us which, in the light of what has been said here, shows little chance of being implemented. In view of these considerations, the Canadian delegation will abstain on the resolution before the Committee as a whole and in its various parts.

My delegation believes it is important that satisfactory progress be made toward settlement of this unhappy dispute. At the same time, the lengthy history of the dispute would appear to indicate that direct discussions may now offer the only possibility of such progress being made. The United Nations, of course, could assist the parties to get together for direct discussions should they desire such assistance. We recognize that the gap is wide between the positions hitherto taken by the parties, and they appear at present to hold very different views as to the basis on which negotiations might take place. It is nevertheless our earnest hope that the parties may be able to agree on a basis for direct negotiations and that, in a spirit of goodwill and in the spirit of the Charter, a solution may ultimately be found. The various aspects of the matter now before

NOTE:

On October 28, 1953 the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee adopted the following resolution on Agenda Item 20 -Treatment of People of Indian Origin in the Union of South Africa. The resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 38 in favour, 2 against and 19 abstentions (including Canada).

position of the Canadian delegation in respect of the

this Committee have been ably, eloquently, and fully dis-

cussed by the distinguished representatives of various countries who have taken part in this debate. It is not my intention, therefore, to do more than state briefly the

## "THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, at serious

We must indeed be 1. RECALLS that at its first, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh sessions it has given consideration to the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: as then a set of the s

us around this table

discussed in the Assembly (A) That resolution 44(I) of 8 December 1946 blow dexpressed the opinion that the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the Governments of India and South Africa and the relevant provisions 10 of the Charter and requested the two Governments to report to the General Assembly on the measures adopted to this effect:

(B) That resolution 265 (III) of 14 May 1949 Africa to enter into discussion, Pakistan, and South Africa to enter into discussion at a round table conference, taking into consideration at a round table principles of the Charter and the declaration of human rights: mop and and Iw are baid and to enotiblises falled with and the

Detence of the United Nations. We are doubtful also as to the value of passing a resolution such as the one before

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