

Largely as a result of the efforts of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Kissinger, the Smith regime announced on September 24 its acceptance of the joint Anglo-American proposals for a settlement of the Rhodesian crisis. All the principals representing the various interests in Rhodesia, including a delegation from the illegal regime, are at this moment assembled in Geneva. The conference, it is true, has already been adjourned a number of times and in addition it remains to be demonstrated that the illegal regime is really prepared to negotiate meaningfully and to make the necessary concessions. Nevertheless, we remain hopeful and cautiously optimistic that it will continue, and that the necessary compromises will in the end be made to ensure a successful outcome which can be the basis for a peaceful settlement.

In this regard we urge the nationalist delegations to maintain a united front, putting aside personal, factional, political and ideological differences with the common objective of establishing an interim government leading to majority rule. The alternative would be to admit failure and would result in the escalation of the use of force, with its incumbent destruction and suffering for all concerned. Canada has for its part consistently opposed recourse to the use of force while any possibility for a peaceful solution remains. We deeply regret therefore the continuance of violence and repression, whether in Rhodesia or in neighbouring countries, during the conference and the transitional period leading to Zimbabwe independence.

Canada has no very direct involvement in Rhodesia. We are nonetheless following the Geneva discussions closely and are prepared to give careful consideration to any request for assistance which the parties involved may agree to put to us.

The mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia imposed by the Security Council remain an important economic and psychological tool of the international community to bring pressure on the illegal regime to negotiate an acceptable settlement. Canada has scrupulously observed the Sanctions Regulations adopted pursuant to Security Council resolutions. We intend to continue to enforce those regulations until such time as the mandatory sanctions may be revoked by the Security Council. We can do no less.

In concluding I should like to express the hope that the Canadian delegation will be able to join in supporting a consensus resolution at the end of this debate which will reiterate our unanimous demand for independence and majority rule for Zimbabwe and which will urge and encourage all participants in the Geneva conference to deploy their talents and resources to the utmost to achieve that end.

#### **United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)**

*UNETPSA has been in existence since 1968 and provides students from Southern African countries with fellowships to study – mainly at the university level – primarily in African, but also in European, North American and Indian, educational institutions. Voluntary contributions to the program are in the form of either financial contributions or school facilities. Canada has been a major contributor in both areas since the program began.*

*The Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Mr. William H. Barton, in his capacity as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of UNETPSA, introduced Resolution 31/31 on UNETPSA on November 12, 1976:*

The United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA, as it is generally known) has since 1968 provided educational and training awards for young people living under colonial or minority regimes in Southern Africa. The participants in the program have included students from Namibia, Rhodesia and South Africa, and also from the newly-independent countries of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. Contributions to the program from member states have totalled \$9,700,000. More than 1,400 young people have completed their education with the support of this United Nations program, and during the 11-month period from November 1975 to September 1976 scholarship holders numbered 1,222.

It will be recalled that the Advisory Committee of the program, of which I have recently been given the honour of being elected Chairman, appointed an Expert Group to carry out an evaluation of the program during the spring of 1975. The Advisory Committee, having considered the report of the Evaluation Group, agreed on a number of conclusions, the most essential of which was that the program has been a significant and worthwhile humanitarian effort by the international community and that an extension of the program was desirable at this stage to meet the increased needs arising from recent developments in the territories concerned. The General Assembly in its Resolution 3422 (XXX) endorsed that conclusion and a number of recommendations relating to the further development of the program and strengthening of its administration. During the past year, these recommendations have been put increasingly into effect, entailing essentially the transfer of administrative responsibilities, to the extent possible, to the