Mr. Loewe, made an excellent contribution to the work of the Assembly. In addition to this South Africa has had a long record of worth-while accomplishments which it would not do any harm for the Canadian people to recall.

Just about 60 years ago the Boers in South Africa were fighting a valiant battle against the British Empire, with Canadian troops participating against them. After that war they were offered self-government and the great Boer leaders General Botha and General Smuts took the lead in accepting that offer and in setting up a government in that country. Within a few short years World War I broke out and they actually put down rebellion in their own country by one of their fellow generals in the Boer War of a decade earlier and their troops fought beside us throughout the World War.

In the intervening years General Smuts, as Field Marshal Smuts, became one of the outstanding world statesmen of my time. Other than Sir Winston Churchill