

and its main objective—a peaceful solution of the situation in the Portuguese territories through the application of the principle of self-determination. They therefore voted for its adoption and urged Portugal to co-operate in achieving the broad provisions of the resolution. The Portuguese Foreign Minister made it clear that his Government regarded the resolution as unacceptable.

## South Africa

During 1963 the question of race conflict in South Africa, resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, was discussed twice by the Council and also by the General Assembly. On August 7 the Council called on South Africa to abandon its racial-separation policies and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned, or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed *apartheid*. It solemnly called upon all states to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa. The vote on the resolution [S/5386] was nine in favour to none against, with two abstentions (Britain and France). A paragraph in the draft resolution calling for a boycott of all South African goods and for a ban on the export to South Africa of strategic material of direct military value was deleted when it failed to gain the necessary seven affirmative votes.

In December the Council took up the South African question again, after circulation of a report by the Secretary-General which had been requested in its resolution of August 7. As it had done previously, South Africa refused to participate in the debate.

The Council concluded its discussion by adopting unanimously a resolution [S/5471 of December 4, 1963] containing several new features. In addition to appealing to all states to comply with the August resolution, it asked all governments to end the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts to study ways of resolving the situation in South Africa through the peaceful and orderly application of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all inhabitants of the country. Britain and France, which had abstained in the vote on the August resolution, voted for the new resolution on the understanding that its recommendations fell under Chapter VI, were directed to a special situation and did not partake of the character of sanctions or other mandatory action envisaged under Article 41. The United States representative expressed similar views. While undertaking to comply with the resolution and to ban the sale of arms to South Africa which could be used to enforce the policy of *apartheid*, Britain and France reserved the right to continue to supply arms and equipment for the external defence of South Africa.