

academic year.

It seems to me that the danger lies not so much in the possibility that the administering authorities will not compromise eventually with the force of nationalism; indeed, the vast majority have shown impressive proof to the contrary. Rather the danger is that in the case of territories administered under a different philosophy, independence when it comes may find the inhabitants almost totally unprepared to handle the responsibilities which they are certain to demand and get.

That is why we in Canada endorse wholeheartedly the British policy of creating an administrative base, by training a core of public officials who will owe their allegiance not to a tribe or party but to all the people of their country when independence comes. The wisdom of this policy has been amply demonstrated.

Likewise, if independence is to be of lasting value, if factionalism and civil strife are not to follow, it must be achieved in a harmonious and orderly manner. Britain and France have met this test on a scale and speed without precedent in world history.

The roll-call of emerging nations includes states from all parts of the world but it is to developments on the African continent that our attention at this time is irresistibly drawn. There the tempo of transition has exceeded all expectation; the tide of freedom flows strong. Twenty-two African states have attained independence since 1946.

In recent months we have welcomed Sierra Leone and Mauritania as members of the United Nations. In December we look forward to the admission of Tanganyika, a multi-racial society whose smooth transition to independence can well serve as a model for others to emulate. And this is not the end. Uganda is on the horizon. Kenya, Ruanda-Urundi and other African