

1988 and he reiterated Canada's commitment to the objectives of the organization. Following his participation at the SADCC meeting, Mr. Clark chaired the first meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, which had been formed in Vancouver to follow up on various decisions taken on South Africa. This meeting was held in Lusaka and Mr. Clark was able at that time to meet again with President Kaunda of Zambia. While in Africa, he also made an official visit to Kenya, where he called on President Arap Moi, and Zimbabwe, where he discussed regional issues with President Mugabe.

The tense situation in the civil strife in Mozambique and the resulting famine in the country prompted several measures during the year; one of these was a special appeal by the United Nations to which Canada pledged \$15 million dollars in aid, bringing its total aid to that country to \$33 million.

The Minister for External Relations accepted an invitation from the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to address a conference in Abuja, Nigeria, in June 1987 on the theme: "Africa: The Challenge of Economic Recovery." This initiative reinforced Canada's commitment to the ECA, which was considerably developed during the year. In April 1987, for example, Walter McLean, MP, was asked to represent Canada at the annual meeting of the African Ministers for Development and Planning, in Addis Ababa, and he addressed the conference. The following month, the Minister for External Relations was host for the official visit to Canada by Professor Adebajo Adedeji, Secretary General of the ECA. Later in the year, Canada sent a delegation of officials to a conference organized by the ECA in Khartoum on the human dimensions of structural adjustment.

In February 1988, as part of a larger mission to Africa, Mme. Landry visited Ethiopia, including the northern provinces worst affected by the drought and civil war. She was able to confirm the effectiveness of Canadian participation in the famine relief operations in that country. In May 1987, Canada was represented at the bicentenary celebrations of Sierra Leone by Howard Crosby, MP, and by Justice Corrine Sparks.

Several incoming visits took place during the year. The Executive Secretary of SADCC came to Ottawa in November, in preparation for the annual SADCC meeting that took place in January. Shortly after, the Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning and External Affairs of the Seychelles was in Canada. A high-level delegation from the newly constituted National Assembly of Ethiopia (Shengo) visited Canada in November to present the new Ethiopian Constitution. The Minister for Petroleum of Nigeria, who was concurrently Chairman of OPEC, visited various Canadian cities, including Calgary. Unofficial working visits to Ottawa were made by the Mozambican Minister of Agriculture, Joao Ferreira do Santos, and the Mozambican Vice Minister for Co-operation, Prakash Ratilal.

In Anglophone Africa, Canada's cultural impact has been mainly through promotion of cultural products such as books (Ethiopia, Nigeria and Kenya), films (Harare's International Film Festival, Lagos University showings, etc.) and relations with the universities in most countries. Cultural events such as the Ghana-Canada cultural "nights," visits of journalists to Nigeria and the activities of Canadian

Friendship Associations in Ghana and Nigeria have also made a contribution to the dissemination of Canadian culture.

South Africa

Canada continued to work towards a peaceful solution to the situation in South Africa by maintaining pressure on Pretoria to enter into negotiations with authentic black leaders towards non-racial representative government. Canada steadily increased its pressure over the year through economic and other sanctions, material and psychological support to the victims and opponents of *apartheid*, initiatives in the Commonwealth and other multilateral organizations, and diplomatic intervention on specific issues.

The leaders of La Francophonie, meeting at Quebec City in September, adopted a resolution reaffirming their strong opposition to *apartheid*. On a Canadian initiative, they established a program of scholarships, to which Canada committed \$350 000.

Canada raised the South Africa issue at the Venice Economic Summit in June. Deploring *apartheid*, the heads of government recognized the urgent need for dialogue, assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and assistance to the Front Line States.

South Africa was a major focus of attention at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Vancouver, which adopted "The Okanagan Statement on Southern Africa and Program of Action." The heads of government attacked the continuing refusal of Pretoria to initiate a meaningful negotiating process with black leaders. They recognized the desperate plight of South Africa's neighbours to be a consequence of their economic dependence on South Africa and of South Africa's attempts to destabilize the region. They emphasized the urgent need to continue support for the victims and opponents of *apartheid*, and the need to promote and facilitate internal dialogue amongst South Africans of differing viewpoints. They gave high priority to counteracting the serious problems of censorship and international propaganda mounted by South Africa. On the question of Namibia, the Commonwealth heads of government reaffirmed their earlier conclusions reached at Nassau on the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-government.

The Program of Action called for the widening, tightening and intensification of the application of sanctions, including efforts to persuade the international community to adopt the measures now adopted by most Commonwealth and other countries, for assessing the impact of existing sanctions on South Africa's trade, and for examining its relationship with the international financial system.

At the suggestion of Canada, the Commonwealth heads of government decided to establish a Committee of Foreign Ministers to give high-level impetus to the implementation of the Program of Action in the period leading up to the next heads of government meeting. This Committee, chaired by Joe Clark, comprises the foreign ministers of Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Committee met for the first time in Lusaka in February. With the Committee's agreement Canada undertook to formulate a strategy to counter South African censorship and propaganda. The Committee set in train the