

We have also channelled substantial sums into various multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the Commonwealth Secretariat, which are carrying on humanitarian programmes in this area.

Finally, we have initiated a policy of expanded humanitarian assistance in Southern Africa. Funds are given in the form of matching grants to Canadian non-governmental organizations and international bodies which have existing projects of this kind in Southern Africa. Assistance is being provided, for example, to an educational and health centre in Lusaka, a health centre in the Chiweshe Reserve in Rhodesia, and for educational, medical and agricultural equipment in Angola and Mozambique. Our record for many years shows convincingly where we stand. We have condemned, and will continue to condemn racism and colonialism in Southern Africa.

Developments in Southern Africa during the last year give some hope that the situation may significantly improve. Events in the Portuguese territories have been so rapid and so dramatic that they emphasize how unwise it is to be dogmatic. We are gratified and encouraged by the decolonization process undertaken by the Portuguese Government. Very few people foresaw such changes as have occurred in Guinea Bissau, Angola and Mozambique during the past year. No one can be certain what will be the situation in the remainder of Southern Africa one year from now. However, there are indications that the South African Government is seriously attempting to improve its relations with its neighbours by peaceful means. As part of this effort the South Africans appear to be pressing Ian Smith to seek a settlement of the Rhodesian problem with the African nationalists. We believe that, to some extent, these initiatives of the South African Government are a belated response to the pressures that Canada and other countries have exerted on South Africa. In our view, such pressures would have been less effective if we had chosen to have no truck or trade with the South Africans and severed our diplomatic relations with them, as some of our critics have suggested. We would hope, moreover, that those efforts by South Africa to seek better external relations would be accompanied in the future by determined efforts to eliminate racial injustices at home.

As you know the broadening of Canada's African diplomacy is recent but has been quite rapid. It was not until 1957 that we established our first full-fledged diplomatic mission in Black Africa. Prior to that we had representation in South Africa and a trade office in what is now Zaire. There are now Canadian missions in the following countries of the Maghreb and Francophone Africa: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Zaire, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, as well as smaller offices in Niger, Mali and Upper Volta. In Commonwealth Africa, we have resident High Commissions in Nigeria, Ghana, Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya. Finally, we have Embassies in Ethiopia and South Africa. Most of these diplomatic missions are accredited to one or more other countries. In total we have resident or non-resident accreditation to every country of Africa with the single exception of Equatorial Guinea.