

McGaughey, High Commissioner to Pakistan; Mr. Ronald Macalister Macdonnell, High Commissioner to New Zealand; Mr. Albert Frederick Hart, High Commissioner to Ghana; Mr. William George Marcel Olivier, Ambassador to Indonesia; Mr. James Russell McKinney, High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago; Mr. Arthur John Hicks, Ambassador to Costa Rica, with concurrent accreditation to Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama.

The appointment of Mr. Herbert Owen Moran as Ambassador to Korea was also announced. His appointment as Ambassador to Japan had been announced previously. He will be resident in Tokyo.

CONDITIONS FOR PEACE IN AFRICA AND THE WORLD

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interests of the black and white races are essentially opposed. I do not agree. Black and white have a basic community of interest in economic development and in the goal of racial equality and co-operation. This community of interest is reflected in a remarkable way in daily personal relations between black Africans and the white people living among them. To my mind this is the overriding reality in relations between Western countries and the countries of black Africa, not political difference and memories of past struggles.

To relate these general considerations to specific problems in Africa, I would point out that the Canadian Government is in general agreement with the leaders of black Africa that the objective throughout Africa, as elsewhere, should be majority rule. This shared view has enabled us to adopt a common approach with African leaders on many issues at the United Nations and also at meetings of Commonwealth prime ministers. We do not, however, agree in all respects with African countries.

Our disagreement with the Africans about problems in the southern part of the continent is not on objectives but on methods and timing. We do not agree that military force and coercion should be used to bring about the necessary changes in that area. Nor do we believe that all the problems in the southern part of Africa should necessarily receive similar treatment.

RHODESIAN PROBLEM

We believe the problems in this area should be kept apart as far as possible because there are significant points of difference between them. We also believe that the problem of Rhodesia should be kept as isolated as possible for tactical reasons. That is one reason why we do not believe that, in present circumstances, United Nations mandatory sanctions should be applied to the illegal régime in Rhodesia. Such a step would seem likely to drive Rhodesia, Portugal and South Africa closer together and therefore to delay rather than speed up a satisfactory solution of the Rhodesian problem.

This is an important problem for Canada as a member of the Commonwealth. I do not need to outline in detail to this audience Canadian policy and its basis. They are well known to you.

Although we do not favour mandatory UN sanctions at present, we do strongly support the most widespread application of voluntary economic measures against the illegal régime. We have imposed a total embargo on Canadian trade with Rhodesia and we believe that time should be allowed for these sanctions to work. We believe they are the best means to achieve what we along with the African states desire, that is a solution looking to majority rule with safeguards for the minority.

The first step to this solution is to end the illegal situation. Economic sanctions may bring about this solution by persuading white Rhodesians that their illegal declaration of independence was a grave mistake.

The underlying reasons for our policy are also well known. The Prime Minister and I have, on a number of occasions, pointed out the importance of the maintenance of the multi-racial Commonwealth of a solution in Rhodesia acceptable to Rhodesians as a whole and to the members of the Commonwealth. We have pointed out that Canada's sanctions policy is pursuant also to the Security Council resolution of November 20 and is thus consistent with our general policy of support for the United Nations.

We have pointed out also a third major reason for our policy, a reason which is in fact at the root of the other two factors. I refer to the moral roots of our policy. We disapprove of the illegal régime because it seeks to perpetuate a political system which denies effective political rights to about four million Africans who constitute about seventeen-eighths of the population of Rhodesia. The white settlers, who number about 200,000 wish to be independent on the basis of a constitution which, although in theory is non-discriminatory, sharply discriminates in practice between white and black.

It is because of this discrimination in politics, in economics, and in education that Rhodesia, under its present régime, is unacceptable to the multi-racial Commonwealth. It is for these reasons that an acceptable solution of the Rhodesian problem may well be an indispensable condition for the continued health and even existence of this valuable association between different races, religions and continents.

These specific problems in Africa indicate some of the conditions required for peaceful development in the world. Relations between races, some remaining problems of colonialism, the assumption of sovereignty by a number of nations within a short period, economic growth and trade - all are developments or subjects for discussion of the greatest importance in world councils. Many of the associated problems arouse deep emotions and involve cultural and internal political and economic matters which have not often been the concern of diplomacy in other periods. They are matters for concern now, whether the forum be an African one, or a Commonwealth one, or a United Nations one....