

on all states to ensure the diversion of vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil to Beira which was destined for Rhodesia. The resolution was adopted on April 9 by a vote of ten to none, with five abstentions, after the defeat of amendments introduced by African members which were designed to broaden and strengthen its terms.

In the following month, the Security Council held several meetings at the request of the African states. A resolution sponsored by Mali, Nigeria and Uganda, which called upon all states to apply economic sanctions and on Britain to use force, failed to obtain the necessary votes. Most members of the Council preferred that the current non-mandatory sanctions should be given more time to work.

In December, there were negotiations between Britain and the illegal régime, but no agreement was reached. In accordance with an undertaking given at the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in London in September, Britain introduced a resolution in the Security Council on December 5 calling for selective mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia. The resolution was based on Chapter VII of the Charter and provided that all states should forbid the import from Rhodesia of asbestos, pig-iron, chrome, copper, sugar, tobacco, hides and skins, meat and meat products, as well as the export to Rhodesia of arms, military equipment, oil and oil products, motor vehicles, aircraft and related parts. Mali, Nigeria and Uganda proposed a number of amendments, a few of which were approved, including one calling for a mandatory oil sanction. With the support of the three other Commonwealth members, the Security Council passed the amended resolution on December 16 by a vote of 11 to none, with four abstentions.

Throughout the year, Canada acted with other members of the Commonwealth and through Commonwealth institutions in support of the British policy of ending the illegal situation by non-military means. In accord also with the basic Canadian policy of strong support for the UN in serious situations of this kind, Canadian economic measures have been taken in compliance with the non-mandatory Security Council resolution of November 20, 1965, and now with the mandatory Security Council resolution of December 16, 1966. Canada had embargoed all trade with Rhodesia banned in the December 16 resolution since February 1966. Activities by Canadian citizens, ships and aircraft, outside as well as inside Canada, contravening the trade ban in the December 16 resolution were also made illegal in Canada's UN Rhodesia regulations adopted on February 21, 1967. The new regulations were adopted under the authority provided by the UN Act of 1947, which was designed to permit Canada to comply with mandatory Security Council resolutions based on Article 41 of the Charter.