

pendence is a sign of changing world relationships and is also a response to the dynamics of rapid change itself.

The North-South dialogue has its political dimension, as can be seen in most world crises. And just as we must accept change in our economic relationships, and reject intervention and the economic subordination of one country by another, so we reject the political and military equivalents. Just as we are strengthening our international instruments for promoting and channelling economic change, so must we continue to strengthen our methods and means for promoting international peace, and social and political justice.

Mr. President, a glance at our political geography can help to illustrate.

Where is there greater evidence of resistance to change than in the perpetuated insult which *apartheid* in South Africa represents to any human being who cares about human dignity? "Oh, but they're beginning to change," I'm told, "don't disturb the process." What process, Mr. President? Where are the changes? A minority of Whites still totally dominates a majority of Blacks through repression, force, and a society and system rooted in racist supremacy. This is not acceptable in any form and it never will be. South Africa must recognize the inevitability of change.

Mr. President, we again welcome Zimbabwe to this body. We applaud the changes which their presence here represents.

Similarly, we look forward to the day when we can welcome the representatives of Namibia to the General Assembly as a member state. After more than three years of intensive United Nations' effort, Mr. Chairman, the settlement expected in Resolution 435 is within our grasp. Technical arrangements are in hand. Only the commitment on the part of South Africa is missing. Right now, the circumstances for reaching a final and peaceful settlement are promising. If left untended, they will only deteriorate. A team of the Secretary-General's officials is to meet shortly with representatives of South Africa in an effort to clear the way for reaching that final settlement. The consequences of continued resistance to change will be severe.

Afghanistan

It is with the deepest and most troubled apprehension that we contemplate Soviet action in Afghanistan, Mr. President. What is the occupation of that non-aligned country if not old-time great power behaviour of the kind the United Nations was formed to eliminate? What has this invasion meant to us all? The process of East-West *détente*, of vital importance to the world community, is now undermined, world peace itself is now more fragile, confidence about intentions is now shaken, non-alignment is certainly now in jeopardy, and lastly, the flouting by the Soviet Union of the solution proposed last January by the huge majority of states in this Assembly, and particularly of the call for the early and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops, inevitably colours our reaction to positions the Soviet Union takes on other issues before this Assembly. We again call on the Soviet Union to restore to Afghanistan the sovereign rights which its people are entitled to expect and deserve.

Kampuchea

Mr. President, Kampuchea. There again, the invasion of a small nation by a powerful
