

# Canada Weekly

Volume 7, No. 34

August 22, 1979



Ottawa, Canada

## Canada at Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Africa, 1

The first visit to Africa by a Canadian Prime Minister, 2

Satellite knowhow demonstrated in Australia, 4

Canada contributes to Red Cross appeal for Africa, 4

Nigerian students in Canada, 4

Dig deeper advice pays off, 4

UBC researchers win award, 5

Computers simulate oil recovery, 5

Preschoolers' health circus, 5

Canadian apparatus turns manure into fuel, 6

Careers computer-style, 6

Cure for hives, 6

News of the arts — theatre, film, ballet, 7

News briefs, 8

## Canada at Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Africa

Prime Minister Joe Clark attended the recent Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, where he indicated Canada's support for proposed constitutional reforms aimed at resolving the political conflict in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Thirty-nine leaders representing a billion people attended the conference held August 1-7.

In the final *communiqué* member nations pledged to uphold human rights, promote women's rights, fight racial discrimination and work toward more aid for industrial development. It also offered expressions of concern on a wide range of issues from energy prices to economic recession, the plight of Asian and African refugees and difficulties of small countries. The main focus of the conference, however, was the black-white power struggle in southern Africa.

### Zimbabwe-Rhodesia

The *communiqué* included the following text on the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia issue:

"Heads of Government had a frank

discussion on the current problems of southern Africa and their implications for the Commonwealth and the wider international community. While recognizing that certain developments since their meeting in London have added new dimensions, they remained concerned by the potential dangers inherent in the existing situation. They therefore stressed the urgent need for finding satisfactory solutions to the remaining problems of this region.

"In relation to the situation in Rhodesia, Heads of Government therefore:

- confirmed that they were wholly committed to genuine black majority rule for the people of Zimbabwe;
- recognized, in this context, that the internal settlement constitution is defective in certain important respects;
- fully accepted that it is the constitutional responsibility of the British Government to grant legal independence to Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule;
- recognized that the search for a lasting settlement must involve all parties to the conflict;
- were deeply conscious of the urgent need to achieve such a settlement and bring peace to the people of Zimbabwe and their neighbours;
- accepted that independence on the basis of majority rule requires the adoption of a democratic constitution including appropriate safeguards for minorities;
- acknowledged that the government formed under such an independence constitution must be chosen through free and fair elections properly supervised under British Government authority, and with Commonwealth observers;
- welcomed the British Government's indication that an appropriate procedure for advancing toward these objectives would be for them to call a constitutional conference to which all the parties would be invited; and



Prime Minister Joe Clark and Queen Elizabeth II at a banquet for representatives to the Commonwealth conference.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES  
OTTAWA

SEP 4 1979

LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Two-hundred-and-eighty-eight years ago... Henry Kelsey, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, was the first white man to visit the Prairies and take part in a buffalo hunt.

Aug. 22/79