

the plight of the Palestinian people. It would like, therefore, to leave behind the political aspects of the problem and to concentrate on its humanitarian side.

There are almost 1,800,000 registered refugees for whom UNRWA provides services though, as the Commissioner General points out in his report, the eligibility to receive services varies and less than 17.5% of those registered are authorized to receive all services. Those services which are provided - education, relief and health - are, in the words used by the Commissioner-General, quote one of the clearest practical examples of what international cooperation can achieve in pursuit of the United Nations' goal of improving the human condition unquote. I urge those who contribute generously to UNRWA to continue to do so, those who can contribute more to be generous and those who do not contribute at all to be compassionate and contribute. But most of all, I urge those who can do something to solve the underlying problem to spare no efforts in the search for a solution.

5. RHODESIA

Mr. P.A. Lapointe, Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative, stated Canada's position on the question of Rhodesia in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly on November 6, 1978. He discussed the worsening situation in Rhodesia, the effective enforcement of sanctions and the Anglo-American proposals to bring about an internationally acceptable peace in Zimbabwe. Here are some of Mr. Lapointe's comments on the subject:

The climate in which we again consider the question of Southern Rhodesia is not good. In a number of respects, the situation has worsened during the past year. We have listened with interest to the statement of the delegate of the United Kingdom and welcome the continuing efforts of his government along with that of the United States to bring about a solution to this continuing tragedy. In doing so, however, we do not minimize the very real difficulties that lie ahead in the immediate future.

Canada still considers that effective enforcement of sanctions against Rhodesia is a key element in bringing the full weight of international pressure to bear on the illegal regime. We are, therefore, deeply concerned at recent information which suggests that sanctions are not being implied with the vigilance and sense of purpose which was intended when comprehensive measures were first introduced. We are gratified that the United States of America, in March last year, saw fit to enact legislation nullifying the so-called Byrd Amendment and, thereby, closing one of the most important loopholes which, since 1971, had prevented the implementation of a fully effective sanctions program. We are concerned, however, by the type of sanctions evasion suggested in the recently-published Bingham Report on the Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products to Rhodesia. The Government of the United Kingdom is studying the Bingham Report with a view to determining what legal action may be appropriate, and it may be that their findings will shed more light on the scope of the breach. Of course, as long as South Africa refuses to cooperate in the enforcement of sanctions against the illegal regime, economic measures cannot have their desired effect. Canadian authorities would be prepared to give careful examination to suggestions for the tightening of the implementation of oil sanctions in order to ensure that their purpose can be achieved.