

The Government of Canada recognizes the special responsibility of the United Kingdom for Rhodesia and will continue to support measures which the United Kingdom takes to bring about a return to constitutional government in the territory. In his statement in the General Debate, the Secretary of State for External Affairs re-affirmed the Canadian position that Rhodesia must not be granted independence before majority rule is obtained. We are anxious that visible progress be made soon toward the goal of majority rule.

I have referred earlier to the Security Council's decisions, first to request voluntary sanctions and, last December, to impose mandatory sanctions against key items of trade with Rhodesia. Even before the call for mandatory sanctions, Canada, as the Committee was informed last year, had placed a complete embargo on trade with Rhodesia with very limited exceptions of a humanitarian nature and this embargo has been maintained. My country has been regularly supplying the trade statistics requested by the Secretary-General in his Note of January 13, 1967. We have been impressed with the loyal response of many other countries which have ceased trading in the sanctioned items in response to the decision of the Security Council of December 16, 1966. We are disturbed, however, that this resolution is not being implemented fully. It is our hope that all countries will co-operate in complying with the Security Council's decision in order to achieve the purposes of the United Nations with respect to Rhodesia. While it may be difficult to avoid some evasions, serious and determined efforts towards implementation of the Security Council resolution will increase the impact of sanctions.

My delegation looks forward to seeing the report of the Secretary-General which he intends to submit to the Security Council on the effects of the decisions of the Council. It is evident that the measures which have already been taken have had some effect on the economy of Rhodesia and particularly on the tobacco industry which has been an important source of foreign exchange. I must admit frankly however that so far the effect of sanctions has not been as rapid and far-reaching as we had hoped. But we believe that we must take into consideration the long-term effect of mandatory action against the illegal regime. While we recognize that the regime has been able to cope to some extent with the immediate effects of the measures imposed by the Security Council, the cumulative effect of these sanctions over a longer period should be much greater. Various proposals for strengthening sanctions have been put forward in the Assembly and in other forums. The Security