

prisoners and for the return of political exiles). The recently-concluded Turnhalle constitutional discussions are considered unacceptable by Canada, and the international community as a whole, because they have been organized and conducted without reference to the United Nations and because they do not include the participation of all concerned Namibian political elements such as SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization).

The talks held in Cape Town on April 27-29 between the representatives of the five Western governments and the South African Government were frank and useful and some progress was made towards arrangements which would meet the requirements of Security Council Resolution 385. The Five have recently informed other concerned parties of the results of these talks. Many important aspects, however, remain to be clarified and further discussions are envisaged fairly soon. It should be pointed out here that the Five are, in this matter, acting really as a committee of good offices and are not negotiating. Any conclusive negotiations will have to take place between South Africa and the other parties primarily affected, e.g. the United Nations and SWAPO.

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It has been Canadian policy to support loyally the mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia called for by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter. Thus, there are no trade or diplomatic ties between Canada and Rhodesia and people possessing Rhodesian passports are only admitted to Canada on humanitarian grounds. We regard the Smith régime as illegal and consider that constitutional responsibility for the territory rests with Britain. In this context we are somewhat encouraged by the results of British Foreign Secretary Owen's recent trip to Southern Africa although serious hurdles remain in the path of resumed negotiations for a peaceful settlement.

Developments within Rhodesia itself have indeed altered the environment within which any negotiations will take place. The guerrilla war continues but the overwhelming dominance of the White Rhodesian forces is gradually being eroded, as guerrilla training and armaments improve, partly, at least, with Soviet help. Our best guess is that there are up to 20,000 guerrillas being trained, primarily in Mozambique, but probably not more than 10% of these have reached a level of training sufficient to penetrate successfully into Rhodesia itself. Reports indicate that the White community there is increasingly feeling the strain of the cumulative effects of guerrilla warfare, sanctions and emigration. For his part, Ian Smith seems to have accepted the inevitability of majority rule, to judge from his recent statements, but Smith's track record for a decade has inspired broad skepticism about his views.