

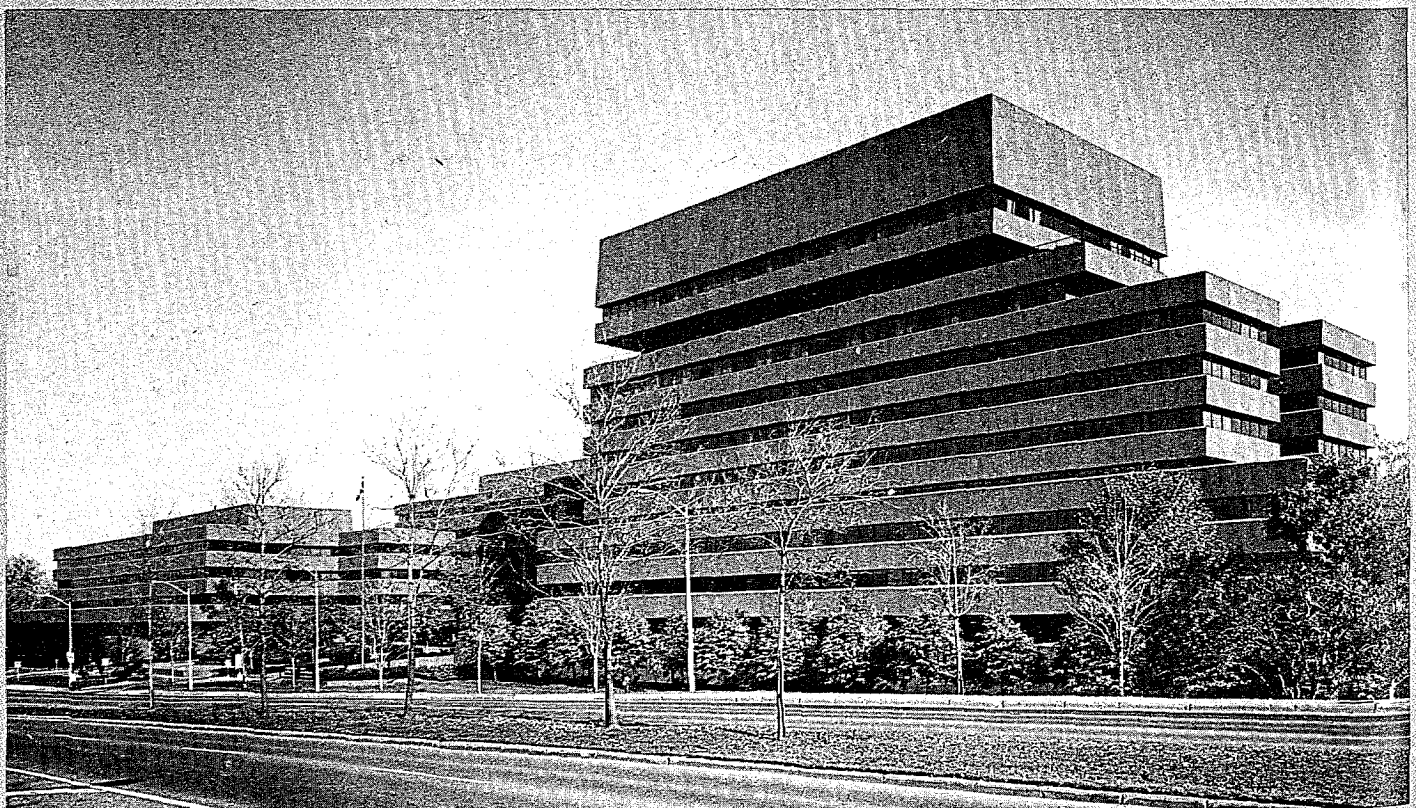
programs include the recruitment of immigrants, the admission of refugees and the entry into Canada of tourists, students and temporary workers. Similarly, the field staff of the Canadian International Development Agency was brought into the Department.

In January, 1982, the Canadian government initiated a major reorganization of its economic and external affairs departments. The international trade policy and trade promotion functions of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, including the Trade Commissioner Service, were transferred to External Affairs. This change, together with those noted above, had the effect of creating a new Department of External Affairs, with a much expanded mandate. In September, 1983, a second phase of the new organization was implemented in order to integrate more closely the political, social, economic and trade functions of the Department. This was done by concentrating the responsibility for all geographically-formed policies and programs in five new geographic branches, each headed by an assistant deputy-minister. A new External Affairs Act provided the legislative basis for these changes, as well as for the appointment of two additional Cabinet ministers to be associated with the Secretary of State for External Affairs. There were now Ministers for International Trade and for External Relations (the former responsible on the political level for the Department's international trade and export promotion activities, including responsibility for the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the latter supporting the Secretary of State for External Affairs, with responsibility for, *inter alia*, international social, cultural and humanitarian affairs and

relations with francophone Africa). The objectives of this reorganization were to ensure policy and program coherence in the conduct of the entire range of Canada's relations with the outside world; to give policy-making in the trade and economic area a higher priority in the formulation of Canadian foreign policy; to ensure that the conduct of foreign relations served Canadian trade and economic objectives; and to improve the services provided to exporters in highly competitive world markets.

Thus today's Department of External Affairs is a much different creature from that of 1909, 1929, 1949 or 1969. Its headquarters, the Lester B. Pearson Building on Sussex Drive, is the nerve centre for the conduct of Canada's relations around the world. When acid rain destroys our lakes, when peacekeepers defend an airport in Nicosia, when a Canadian is accused of smuggling drugs into Turkey, when refugees flee a war-torn city seeking a new home, or when the price of world oil suddenly surges ahead, Canadians still rely on the Department of External Affairs to look after their interests, direct their aid, resolve conflicts or promote peace. In 1984, Canadians also look to the Department for much more.

External Affairs has had to rewrite the book on traditional foreign policy initiatives to embrace an increasingly crucial aspect of Canadian life — our balance of international trade. With the jobs of three million Canadians riding on it, trade has become the root of Canada's economic worth. The Department has been charged with the responsibility of nurturing that root by adapting its operations to accommodate and safeguard Canadians' access to the international marketplace.



Lester B. Pearson Building, headquarters of the Department of External Affairs