

The existence of the Smith regime depends heavily upon external support. The Commonwealth Sanctions Committee, formed to monitor sanctions applied as a result of United Nations action, has reported "massive evasions" which enable the Smith regime to sustain itself. We hope that all states will take the necessary measures to respect the U.N.'s decision on sanctions with respect to Rhodesia.

The problem of Rhodesia has imposed substantial burdens on the Commonwealth front line states of Botswana and Zambia, as well as on Mozambique. These include large numbers of refugees, severe economic constraints caused by the closure of crucial rail facilities as well as direct military clashes. The Commonwealth has here made a direct and necessary contribution of multilateral assistance through the Special Commonwealth Programme for the people of Zimbabwe and the Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique.

In Namibia, Canada and the other western members of the Security Council have been trying through discussions with all interested parties to facilitate a solution to end South Africa's illegal presence there. The Commonwealth recognizes the right of all the people of Namibia to participate in achieving self-determination and true independence for their country. Major problems on this path continue to exist but we hope that the continuing efforts to find a peaceful solution will be successful in the not too distant future. In the meantime, assistance has been provided to the people of Namibia through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation.

These African problems are more than Commonwealth problems but the Commonwealth has played its part to encourage their resolution and thereby to improve the international atmosphere and hence our security. I invite all of you to encourage further support for the Commonwealth undertakings I have mentioned by the parliaments and nations you represent.

Another major issue discussed at the Heads of Government Meeting in London was the so-called "North-South" dialogue and the restructuring of global economic relationships. To put the matter bluntly, it is the question of rich and poor, of poverty and inequality, in short of economic security. In this respect, the Commonwealth is more than just a reflection of the rest of the world. 89% of the Commonwealth's people are from developing countries and these represent 44% of the population of the entire developing world. 80% of those people in the world who earn annual incomes of less than \$200 - the absolute poor - exist - for that is all it can be called - exist in the Commonwealth. It is clear that all of us in the developed nations, both within and without the Commonwealth, must be prepared to do our share to reverse the trend toward growing economic disparity in the world. Unless we can move rapidly beyond the stage of vigorous