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been an important Canadian contribution to the search for international stability in the 1970s. We are hopeful that the wide range of multilateral machinery built in the 1970s will provide us with a good basis for developing these new ways of approaching security-related issues. It is particularly important to recall that the instability of our world, which we expect to deepen in the 1980s, is of a different, less predictable character, centred to some extent in the growing interdependence between industrialized and Third World nations.

The peace and security of Canada thus is becoming increasingly linked to regional tensions and crises. Regional crises are rarely contained in one particular region. There is a growing spill-over effect. There are wide-ranging repercussions that have a multi-dimensional impact far from their point of origin. A regional crisis of a military or a political nature in one region can have an economic impact on the other side of the globe; witness the economic impact of the Arab-Israeli war and the Iran-Iraq war on the West. On the other hand, the shock waves from an economic crisis in one region can trigger a military or political crisis elsewhere.

#### Unstable areas

Closer interdependence means that Canada cannot remain isolated from the crises which erupt elsewhere in the world. We are particularly concerned about certain unstable areas. The crisis which threatens the stability of the Asiatic subcontinent has got us greatly concerned. I have already mentioned the mounting East/West tensions and the Right Honourable Mr. Trudeau, the Prime Minister, dwelled on that subject. I am convinced that Canadians would find it unacceptable if their government were to maintain a policy of *détente* towards the U.S.S.R. while closing its eyes on Soviet activities in foreign lands. The invasion of Afghanistan had a very negative impact on the interests of the world community. The Russians' refusal to change their position on that question has seriously jeopardized the situation. For all practical purposes, the Soviet Union ignored world opinion as expressed in two resolutions which gained very wide support in the General Assembly. The peace and stability of that area and of the community of nations will be endangered for as long as Afghanistan has not regained its sovereignty, its independence and its status of a non-aligned nation.

The situation in Southern Africa enables us to entertain hopes and fear deceptions. Hopes because there seems to be a possibility that Zimbabwe might evolve towards a democratic and multiracial society, but deceptions as well because the policies of South Africa remain unchanged. Last fall at the United Nations I spoke of the permanent affront to humankind which the *apartheid* policy represents. The government feels it is despicable.

We also maintain that South Africa must loosen its grip on Namibia. The mere fact that the Namibian issue remains on the list of critical problems in foreign policy proves it. The intransigence of the South African government is the only obstacle to a negotiated settlement, one which would allow the Namibian people to gain independence through a free and fair election in which all Namibians could take part. Such an election under the supervision of the United Nations is the focal point of Resolution 435 of the United Nations' Security Council and Settlement Plan. Our support in this regard is unconditional. However, new elements may have to be added to Resolution 435 to win over all the parties involved to its provisions and the terms of

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