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Most Commonwealth Heads/wanted general mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII whereas others favoured sanctions on selected individual commodities important to the economy of Rhodesia. Canada was among the latter countries because we are not convinced that application to Rhodesia of general mandatory sanctions under Article 41 is the right course. My delegation believes that future United Nations action in this field should be measured by the limits of the practical and the feasible. Mandatory sanctions on selected commodities which are now evading the embargoes would fit this requirement. We think that such selective mandatory sanctions would be a useful and practical step forward. The Canadian Government therefore hopes that all states, including those that would prefer general mandatory sanctions, can and will agree on the desirability of selective mandatory sanctions. We support the intention of the British Government to co-sponsor a Security Council resolution to this effect before the end of this year if the illegal situation has not ended and given full support of Commonwealth members in the United Nations, which we strongly hope will be forthcoming.

At the same time my delegation is aware that there are members of the United Nations, including members of the Commonwealth, who prefer the alternative method of ending the illegal situation by the use of force. From the beginning, the Canadian Government has had serious misgivings about such a course of action. The force required would be considerable. The resulting destruction in Rhodesia would be a heavy price to pay. Repercussions inside and outside Rhodesia, politically, socially and economically would be very grave. As pointed out therefore by the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs in the General Debate on September 23, Canada asks whether the use of force would achieve the results we desire. Might it not hurt those whom it was designed to help?

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers at their meeting in London were not agreed on the question of force. I should point out, however, that after full and frank discussions they were agreed on the need for some mandatory sanctions, on the desirability of aid to Zambia and on the continuation of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee which was established by the Lagos Conference to review the effects of sanctions and to help coordinate aid to Zambia. Above all, there was agreement in London on the objectives of ending the illegal situation as the first step to a just society in Rhodesia based on non-discrimination and equality of opportunity. My delegation would point out that the British Government has given important undertakings. If the illegal regime does not agree to/restoration

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