

granted full membership in several international organizations and was a contracting party to Gatt. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia had attended meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers held in London.

3. By the division of functions between Southern Rhodesia and the Federal Government when the Federation was formed, very substantial powers in internal matters, which had been exercised by Southern Rhodesia for thirty years, remained within the latter's authority. The United Kingdom has never, since the United Nations was founded, been in a position to transmit information on Southern Rhodesia's economic, social and educational policies. This was not questioned by the United Nations when the list of non-self-governing territories was drawn up in 1946. Finally, it is a plain fact that the United Kingdom and its representatives are not qualified or authorized to speak for Southern Rhodesia.

4. The adoption of this draft resolution will not change the constitutional situation. As the British Delegate has informed us, his Government could not, and cannot, give information which it does not receive and has no power to demand.

5. It is generally understood that the principal aim of the United Nations in discussing colonial territories is to bring the peoples concerned to full self-government and complete independence if that is their wish. No country has played a greater part in achieving this goal than Great Britain since the United Nations was founded.

6. We in Canada are convinced that the British Government is endeavouring to bring independence as soon as possible, and under the most favourable conditions for future peace and stability, to the remaining territories in Africa for which it is responsible.