

introduced by Malta which would require publicity for arms transfers was defeated, and Item 29 (Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons) was withdrawn by the Ethiopian Delegation.

Turning to the other items on its agenda, the First Committee began discussion of Item 107 (The Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States) and considered several draft resolutions on this question. It also discussed Item 93 (The Question of Cyprus).

Special Political Committee

Following discussion of the report of the Commissioner-General of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) by the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by a vote of 91 in favour (Canada) to one against, with seven abstentions, a resolution calling for renewal of the Agency's mandate for a further period of three years. The resolution also urged members to consider increasing financial contributions to the Agency.

Two resolutions on *apartheid* were adopted. By the terms of the first, adopted in a vote of 80 in favour to two against with 16 abstentions (Canada), the Assembly drew the attention of the Security Council to "the fact that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter is essential in order to solve the problem of *apartheid*, and that universally-applied economic sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution". The Canadian Delegate, in explanation of vote, said that, while agreeing with the welcome objective of the resolution, namely the elimination of *apartheid*, and agreeing with many of its provisions, Canada was unable to endorse a few of them which Canada considered unsuitable. He said that Canada unequivocally opposed South Africa's *apartheid* policy, which was "offensive to human dignity". Canada had made known this position to the South African Government in various ways. Canada had also complied with the Security Council's resolution of August 1963 calling for an arms embargo against South Africa. A second resolution, calling for establishment of a UN trust fund to aid victims of *apartheid*, was adopted by the General Assembly by a vote of 95 in favour (Canada) to one against, with one abstention.

After a long debate on Item 101 (Comprehensive Review of Peace-keeping Operations in All Their Aspects), the General Assembly adopted a Canadian resolution by a vote of 87 in favour (Canada) to one opposed (Albania), with five abstentions. Sponsored in the Special Political Committee by Canada and 18 other nations, the resolution invited the Special Committee of 33 on Peace-keeping Operations to continue its work and called on all member states to make voluntary contributions "so that the future may be faced with renewed hope and confidence".