

implementing that resolution. This search has not led to arrangements for the transfer of the administration of South West Africa. I would hope that the Assembly will now consider alternative approaches to the problem, including the idea of undertaking preliminary consultations with the peoples and de facto authorities of South West Africa. This might be done through a representative of the Secretary-General as suggested by a number of delegations including Canada.

The attitude of the Government of South Africa gives us cause for concern. My Government would consider invalid any attempt by South Africa to take action which would have the effect of dividing the territory into smaller parts or of incorporating it into South Africa. The international character of the territory and the interests and well-being of its inhabitants must be the paramount considerations which guide our actions. At the same time, we have no choice but to take into account in whatever we do the actual capacities and resources of the United Nations.

In December 1966 the Security Council took far-reaching decisions to apply mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia. Canada has repeatedly expressed her conviction that Rhodesia must not be granted independence before majority rule is attained. We have complied strictly with the terms of the Security Council's decisions. Indeed, there is a total ban on trade between Canada and Rhodesia. I am disturbed, however, at indications that the Security Council decision is not being fully implemented. Without full co-operation from all states, the purposes of the United Nations will be frustrated. We therefore look forward to receiving the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of sanctions. Once this is available the Security Council will be in a better position to decide what further measures should be taken.

Clearly, one of the principal obstacles to the effective implementation of United Nations recommendations relating to Southern Africa is the continuing lack of co-operation from the Government of South Africa. Whichever way we turn, whatever direction we look for solutions, we find the same implacable opposition. My Government is fully conscious of the dilemma; on the one hand we cannot ignore the implications of South African policies for the world community as a whole, but on the other hand to invite a physical confrontation now with South Africa carries grave implications. It is evident that such a confrontation would impose a heavy burden on those states which would have to accept the principal responsibility for taking the necessary measures. We have a legitimate interest in doing