

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.

#### Changes in African policies

Developments in Southern Africa during the past year give some hope that the situation may significantly improve. Events in the Portuguese territories have been so rapid and 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 that 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 should hope, however, that these efforts by South Africa to seek better external relations would be accompanied in the future by determined efforts to eliminate racial injustices at home.

#### Representation in Africa

As you know the broadening of Canada's African diplomacy is recent but quite rapid. It was not until 1957 that we established our first full-fledged diplomatic mission in Black Africa at Accra. Prior to that, we had representation in South Africa and a trade office in what is now Zaire. We now have 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.

The majority of our External Affairs personnel in these posts are spending some of their time on development-aid matters; in addition, there are 16 CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) field representatives attached to these missions. About 850 Canadian experts are now in Africa on CIDA contracts of every conceivable type, and some 500 representatives of CUSO (Canadian University Services Overseas) and of its French-language equivalent, SUCO are posted in African countries. Another 50-odd Canadians are working in Africa on behalf of the Canadian Executive Service Overseas — a very useful organization through which senior Canadians with broad experience are available to help provide their expertise to the developing countries at minimal expense. In total, therefore, we have nearly 1,500 Canadians working in Africa on development aid, in one manner or another.

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#### Language ties

Our two main languages correspond to the two European languages used most frequently in Africa; the Government's language policy is a distinct asset in this continent; and I'm told that the bilingual nature of Canada is well reflected in the linguistic background of the young Canadians working there. I should add that Canada has achieved a fairly high level of technological competence; and technology is an essential ingredient of development.

Today our relations with Africa are perhaps entering a new phase. We must continue to support the three multilateral bodies I have mentioned. On the other hand, we cannot afford to regard the African states simply as emanations of some multilateral institutions of which we are both members.

The point I wish to make is that, in developing our policies, it is now

essential for us to consider the particular needs, aspirations and circumstances of *each* of the African countries with whom we have diplomatic relations. We are now more aware than previously of the necessity of balancing our relations with these countries by placing more emphasis on bilateral matters and looking at areas of mutual interest other than aid and technical co-operation. I'm thinking of general policy considerations, cultural affairs, and broader economic co-operation. This adjustment will require us to demonstrate both flexibility and imagination. In each case we will be required to estimate both our own resources and the particular problems of the individual African country concerned. It is only in this way that we will be able to organize better aid programs, to expand business relations and to promote successfully those policies — for example, in the environmental field and law of the sea — which we Canadians regard as especially important.

The furtherance of such bilateral relations is going to require more effort in Africa on our part than we have previously been able to make. But we must do this without in any way sacrificing the multilateral ties which have proven so valuable to Canada in the past and which we intend to continue to strengthen.

#### Striking the balance

Obviously a balance must be struck in the scale of priorities on both sides and naturally such a balance is in fact struck by the daily process of diplomatic activity. Canadian interests in Africa would hardly be enhanced if our Government were to allow our relations with the United States, Japan and Europe to deteriorate. In a very real sense it is the very robust network of relations — political, economic, technical and cultural — that Canada has developed with other industrialized countries which gives us the means to cultivate a more substantial rapport with the emerging states of the world, in Africa as elsewhere. But I foresee nothing in the future which is likely to lessen the Canadian presence in Africa. On the contrary, all present indications are that we must continue to increase our activity in this field, subject of course to the resource constraints....

You have heard complaints that the