

Although we do not favour mandatory UN sanctions at present, we do strongly support the most widespread application of voluntary economic measures against the illegal régime. We have imposed a total embargo on Canadian trade with Rhodesia and we believe that time should be allowed for these sanctions to work. We believe they are the best means to achieve what we along with the African states desire, that is a solution looking to majority rule with safeguards for the minority.

The first step to this solution is to end the illegal situation. Economic sanctions may bring about this solution by persuading white Rhodesians that their illegal declaration of independence was a grave mistake.

The underlying reasons for our policy are also well known. The Prime Minister and I have, on a number of occasions, pointed out the importance to the maintenance of the multi-racial Commonwealth of a solution in Rhodesia acceptable to Rhodesians as a whole and to the members of the Commonwealth. We have pointed out that Canada's sanctions policy is pursuant also to the Security Council resolution of November 20 and is thus consistent with our general policy of support for the United Nations.

We have pointed out also a third major reason for our policy, a reason which is in fact at the root of the other two factors. I refer to the moral roots of our policy. We disapprove of the illegal régime because it seeks to perpetuate a political system which denies effective political rights to about four million Africans who constitute about seventeenth-eightieths of the population of Rhodesia. The white settlers, who number about 200,000, wish to be independent on the basis of a constitution which, although in theory non-discriminatory, sharply discriminates in practice between white and black.

It is because of this discrimination in politics, in economics and in education that Rhodesia, under its present régime, is unacceptable to the multi-racial Commonwealth. It is for these reasons that an acceptable solution of the Rhodesian problem may well be an indispensable condition for the continued health and even existence of this valuable association between different races, religions and continents.

### Conclusion

These specific problems in Africa indicate some of the conditions required for peaceful development in the world. Relations between races, some remaining problems of colonialism, the assumption of sovereignty by a number of nations within a short period, economic growth and trade - all are developments or subjects for discussion of the greatest importance in world councils. Many of the associated problems arouse deep emotions and involve cultural and internal political and economic matters which have not often been the concern of diplomacy in other periods. They are matters for concern now, whether the forum be an African one, or a Commonwealth one, or a United Nations one. The basic conditions for peace, as we now understand them, must include these wider human concerns. Halting as its voice may be on some political and humanitarian matters, there is a world community attempting to set standards above those of the national interests of individual sovereign states.