

mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, the first time the provisions of Chapter VII of the UN Charter had been invoked against a member state. This step confirmed a policy voluntarily observed by Canada since 1963. The invocation of Chapter VII of the Charter has rightly been regarded as a grave decision, taken only after the most serious consideration and a careful weighing of the implications. This decision therefore reflects our belief that the perpetuation of the *apartheid* system will result in a continuing deterioration of peace and stability in southern Africa.

Canada has also expressed its support for a call to governments to review their economic relations with South Africa. Although this element was not incorporated into a Security Council resolution, the Canadian Government nevertheless decided to take certain steps. On December 19, 1977, for example, I announced that Canada was phasing out Government involvement in commercial relations with South Africa and would issue a code of conduct to govern the behaviour of Canadian companies with operations in South Africa. The Canadian Government will continue to keep its general relations with South Africa under review.

Zimbabwe

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Clearly, an early meeting of all parties to the conflict is essential if there is to be any hope of securing a peaceful settlement on the basis of the generally accepted Anglo/American plan. Canada continues to hope that the plan might still be successful and would be willing, in such circumstances, to offer appropriate assistance.

Middle East

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Canada supported and encouraged the negotiating process begun in Jerusalem. We welcomed the bold initiative of President Carter in again bringing the heads of government of Israel and Egypt together at Camp David and we endorse the agreements reached there. They are a milestone on the long road to peace, a road which Canadian soldiers have watched over for more than 20 years. We hope that after due consideration the nations concerned will find that the framework established at Camp David constitutes a sound basis for moving towards a general peace settlement.

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...We do not know what the ultimate shape of a peace settlement might be. It might make provision for international involvement to assist in the implementation of its terms. Canada would consider very seriously a request to make an appropriate contribution to such an enterprise. Canada also hopes that other aspects of the problem will be addressed in the context of resolutions adopted by the Security Council. It may well be that generous financial contributions from the international community will be required; here too, Canada will certainly be prepared to assist within the limits of its capacity.

Human rights

A third question, Mr. President, demanding immediate attention and action, is the lack of progress we have made in the United Nations in the protection of human rights throughout the world. A tragic example of this is the situation in Democratic Kampuchea. On September 8 my Government brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights a detailed public report which was based on a series of voluntary statements made to Canadian representatives by individual

Canada's UN delegates

The Canadian delegation to the twenty-third regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, which convened at the UN headquarters, New York, September 19, comprises:

(Representatives) Don Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs (Chairman); William Barton, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Maurice Dupras, Member of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

(Alternate Representatives) G.A. H. Pearson, Director General, Bureau of United Nations Affairs, Department of External Affairs; C.O. Rousseau, Ambassador of Canada to Venezuela; Sylva Gelber, Special Adviser, Department of Labour; M. Copithorne, Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs; and P. Lapointe, Minister-Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York.

Kampuchean refugees, a great many of whom had left Democratic Kampuchea recently. [See article on P. 3.] The testimony of the refugees clearly supports allegations from a variety of other sources that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has systematically violated the fundamental human rights of its citizens, and that the repression and the killing are continuing. This situation cries out for the kind of effective action that this organization should be able to provide.

The Canadian Government considers that an immediate investigation of the human rights situation in Democratic Kampuchea should take place. I urge members of this Assembly to support our recommendation to the Commission on Human Rights to take such action. I also ask members of the Assembly to consider their obligations to the increasing numbers of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea that are now under the care of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

To date, Canada has accepted 7,000 refugees from that area, including those from former Cambodia. In doing so we have accepted the full costs of their resettlement in our country. These costs are in excess of \$3.7 million, which Canada regards as an important, if indirect, contribution to the valuable work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In the light of the tragic situation in Democratic Kampuchea I wish to take this occasion to announce that Canada will increase from 50 to 70 the number of refugee families from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea we will accept each month. I expect that over the next 12 months more than 1,000 additional refugees will find a new home in Canada. Furthermore, Canada will contribute an additional \$500,000 to the High Commissioner for his valuable relief and assistance work in Southeast Asia.

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Resolution 32/8 adopted by consensus at the last session of the General Assembly dealt with a specific aspect of terrorism, — hijacking. That resolution called on governments to take joint and separate action to ensure the safety of civil aviation and it was strongly endorsed by the Canadian delegation. We have continued to stress the need for further international action to combat terrorism in all its manifestations. Prime Minister Trudeau's initiative in developing and pre-

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