

*Supply—External Affairs*

Increase the real wealth of Africa is the one thing that really matters, those responsible for keeping on the sanctions policy should be prosecuted for the crime of wilful impoverishment. While sanctions have failed either to bankrupt Rhodesia or to dislodge Mr. Smith, they have succeeded in slowing down, and in some cases reversing, the country's development. Rhodesia could be producing more meat, more maize, more of many things needed by the world's hungry people. To prevent this is a crime against humanity considerably blacker than withholding the vote from a majority of Africans until a fairly basic level of education qualifies them to exercise it. If Britain, the United States and other countries had pumped in oil, and bought all Rhodesia could produce, more Africans would by now have got to the voters' rolls and majority rule would have been that much nearer, instead of even further away. As it is, everyone has lost, most of all the Africans.

She then goes on to say:

It is not even as if Britain was buying African goodwill with her lost trade. She is buying nothing but abuse and contempt, coupled with a demand for more aid without the least wisp of string attached.

Again I think we might give considerable thought to that statement. We might also take the word of an authority that perhaps even the hon. minister would recognize as being anything but right wing. This is the word of an outstanding person in today's world. I speak of Helen Suzman, the progressive representative in the parliament of the Union of South Africa, the sole representative of that political party. In the *Sunday Times* of August 13, 1967 she was asked:

You and your friends wouldn't like to see force used at this point?

This was in reference to Rhodesia. She replied:

I really do not think you could accomplish anything by using force. You have to realize, too, that if you go against the people who are in power in Rhodesia it is more than just putting things down by force: you have to realize that you have to face the situation thereafter, of armies, of occupation, and other untenable prospects.

When she was speaking of the attitude of South Africa toward Rhodesia she said:

There is no doubt that Smith has lasted much longer than people, myself included, thought he would. I think to a large extent he has more or less won his battle.

Then finally on South Africa, again in relation to Rhodesia, she said:

I also do not believe that anyone can impose anything from outside today on South Africa. The changes, if they are to be lasting, and viable, have to come from within.

[Mr. Johnston.]

Yet we have set on a course to attempt to force change from without against knowledgeable and expert advice from people who know Africa best, and against the best interests of the very people we purport to be assisting. What thanks do we get? Are we able to influence any African nation to follow the path that we would like to see them follow? The record of the last few months has been laughable. Has there been a moment when the Canadian government has dared to suggest to the government of Kenya that it end its policy of apartheid against the Asians resident in that land? Would we have the courage or the nerve to challenge these people with sanctions? The answer of course is no. We say we will do what we can to ease the problems of refugees from that land. We dare not suggest any change in the governmental policy there which would ease the problems of those people who are fleeing that land and who, by their flight, will bring it to an economic depression or an economic situation which will result in a request to us to provide aid in order to repair the damage they are busy doing themselves. This will be aid, over and above the taking in of some thousands of refugees.

When the neighbouring country of Uganda follows the same policy will we be able to raise one small voice of protest? Will we be able to remind them of the sanctions we placed on Rhodesia? We have done everything we can to develop that policy of sanctions. We have interested ourselves in southwest Africa. We have driven South Africa out of the commonwealth of nations. We have done all of these things and we have never wavered from our misguided policy in respect of Africa. Will we be able to ask Uganda to listen to us? The answer again is no. We will not even dare make a suggestion, and if we did it would not be listened to. We will be faced in a couple of years time with the problem of opening our doors again to another group of refugees, this time from Uganda.

What about that incident in the country of Gabon? The really important thing about this is not what it does to our internal trouble or what we might think of the government of France. The important thing is that it underlines more dramatically than anything else that our entire policy in Africa over the last 10 or 15 years has gained us not a single friend in that country. We needed one at the time of this incident. The Gabon people could have said to France: We cannot possibly slight