

## RHODESIA REJECTION OF PEARCE REPORT

The following is a statement on May 24 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, on the report of Pearce Commission:

In my statement to the House of Commons of December 1, 1971, I noted that the proposed terms of a settlement for Rhodesia agreed to by British and Rhodesian representatives in Salisbury were being submitted for the consideration of the Rhodesian people as a whole by means of the Pearce Commission. Despite some of the reservations which I noted at that time, the Canadian Government did not attempt to anticipate the decision which only the people of Rhodesia, and particularly the majority of Rhodesian Africans, were qualified to make in this matter: whether the proposals represented a sufficient hope for future democratic development to compensate for the continued denial of majority government.

The Pearce Commission completed its task of seeking the views of the people of Rhodesia and has now reported that it found the proposals were not acceptable to the Rhodesian people as a whole.

It would be easy now to say that the whole Rhodesian question goes back to where it was before this exercise got under way, but in fact the clock cannot be turned back. A new political awareness

has now been created among Rhodesia's Africans. The ruling white minority has been made conscious of the strength and extent of black opposition to continued minority rule. At the same time the confidence of outside observers in the integrity and thoroughness of the Pearce Commission has been upheld. The Canadian position of waiting upon the considered views of the Rhodesian people themselves has been vindicated.

The course of events from this point on is naturally difficult to predict. The British Government, given its continuing responsibilities for Rhodesia, has made clear its intention to keep open the way for further efforts at a settlement and its hope that those concerned both inside and outside Rhodesia will not take steps which would make a settlement more difficult to achieve. I need hardly stress that any solution that is now proposed must be one which can engage the confidence of the African people of Rhodesia.

So far as Canada is concerned, we will continue to support the aim of democratic majority rule for Rhodesia. We will continue to refuse recognition to the illegal régime ruling Rhodesia. We will continue to uphold our UN obligations and will maintain in effect the existing economic sanctions.

### CANADIAN BOOK STORE IN NEW YORK

Classic Little Books Inc., of Montreal will open a shop for the sale of paper back books at 572 Fifth Avenue, New York, in the near future, taking over the premises formerly occupied by Larousse International. This will be the first time in the history of North American bookselling that the Canada-U.S. boundary has been crossed by a major retailing firm.

The books on sale will include a collection of Canadian paperbacks, and customers will be able to obtain British, American and Canadian publications not in stock by means of a special-order system.

Universities and colleges in the United States that offer courses of study on Canada will have access to all Canadian paperbacks, and will also be able to place special orders on a non-returnable basis for Canadian hard-covered books.

The story of Classic Books began in 1928 in a secondhand shop in Montreal. Ten years later, the Classic Book Store moved to the heart of the city's business district, and in 1955 it opened its first branch outlet, Classic Little Books, the first paper back book shop in Canada. The Montreal store, now on three levels, is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Classic Little Books Inc. now comprises a chain of 25 shops, in Montreal (14), Toronto (5), Winnipeg (2), Windsor, Edmonton, Halifax and Quebec City.

Plans for future expansion include additional outlets in Manhattan and a shop in London, England, as well as others in Canada.

### ASTRONAUTS IN SUDBURY AGAIN

For the second time in a year, astronauts from the United States have visited Sudbury, Ontario, to study the unusual geology of the region as part of their training for lunar missions. Two of the *Apollo 17* crew members, Commander Eugene Cernan and Harrison Schmitt, pilot of the lunar module, accompanied by U.S. geologists, were in the Sudbury basin area for two days near the end of May; last July, John Young and Charles Duke, of *Apollo 16*, spent three days surveying the area, which is believed to be the site of a meteorite-impact crater containing rocks similar to those found on the moon. Scientists considered the results of last July's visit to be extremely valuable.

Young and Duke made simulated lunar walks in the Sudbury area carrying radio and sampling equipment and cameras, observing and identifying various types of rock with the help of their trainers; the two crew members of *Apollo 17*, which is scheduled for launching in December, made observations, studied the features of the terrain and examined and discussed their findings with their trainers.