

Mr. Chairman, Canada has been steadfast in its support for the Anglo-American initiative to bring peace to Zimbabwe through an internationally supervised transition to majority rule which would allow the participation of all Zimbabweans in the process. While our support continues unabated, we are somewhat disheartened by what appears to be double-talk on the part of the internal leaders and by the ambiguity with which they approach the prospect of an all-party meeting at which genuine negotiations would be opened with a view to early implementation of the Anglo-American plan. We, like most others in this committee, are frustrated by the incessant delays in the beginning of realistic negotiations and are angered by the viciousness with which military solutions are pursued while the pretence of openness to peaceful approaches is maintained.

The international resolve to see the violence, aggression, torture and killing stopped must be maintained and strengthened; the Patriotic Front must be encouraged to cooperate within the framework of the Anglo-American formula and the internal leaders must be made to understand that continued violence borne of desperation can only seal their fate. Smith and his colleagues must be made to see that only through the negotiations envisioned in the Anglo-American plan can there be any hope for his people, even in the short term.

6. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Mr. William H. Barton, Ambassador and Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, delivered a statement to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly on November 21, 1978 about the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA). As Chairman of its Advisory Committee, he discussed UNETPSA since its beginning in 1968. Despite some encouraging results recently, UNETPSA continues to suffer from difficult financial problems. Mr. Barton also discussed two proposals of the Advisory Committee to strengthen UNETPSA's activities. This is what Mr. Barton actually said about the Programme:

Since the Programme began in 1968 it has made available individual awards for young people living under colonial or minority régimes in southern Africa. The participants in the Programme have included students from Namibia, Rhodesia and South Africa as well as from the newly independent countries of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau. Since the Programme began, 21 states have made available scholarships for students from southern Africa for training in their own countries. Fifty-six per cent of the recipients of UNETPSA awards are attending courses in African universities. The remainder are attending institutions in Asia, Europe and North America, due to the limitations on the intake of foreign students in many African institutions and also because of the need for training in fields not available in African universities.

But I would be quite incomplete, Mr. Chairman, if I did not outline the financial problems that the Programme continues to face as a result of the continuing flow of young people from southern Africa who are seeking political asylum and educational opportunity in neighbouring states. As a result of the political situation in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, the Programme has received 3,082 applications from qualified candidates in 1977-78. This represents a 53% increase in