

means, rather than plunging another region on that tragic continent into the kind of bloodshed we have seen repeated over and over again in recent years.

There is one final point. We shall keep the whole South African situation under review. We are moving now to make sure that our own embargo against sales of arms to South Africa is on all fours with the recent declaration of the Security Council that placed an international embargo on arms shipments. This is the first time in the history of the United Nations that such an embargo has been imposed on a member state. I believe this is a step in the direction it is inevitable and appropriate for us to take. I re-emphasize that we shall keep the whole South African situation under review.

#### **Question of Rhodesia**

I could take time to discuss in considerable detail such questions as Rhodesia. I shall simply say, in the interest of saving time, that we are very closely in touch and in tune with the efforts now under way, particularly those of the Anglo-American initiative to once again bring about a peaceful transition in Zimbabwe, or Rhodesia, whichever you wish to call it. We are looking with great interest at the most recent steps taken by Prime Minister Ian Smith. We can only hope that he has made fully-legitimate commitments and that he is, indeed, prepared to take all the steps necessary to ensure a peaceful transition there. The situation is extremely complex. There are two major factors — Mr Nkomo's forces located outside of Rhodesia, and the issue as to how they are to be dealt with in any negotiation. That continues to be a serious issue.

So far as Canada is concerned, we have made no commitments as of this moment with regard to Canadian participation in any possible settlement arrangements for Rhodesia. We have said, provided the circumstances are right — and if, indeed, the provision of a peacekeeping force with a Canadian component in it would serve to bring about this peaceful transition — that we should then be prepared to look at it most sympathetically. Indeed, we should not be the party that would stand in the way of bringing about that resolution. So far no request has been made, no specific proposal has come forward. The same is true in the case of Namibia.

#### **Human rights**

There will be many other speakers who will touch on the subject of human rights.... Those Members of Parliament who have been observers with the delegation feel a high level of satisfaction with the position Canada took at Belgrade. We have not been reticent in denouncing what we regard as basic and direct violations of human rights. We are hoping there will be a successful conclusion to that conference that will lead to other discussions and a general opening-up of the entire question of access.

There are four points I can state quickly. We feel very strongly, in the West, that citizens of a country, whether it be in Eastern Europe, Latin America or Africa, should have the right to speak out against their governments or their establishments without fear of reprisal. That is a very simple and straightforward principle, to which most parties subscribe. Also, there should be the maximum amount of movement of people — for example, for family reunification and family visits. There is no reason why this should not be permitted on a worldwide basis with a minimum of intervention by the state.