

the attendant feelings of popular dissatisfaction caused by defeat. However, the country is also facing an international dilemma. After being betrayed by the Soviet Union and deserted by the United States, where can Somalia turn for assistance in rebuilding its economy? Because it still offers geographical advantages in the Horn, the two super-powers have lost no time in trying to regain Mogadishu's favour by offering their assistance.

The Soviet Union is undoubtedly the winner of the first round; it has earned the boundless gratitude of a military regime that seemed doomed to collapse. After establishing a powerful base in Ethiopia, and especially after forming an almost unbroken chain of "friendly" countries along the east coast of Africa (Somalia is the sole exception), the Kremlin is now trying to secure the benefits that Eritrea could provide.

As for the United States, its limited verbal intervention at the last minute—though based entirely on good intentions and international law—did not win it many advantages in this strategic area. In fact, the countries of the West have fared very poorly, considering that, following its successes in Angola, Mozambique and elsewhere, the U.S.S.R. has now established its presence in the Horn as well, without any response from the West. The Americans' rather naive attempt to persuade the victorious Soviet and Cuban forces to leave in return for the withdrawal of the routed Somali troops illustrates the lack of coherence in United States policy towards Africa. The only African problem that seems to hold Washington's attention and to be considered a priority is the situation in southern Africa—not the expansion of Soviet influence throughout the entire continent.

Canada's continuing search for acceptable nuclear safeguards

By John J. Noble

Canada's involvement in nuclear research began with participation in the wartime "Manhattan Project" that led to the development of the atomic bomb. In the postwar period, however, Canadian efforts have been focused on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, primarily the generation of electricity and medical research and treatment. As a major supplier of uranium and as the developer and exporter of a sophisticated and highly-efficient reactor technology (CANDU), Canada has been thrust into a leading role in the diversion of nuclear material and technology from peaceful power-generation programs to the development of nuclear explosives.

Any country that develops or acquires from others the ability to irradiate fissionable material or generate electricity from

nuclear energy has the technical ability to develop nuclear weapons. The only additional ingredient required is the will to devote the necessary human and financial resources to this development. In 1965, Canada terminated its involvement in the nuclear-weapons programs of the United States and Britain by specifying that Canadian uranium could henceforth be used only for non-military purposes. More recently, the problem faced by Canada and other nuclear-suppliers has been to minimize the risks of proliferation by developing means to ensure that states that do not have nuclear weapons but receive nuclear material, equipment and technology exclusively for energy generation or other peaceful purposes do not use what they have acquired to develop a nuclear-explosive capability.

Since the 1950s, there has been a generally-recognized international balance between the need to increase the availability of nuclear power as a reliable source of energy for peaceful purposes and the need to ensure that civilian nuclear-power programs are not used to produce material for explosive purposes. Two major international instruments were established to promote these twin aims: first, the Inter-

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