

concept of multi-racialism throughout the African continent. Thus, my Delegation fully supports the basic aim of the draft resolution. We believe that South Africa has forfeited its right to administer the mandate. My Delegation has given serious consideration to how we can give effect to this conclusion. I sincerely hope the co-sponsors will accept the following comments as evidence of our desire to make a constructive contribution.

Some speakers have expressed concern that the General Assembly may not enjoy full legal competence to assume the mandate unilaterally. My Delegation tends to the view that, in the light of advice we have received in the past from the International Court, particularly as regards the international responsibility of South Africa, this Assembly has an adequate basis for the action proposed. We do recognize, however, that, to take into account the doubts expressed by some speakers, there might be an advantage in having this matter clarified, if for no other reason than that any lasting formula for peaceful settlement of international disputes should be based on international law.

Other delegations have referred to the practical problems involved in asserting United Nations authority over South West Africa and in assisting the peoples of South West Africa to independence. These problems include what measures might be required in the face of continued intransigence by South Africa. With these observations in mind, my Delegation subscribes fully to the healthy sense of reality which the distinguished Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs urged upon us. For instance, his suggestions concerning the necessity of sharing the economic burden on an equitable basis were particularly salutary.

In our view, the suggestion which has been advanced that the resolution might provide for the establishment of a committee to study these problems and make recommendations to the General Assembly within a reasonable time has much to commend it. My Delegation has been impressed in particular by the suggestions put forward by the distinguished representative of Ireland. If the idea of the establishment of such a committee should meet with general approval, the question of how the basic objectives of the draft resolution before us can be achieved might await the committee's recommendations. These considerations should invite the thoughtful attention of all organs of the United Nations and of each member nation.

#### MANDATE FORFEIT

I should like to assure the co-sponsors, however, that my Delegation is conscious of the necessity for some positive action by the United Nations which would preserve the inalienable right of all inhabitants of South West Africa to self-determination. By any reasonable standards, South Africa's policies under the mandate justify the general opinion that South Africa has proven to be an unacceptable administrator of the territory. In the view of the Canadian Delegation we are not called upon here in this Assembly to make a juridical judgement as to whether in one

respect or another the Government of South Africa has been delinquent in carrying out the mandate entrusted to it by the League. We are well aware, and the representative of South Africa reminded us the other day, that this is a matter which has been argued and contested before the International Court. What we are called upon to do is to make a decision in the light of all relevant factors as to whether the Government of South Africa, taking into consideration its refusal to accept accountability to this body, should continue to exercise the mandate in the interests of development and self government of the peoples of South West Africa. We believe the answer is no. South Africa's long history of failing to pay regard to the rightful interest and concern of the international community for detailed reports of this administration has frustrated any meaningful international supervision, even to the degree required by the mandate. In the opinion of my Delegation, therefore, the record of South Africa constitutes clear grounds for stating that in consideration of the well-being of the inhabitants of South West Africa, South Africa has lost the right to continue administering the mandate. For our part, the Canadian Delegation pledges to do what it can in the light of these comments to join with others in trying to work out how best the decisions of the General Assembly can be fulfilled.

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#### SCOTS SEINE-NETTING STUDIED

Canadian Atlantic fishermen will see an unfamiliar vessel from time to time during the next 12 months, as a black-hulled Scottish seine-netter, the *Guiding Star*, moves from one Atlantic province to another to demonstrate its method of catching various species of fish.

The 70-foot wooden vessel, powered by a 152-hp. diesel engine, is now in Newfoundland under a one-year charter to the Industrial Development Service of the federal Department of Fisheries to determine whether Scottish seine-netting can profitably be adopted by the Canadian fishing industry, and also to engage in exploration.

Captain Alex Hay of Peterhead, Scotland, and his Scottish crew of six will operate first from ports in Newfoundland and will later move to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

The *Guiding Star* will engage in full-scale commercial fishing operations that will enable fisheries authorities to assess the potential of the Scottish seine-netting technique in Canada.

The decision to charter the *Guiding Star* was made following a survey last year by experienced Scottish shipmasters, under contract to the Federal Government, to determine the possibilities for the development in the Atlantic of Scottish-style seining. The decision to conduct a full-scale, year-long trial was made after an assessment of their findings.

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