

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.

NOTE:

On October 28, 1953 the Ad Hoc 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).

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

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;

2. **FURTHER RECALLS**

(A) That resolution 44(I) of 8 December 1946 expressed 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 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 invited the Governments of India, Pakistan, and South Africa to enter into discussion at a round table conference, taking into consideration the purposes and principles of the Charter and the declaration of human rights;