

as well as the situation in the region generally. A new government in Israel, and a new administration in the United States are fresh elements in an equation that will again be closely examined in the hope that some progress towards a lasting peace might be possible.

The question of Cyprus, where Canadian troops have been stationed as part of a UN peacekeeping force since 1964, is also on the agenda. The recent death of Archbishop Makarios, the late President of Cyprus, may well have further complicated an already difficult situation and efforts will be directed at breaking the current deadlock on negotiations between the parties to the disputes.

Other subjects that will be debated at UNGA XXXII include disarmament and arms control, with the main focus on preparation for the special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978. During recent years there has also been a trend to a more searching examination of human rights questions, and it is

likely that they will again figure prominently in the debates at the upcoming session. Also, problems relating to the law of the sea will be discussed, following the completion of the sixth session of the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, held in New York this past summer.

All these issues, plus scores of others, will be discussed in countless committee meetings and plenary sessions, often until late in the night. The many resolutions that are introduced will, as always, be the subject of hard bargaining. The ones that are finally adopted represent the political process at the UN and are an indication of the state of the world as it is today. The Canadian delegation, led by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, will play an active role in the deliberations at the UN, and the delegates who have been named to represent Canada in the various committees are looking forward to an extremely busy three months.

Canada condemns apartheid

Robert Stanbury, M.P., the Canadian delegate to and Vice-President of the World Conference for Action Against *Apartheid*, held recently in Lagos, Nigeria, expressed support for the aims of the conference and pledged the active involvement of the Canadian Government. Excerpts from the Canadian statement follow:

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"The past two years have witnessed a blossoming of determination of the South African majority to achieve full equality. This determination, particularly among youth, to demand of their society opportunities no less than those available to any other citizen cannot be suppressed. It will continue to grow, and if full-scale racial war is to be avoided, the Government of South Africa must begin now, in co-operation with all its citizens, to restructure South African society. It is a formidable task but one that must be achieved before bitterness and disillusionment so deepen as to poison the well of hope for future racial harmony.

"The fundamental reform of South Africa into a non-racial society can be accomplished only by South Africans. International efforts must focus on actions that will, on one hand, encourage a change of mind and of heart of those

now in power, and, on the other hand, give moral, political and humanitarian support to the majority of South Africans in their long and hard struggle to achieve justice and equality.

"Canada has strongly supported pragmatic and effective international action to promote eradication of the *apartheid*



Recent contributions to the UN. Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the UN, Paul André Lapointe (left) presents two cheques to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim — one for \$100,000 for the UN Fund for Namibia, the second for \$250,000, a contribution to the Educational Trust Fund for Southern Africa.

system. In 1963, for example, we placed an embargo on the sale of military equipment to South Africa and in 1970 expanded this embargo to cover spare parts for such equipment in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions. Canada is a major contributor to the United Nations and non-governmental funds that have been established to provide educational training and humanitarian assistance to the majority peoples of South Africa. Our United Nations Ambassador is Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa. We consider such programs essential and of increasing importance, particularly in view of the massive outflow of people from South Africa in the wake of the repressions of the past year. We appeal to all members of the international community to provide generous support to such United Nations' and other international and non-governmental organizations' programs, and to assist the African states that have generously responded to the plight of these South Africans.

"We support the termination of sporting contacts with South African individuals and teams and we have been participating in the elaboration of a declaration on this subject. It is our firm hope that a declaration whose terms will draw universal support will be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its coming session. A consensus declaration would serve as a coherent expression of the unanimity of the international community on this issue.

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The *apartheid* policies of South Africa lie at the core of the issues menacing the stability of southern Africa. Not until each of these issues has been resolved in favour of basic human rights and racial justice will that region enjoy the harmony and stability which all desire for it. The international community is committed with growing intensity and singleness of purpose to the elimination of *apartheid*. If this conference reflects that in the adoption of a strong consensus declaration, it will give impetus to the struggle of South Africans to gain the enjoyment of their inherent rights through majority rule. This conference will succeed, and will come to be seen as a milestone in the progress of freedom, if it emphasizes and builds upon our common objectives — the end of *apartheid* and the development of a just society in South Africa."