

actions toward neighbouring African states are based on a determination to maintain the apartheid system at whatever cost. By its large-scale militarization, by its build up of forces and weaponry far exceeding the requirements of its geographical position; by its unclear intentions with regard to nuclear weapon development, South Africa is seriously undermining prospects for stability in the region.

The extent of the concern of the international community on this subject was reflected at the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid held in Lagos in August. It brought together delegations from 112 governments and 12 inter-governmental organizations. The range of participation and the high level at which governments were represented demonstrated the seriousness with which the international community regards the situation in Southern Africa. The opinion of the international community, as embodied in the Lagos Declaration, was unanimous. It declared that South Africa "belongs to all its people irrespective of race, colour or creed, and that all have the right to live and work there in conditions of full equality". It commented further that "the system of racist domination must be replaced by majority rule and the participation of all the people on the basis of equality in all phases of national life in freely determining the political, economic and social character of their society and in freely disposing of their natural resources". The Conference called for international support to the peoples of South Africa in their struggle to attain their legitimate rights and action and efforts in favour of bringing to an end the system of apartheid.

For Canada, the concept of majority rule in a democratic society implies domination by none and full and equal participation by all with full respect for the rights of individuals and minorities. It is for South Africans to determine by what means economic, social and political adjustments to that end can be accomplished. But it is clear that all elements of the society must be fully and meaningfully involved in determining the process of change. The process will be complete, not when the majority obtains a slightly greater slice of the economic pie, and a slightly less oppressive life style, but when discrimination on the basis of race has been eliminated and a just economic and political system is established.

On November 4 the United Nations Security Council, of which Canada is at present a member, took a grave decision in imposing a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. It was a historic occasion, the first in which action of that nature was taken against a Member State of the United Nations. The Council's resolution determined, "having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related materiel constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security". It obliged all governments to cease the provision to South Africa of any arms, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles, equipment, paramilitary police equipment, any spare parts for these and any grants or licencing arrangements. It is also required that states refrain from any cooperation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons. I would note here that a voluntary arms embargo has been fully and effectively implemented by Canada for many years. It was instituted in 1963 and extended to include spare parts in 1970. Canada has, furthermore, not engaged in nuclear cooperation with South Africa.