

Council and the General Assembly. Throughout the year, the Security Council held a series of meetings on the Rhodesian¹ problem, posed by the break-away illegal régime of Ian Smith. From early in the year, African members urged upon Britain and the Security Council that strong action be taken—including, if necessary, the use of force. In the course of the year, Britain moved from urging upon the Security Council a resolution seeking permission to use force if necessary to stop the arrival of oil tankers at the Mozambique Port of Beira to recommending to the Security Council by the end of the year that it adopt a resolution calling for selective mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter. Although some African states felt that the resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 1966 did not go far enough in their attempts to bring down the Smith régime, it could be said at the end of the year that some advance had been made by the United Nations in organizing international opposition to the existence of the illegal régime. Canada, in accordance with its basic policy of strong support for United Nations decisions, took economic measures to ensure compliance with the mandatory Security Council resolution of December 1966 embargoing the import from and export to Rhodesia of a selective list of goods.

Some advance was also made in the case of South West Africa.² After the setback received in July 1966, when the International Court refused to judge the substance of a complaint against South Africa concerning the provisions of the mandate for South West Africa entrusted to South Africa, the Assembly decided to take over from South Africa responsibility for the administration of South West Africa. It set up an *ad hoc* committee composed of 14 members (including Canada) to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered so as to enable the people of the territory to exercise their right of self-determination and to achieve independence. The task of the committee was more than usually difficult, for there was no sign that South Africa would co-operate with the United Nations or pay any attention to the resolution of the Assembly.

The profound concern of most members of the United Nations about racial discrimination in South Africa has found expression in the Assembly ever since 1946. During the sixties, however, the members have divided over the issue of sanctions against South Africa, the Western states being generally opposed to the use of force or coercion on this issue unless it can be unequivocally demonstrated that a threat to peace exists. Although this disagreement has frustrated effective United Nations action to abolish *apart-*

¹ See Page 34.

² See Page 12.