

cerned with the full range of pressing international issues of our times.

At the London meeting of heads of government, four basic themes predominated: (1) liberation in southern Africa; (2) the restructuring of world economic relations, or the New International Economic Order, as it is known; (3) the more positive commitment of the Commonwealth to the world community; and connected with this, (4) a clearer engagement on the part of the Commonwealth to finding solutions that will enhance the economic and social progress of its members.

The problems that exist in southern Africa are all closely intertwined. In South Africa the outrageous doctrine of *apartheid* continues to offend the conscience of the world. Until this wrong is righted, and justice and equality prevail, as they must, we must strive for its eradication, both because that is right and because the conflicts that it engenders work their harm upon other regions.

We are all of us only too familiar with the situation in Rhodesia, where a minority regime now in power and supported by South Africa seems resolved to rule or ruin the state. None of us can condone continued intransigence and denial of majority rule by the Smith regime in Rhodesia. The longer this situation prevails the less are the chances of a peaceful, negotiated settlement and the greater the prospect of escalating violence. By continued pressure and continued negotiation, we must seek a peaceful solution. We in Canada shall continue to support the current efforts by Britain and the United States to achieve a lasting, peaceful solution.

The existence of the Smith regime depends heavily upon external support. The Commonwealth Sanctions Committee, formed to monitor sanctions applied as a result of United Nations action, has reported "massive evasions", which enable the Smith regime to sustain itself. We hope that all states will take the necessary measures to respect the UN's decision on sanctions with respect to Rhodesia.

The problem of Rhodesia has imposed substantial burdens on the Commonwealth front-line states of Botswana and Zambia, as well as on Mozambique. These include large numbers of refugees, severe economic constraints caused by the closure of crucial rail facilities, as well as direct military clashes. The Commonwealth has here made a direct and necessary contribution of multilateral assistance through the Special Commonwealth Program for the people of Zimbabwe and the Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique.

In Namibia, Canada and the other Western members of the Security Council have been trying, through discussions with all interested parties, to facilitate a solution to end South Africa's illegal presence there. The Commonwealth recognizes the right of all the people of Namibia to participate in achieving self-determination and true independence for their country. Major problems on this path continue to exist, but we hope that the continuing efforts to find a peaceful solution will be successful in the not-too-distant future. In the meantime, assistance has been provided to the people of Namibia through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

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