

Namibia. South Africa refused to comply with the UN decision and it tried to suppress the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) which the General Assembly had recognized as Namibia's authentic representative. Both the UN and the International Court of Justice have condemned South Africa on several occasions and in 1977 a Namibia Contact Group was set up in an endeavour to reach a solution. The Group consisted of the five Western members of the Security Council, including Canada. After some initial progress, however, its efforts came to nothing and South Africa continues to maintain its presence in Namibia and has made its withdrawal conditional on Cuban troops being withdrawn from Angola. On this point it is supported by the United States. Canada has joined the other members of the UN in condemning South Africa's behaviour and supporting the Security Council Resolutions on Namibia. In 1985 the Canadian Government made several statements on Namibia but there have been no significant developments since. (For a fuller account of this matter see the 1985-86 Guide).

Current Canadian Position

In 1986 Canada introduced further economic measures against South Africa, some of which it undertook along with fellow members of the Commonwealth. The Government announced the end of Canadian Government procurement of South African goods, a ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa, and the allocation of an additional \$2 million to existing programmes for the education and training of blacks in South Africa. It also tried to persuade Britain to join other members of the Commonwealth in imposing economic sanctions.

On 6 November 1986 Conservative member, Walter McLean, made a speech on apartheid to the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations. In dealing with various aspects of the South African situation he recalled the words of the Secretary-General who had said in his annual report: