

The Secretary-General has spelled out the political realities very clearly in his report to the Security Council:

- further disastrous consequences will result if we do not quickly reach the stage of implementation; and
- reaching this stage will require a determined effort by all concerned and particularly by those directly concerned.

The first step is clear. South Africa must end its incursions into Angola and its intervention there. It cannot seek unilaterally to reshape the region: boundaries and sovereignties must remain inviolate.

Second, the President of Angola has reaffirmed that his country has no desire to rely on foreign troops nor keep them on its soil once Angola is no longer threatened. Measures to strengthen confidence and lessen tensions are urgently needed between those directly concerned.

Third, the implementation of Resolution 435 during 1984 is the essential step. Without this, there cannot be peace in the region. Those who seek peace will meet this challenge.

A fourth step should follow. UNCTAD [the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development] is at present studying Namibia's economic and social needs. The international community will need to provide assistance to an independent Namibia. Canada stands ready to play its part.

The occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, and of Kampuchea by Vietnam, persist in defiance of resolutions passed by this Assembly. The ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand] countries, as recently as last week, have made constructive proposals aimed at a solution to the Kampuchean situation. On Afghanistan, the Secretary-General and his personal representative have made an effort to get a real dialogue going. The achievement of an equitable solution, however, will require the demonstration of a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the Soviet Union.

Canadians have participated in 15 UN peacekeeping forces and observation teams. Peacekeeping can be an important part of promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes. The presence of the UN Force in Cyprus, for example, has prevented a recurrence of intercommunal fighting and has helped to maintain law and order. There is still, however, no solution to the fundamental problems of the island. The Secretary-General and his representative have recently provided useful ideas on how a settlement can be reached. But until the parties themselves are prepared to make a serious commitment to negotiations, no just and lasting settlement can be found. Peacemaking must be seen to go hand-in-hand with peacekeeping.

The alarming course of events in Central America continues to preoccupy us. Political solutions to the region's problems are slow to emerge. For this reason we have welcomed the initiative of the Contadora Group [Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama] working with the five countries of Central America,