

members of the United Nations have acted together with the British Government to adopt various measures designed to end the present situation and to make it possible for that territory to move towards independence on the basis of majority rule. The great majority of governments have cooperated in these measures. Canada has refused to recognize the regime, has severed economic relations with it; has participated in an oil airlift to Zambia; and is providing other economic assistance to the people of Zambia in the difficult situation created for them by the Rhodesian problem.

During the past months and weeks the members of the Commonwealth have anxiously and closely followed the developments in Rhodesia. The United Nations, for its part, has taken important, even historic decisions.

The fact is, however, that the actions taken by the international community have so far failed to end the illegal regime. I am well aware that there are many who feel that in these circumstances the best answer is armed force. The Canadian Government, however, has deep misgivings about such an answer. Would the use of force achieve the results we desire? Might it not hurt those whom it was designed to help? These are the kinds of questions we must ask ourselves. We believe that we should concentrate on seeing that the measures now in operation are applied with maximum effectiveness, and that they are strengthened and supplemented in areas where this is practical so that constitutional government can be restored and independence on the basis of majority rule attained.

The communique of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting notes a British willingness to co-sponsor in the Security Council a resolution for "effective and selective" mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia before the end of this year if the illegal situation has not ended by then and given full Commonwealth support for such a Security Council resolution. We think such a resolution would indeed be desirable since we have noted that, although most governments are supporting fully the measures advocated in the Security Council's resolutions, there have been some instances where this is not the case. My Government is particularly concerned by the fact that some markets are still open to Rhodesian exports, especially minerals and tobacco.

At the forefront of the problems before this session is the question of South West Africa. Since the recent judgment of the International Court was not concerned with the substantive aspects of this question, it does not in any way invalidate previous advisory opinions on the accountability of South Africa to the international community. The Canadian Delegation is studying the various aspects of the problem with close attention, and will indicate its position on whatever proposals will be made as the debate on South West Africa progresses.