

realize more than most just how extensive and significant is the political change which has taken place there in the last two years. And the end is not yet in sight. Two years ago there were but four independent states south of the Sahara -- Ethiopia, Liberia, the Union of South Africa and Ghana -- the latter, launched in 1957, being the first truly African state to assume independence following the colonial period. Ghana's independence was in a sense an African turning-point starting a movement which will have far-reaching consequences.

"By the end of this year the role of independent states will include such giants as Nigeria, the Congo and probably the Mali Federation. Looking ahead five years, it would perhaps be simpler to list areas where the African will *not* be in control of his own destiny than to list those where he will.

AFRICAN REVOLUTION

"The African revolution will profoundly affect the world, Canada included. As a nation which endorses the right of all men to be ultimate arbiters of their own destinies, we can only welcome the change. At the same time, we have the greatest respect and admiration for the British, French and Belgians, who have done so much to help Africa prepare for the eventual responsible exercise of sovereignty. This they have done through the years at a cost to themselves which few of us have ever stopped to consider. The transfer of sovereignty can be a painful experience unless it is accomplished in an orderly and careful manner. Canada is watching the change with sympathy and the profound hope that in all cases it will be accomplished successfully and peacefully.

"In a material way we are extending help to the emerging states. During 1959, for example, 18 Ghanaians were brought to Canada for training and 7 Canadian experts were sent to Ghana. Nigeria sent one trainee to Canada and I fully expect that, with the opening of a Canadian mission in Lagos this spring, our assistance will be expanded.

"To other Commonwealth countries and territories in Africa, Canada is providing aid through a programme of general assistance to education and through the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. That Plan, you will recall, was a Canadian proposal approved at the Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford last summer, which led to the establishment of a scholarship and fellowship exchange programme encompassing in all about 1,000 students from all parts of the Commonwealth. Of this total number, Canada has undertaken to provide for 250 of which a portion will come from Commonwealth countries and territories in Africa. In the general field of education, African members of the Commonwealth indicated at Oxford their pressing need for assistance in teacher training

and in the supply of teachers. Canada responded to these needs by undertaking to send out teams of teachers who would train African citizens in teaching techniques and by offering to receive trainees in Canada for the same purpose.

"Our programme of assistance to Africa is still new but the Government is very much aware of Africa's needs. We are determined to do whatever we can do assist them.

"In a different context, may I turn for a moment to another area which I know to be of special concern to this audience -- the Far East and, in particular, Japan and China.

"Our relations with Japan are excellent -- in fact, she has proved to be one of our best friends both at the United Nations and in the international arena generally. Recently her Prime Minister, Mr. Kishi, and her Foreign Minister, Mr. Jujiyama, visited Ottawa and the discussions with them were of a most friendly nature.

"Japan has made a remarkable recovery since the war and her leaders have shown determination to rebuild their nation as a progressive and forward-looking democracy. In this they are achieving great success and I have no doubt that here again the efforts of Canadian and other missionaries are over the years bearing fruit.

RED CHINA

"As you know, the situation with regard to Communist China is completely different. This problem is made particularly difficult by the attitude of the Peking Government itself. There is no doubt in my mind of the validity of the proposition that recognition on the part of Canada, unless accompanied by explicit acceptance of Peking's claims to occupy Taiwan (Formosa), would in all probability serve only to bring about a worsening in our relations with Communist China.

"I have said that the Canadian Government is not prepared to take any step that would facilitate the Communist occupation of Formosa. The reasons for this are fairly simple. There has been evidence that Peking is willing to use its growing military power against its neighbours in Asia in what it evidently considers to be its national interests. The occupation of Formosa by Communist China would be an important victory in that country's attempt to achieve a dominant military position in Asia.

WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

"Finally I turn for a moment to another subject in which this group has played a prominent part -- Canada's role in World Refugee Year. As you know, the Government agreed, as a special contribution to World Refugee Year, to waive certain immigration requirements in order to admit 100 tuberculous refugees and their families for treatment and rehabilitation in Canada -- and to pay the costs of