

be welcoming the Prime Minister of Malaysia to Canada in a very few days, and I am sure we will then have an opportunity to express to him the admiration we feel for the strength and patience of his Government in face of the very difficult situation which confronts them.

With seven of the 18 Commonwealth countries now on the continent of Africa, it was to be expected that a good deal of attention would be directed to that vast and important part of the globe, as indeed was the case at the last Commonwealth Conference. The main concern of the leaders of the African countries, as expressed at this Conference, was with two things: first, the attainment of independence for those areas in Africa which still remain under colonial régimes; and second, the achievement of racial equality.

Areas of Racial Inequality

The discussion accordingly concentrated on three areas where independence has not been achieved, or where racial equality is not permitted, or both: the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique. The African Commonwealth leaders at the Conference argued very strongly — indeed forcefully — and very emotionally for the imposition of economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa in order to bring pressure on its Government to end the policy of apartheid. The communiqué states the reaffirmation, in which all members of the Conference joined, of condemnation by the Commonwealth governments of that policy, a condemnation which was given at the last Commonwealth Conference. However, the communiqué also reflects the doubts of some as to whether a programme of sanctions would be effective and whether, indeed, it might not have adverse results by hardening still further the attitude of the present Government and the white element of South Africa against the racial equality that the African leaders want to see achieved in that country and in Africa as a whole.

As far as our own position, which was put to the Conference, is concerned, we do agree that there should be sanctions in respect of military equipment and supplies. So far as total economic sanctions are concerned, the matter is now before the United Nations. A committee has been set up to evaluate the effectiveness of sanctions, and we will certainly wait until we receive the report of that committee.

As far as the expulsion, as a form of sanction, of South Africa from the United Nations and from international agencies under the United Nations is concerned, we felt that this was not a very helpful procedure to adopt from the point of view of those who deplore most vigorously the policy of South Africa. We felt it is better to have them in these international agencies, where they can be exposed to public opinion and where their policies can be attacked more effectively than to have them outside of the international agencies, including technical international agencies.

As far as the Portuguese colonies are concerned, the view of the African leaders was clear. They want to see independence for those areas as well as for the rest of the continent; and in the communiqué there is an expressed regret — not a very strong expression but a little stronger than it may appear — in a diplomatic communiqué covering 18 countries — that Portugal has not yet far recognized the principle of self determination for her territories.