

Canada in accordance with the decisions of the Security Council and Canada supported, alone among developed Western countries, the Assembly's interim resolution in 1968 that independence should not be granted to Rhodesia before it had attained majority rule. Canada has applied arms embargoes to sales of military equipment to the Portuguese territories as called for by the Security Council and long since ceased providing military assistance to Portugal under NATO mutual aid, and has supported resolutions calling upon Portugal to grant self-determination to these territories. It has joined in condemnations of *apartheid* and has complied with Security Council resolutions calling for a voluntary embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa. Canada supported the termination of South Africa's mandate over South West Africa.

The reaction of Canadians has two main characteristics. One is a broad revulsion against the racial discrimination practised in southern Africa, and a general agreement that self-determination for Africans is a principle that cannot be denied. This reaction has been articulated by Canadian churches and other organizations, and by individuals. The other is the reaction of businessmen who see better-than-normal opportunities for trade and investment in the growing economy of the Republic of South Africa, or of those who are conscious of the practical limitations of effective outside influence on the pace of developments in South Africa. These latter views do not necessarily reflect approval of the system in that country but recognize current realities. In these two main reactions, Canadians parallel the response of other Western peoples, and, accordingly, the Canadian Government's response to the situation tends to parallel that of other Western governments. The weight other governments give to the two threads of reaction varies, however, and it must be noted that both Britain and the United States have large investments and conduct important trade with the area. Even the Scandinavian countries, whose stance tends to emphasize moral condemnation, continue to trade on a substantial scale in southern Africa. The possibilities for Canada to exercise significant influence on the situation must be recognized as limited.

The Canadian Government's attitude can be seen as reflecting two policy themes which are divergent in this context: (1) Social Justice and (2) Economic Growth. The first theme has been pursued in Canadian policy statements and in its actions against the illegal regime in Rhodesia, as well as the embargo on the shipment of significant military equipment to South Africa and Portugal. The second reflects Canada's basic approach, which is to trade in peaceful goods with all countries and territories regardless of political considerations. This principle has motivated Canadian trade with