

failure to secure agreement thus far, Mr. Lewis stated, "the Contact Group should not disband, because it still has a role to play, one day, under Resolution 435."

Mr. Lewis also urged member states to consider stronger measures of pressure on South Africa to comply with Resolution 435. He noted that "Canada admits that it's very difficult to know how to proceed. We shall have to look to other steps that member states might take — steps which demonstrate that patience is long gone, and that the time to move strongly is now." Ambassador Lewis reiterated these points in his statement to the Security Council on 15 November 1985.³

One month later the Government of Canada imposed new economic sanctions on South Africa. Secretary of State Joe Clark noted that Eldorado Nuclear, a crown corporation, was currently processing Namibian uranium imported from South Africa. Mr. Clark stated that in order to comply with voluntary measures in Security Council Resolution 283, the Government would not renew the processing contract: "Existing contracts will be honoured but no new contracts for the processing of Namibian uranium imported from South Africa will be entered into. Should South Africa set a date for the implementation of the UN Plan for Namibian independence", noted Mr. Clark, "we shall consider rescinding this measure."⁴ In the same speech Mr. Clark listed the independence of Namibia under UN resolution 435 as one of the seven conditions Canada wanted to see fulfilled in South Africa in the near future.

At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Nassau on 16-22 October 1985, Prime Minister Mulroney strongly supported the Accord which, inter alia, condemned Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia and called

³ DEA, Statements and Speeches, 85/25, 15 November 1985.

⁴ DEA, Statement, 85/37, 6 July 1985.

⁵ "The Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa", Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Nassau, The Bahamas, 16-22 October 1985.