

must be used as a language of scientific and technical communication, or it would decline. He said that what had been achieved in the areas of telecommunications and computer networks, linguistic data banks, automatic translation and the design of French-language software should be adapted "to our varied situations for the benefit of our peoples".

### Anti-apartheid support

A declaration condemning *apartheid* in South Africa, that was introduced by Mr. Mulroney, was unanimously adopted at the first working session of the conference.

The declaration, similar to the one adopted by the Commonwealth heads of government in Nassau in October 1985 (see *Canada Reports*, November 20, 1985), calls *apartheid* "an affront to human dignity" and pledges to "oppose it unceasingly and implacably". It demands that the government of South Africa repeal the *apartheid* laws; free its political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela; lift its prohibition against the African National Congress and other political organizations; end the state of emergency; begin a process of dialogue with the real representatives of the black population, with a view to establishing a non-racial, representative government; and immediately apply Resolution 435 under United Nations authority.

Based on the theme of world economic solidarity introduced by Mr. Mulroney, a resolution was adopted on the financial contingency and famine in Africa. The resolution acknowledged that the realities of economic interdependence call for co-ordinated multilateral action and recommended that the international economic institutions, the industrialized countries and the developing countries become responsible for economic growth and development. The summit parti-



Mr. Mulroney is honoured by the Académie française.

cipants agreed that it was necessary to co-ordinate efforts to solve the problems in Africa and to develop a program of co-operation between the international financial institutions, the debtor and creditor countries and the private banks. In addition the representatives concurred on the need for active participation by all General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade members in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations.

The Canadian participants also announced a number of new measures to help Third World francophone countries.

- Canada will contribute \$10 million to assist the world immunization program.
- Some \$7.7 million will be provided annually for 350 new bursaries for students from Third World countries to study at Canadian universities.
- A \$10-million assistance program covering

five years will be set up for developments in the energy sector.

- An experimental communications network to broadcast medical and educational programs to developing countries was recommended.

A series of measures establishing Canadian co-operation programs in the areas of communications, language and software with francophone countries was also announced.

Prior to the summit, Mr. Masse announced that Canada and France had signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the development of the French-language television system and that a joint committee on the development of French-language software had been established. The joint committee will assess problems surrounding development of French-language software in Quebec and make recommendations on the future of



From left: Premier Richard Hatfield, Prime Minister Mulroney and Premier Robert Bourassa exchange views at the summit.



France's President François Mitterrand greets Canada's prime minister at the summit's opening session.