

de facto authorities of South West Africa. They might be done through a representative of the Secretary-General, as my country and a number of delegations have already suggested.

Frankly, 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 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 its 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. 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 every member state in this organization, the purposes of the United Nations will be frustrated. And so we look forward to receiving the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of sanctions. Once that is available, the Security Council will be in a better position to decide what further measures should be taken.

Now, 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, in whatever direction we look for solutions, we find the same implacable opposition. My Government is conscious of the dilemma: on the one hand, we cannot ignore the implications of South African policies for the world community as a whole; and, on the other hand, to invite a physical confrontation now with South Africa carries the gravest 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 all we can to banish apartheid as an instrument of South African policy. At the same time, we must recognize that the real interests of this organization are best preserved by measuring our ends against our means.

Vietnam

Now I want to say a word about the vital and worrying problem of Vietnam.

It would be encouraging and, indeed, deeply gratifying to all of us at this Assembly if we were able to note that the thunder clouds of war had lifted from Vietnam since one year ago, when we gathered in this same forum to review the problems of the world. That is not the case. The suffering and destruction in Vietnam continue unabated. Despite all the efforts, including