



CANADA

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## CONDITIONS FOR PEACE IN AFRICA AND THE WORLD

*The following passages are from a speech by Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, at a consultation at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, on June 17, sponsored by the Canadian Council of Churches:*

...In November 1963, the Government decided to embark on a phased expansion of its economic assistance programmes over a period of three years. It decided to make substantial quantitative and qualitative improvements which would enable Canada to assist the developing countries more effectively.

In the current fiscal year, appropriations for economic assistance will come close to \$300 million. In the last four years, approximately, our appropriations have almost tripled. I am glad to confirm the Government's intention to continue making substantial increases in aid allocations. We are working towards levels of aid activity which will enable us to play our full part in the development effort while taking fully into account:

- (a) the recommendations of competent international organizations;
- (b) our own special position as a net importer of capital;
- (c) the need to develop programmes which will be of a type and of a quality which will most effectively assist development in the nations concerned....

### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The past fiscal year has been characterized by an expansion in the size of both bilateral and multi-lateral aid programmes. A new development-loan programme has been implemented. There have been record levels of recruitment and training in the field of technical assistance. We have given particular

emphasis to food aid in response to urgent requests from abroad.

Churches in Canada were particularly concerned about the critical shortage of food in India. We expect to ship 1 million tons of wheat to India during 1966. Canada will, therefore, be contributing more wheat to India, on a general comparative basis, than other countries.

Canada sponsored training programmes and courses of study for some 2,300 overseas students from over 60 different countries during the year and provided over 800 teachers, professors and technical advisers for services abroad. These figures should be set alongside the comparable ones of 700 overseas students and 83 Canadian experts, five years ago, as an indication of the growth in these programmes. Work went rapidly ahead on projects ranging from dams to schools in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America. These were financed under grant aid and the new development loan programme introduced late in 1964.

The chronic agricultural problem which prevails in most of the developing world received particular attention. During the past year we devoted approximately 16 per cent of our bilateral aid to overseas agricultural development in the improvement of irrigation facilities and rural electrification, in the provision of pesticides, fertilizers and fertilizer components and in many other ways.

Since we are particularly interested in Africa today, I might mention, by way of example, some of the projects or programmes under way in that continent. As you probably know, we have two programmes there, one for Commonwealth African countries and one for French-speaking countries.

## AID PROGRAMMES - AFRICA

...The establishment of a trades-training centre in Accra has been a noteworthy development in Ghana, along with the launching of an irrigation and land-development project in the northern regions and the provision of food aid to that country for the first time. In Nigeria, a \$3.5-million project involving the aerial photography, ground control and mapping of the Western Region is nearing completion. A trades-training centre will be established in Nigeria also, and Canadians are providing training and technical advice in the operation of the Niger dam. Canadian firms are engaged in the aerial photography and mapping of Tanzania's southeast region and a development loan is being extended for transmission-lines. In Kenya we are assisting in the development of a wheat-breeding programme. We have undertaken, in co-operation with Britain, a study to determine the line of route and economic feasibility of a proposed railway from Zambia to Dar-es-Salaam.

Canadian technical assistance for all regions of Africa has, of course, been concentrated on areas of particular need in the economy, in the sciences, education and in medicine. Individual Canadians or teams find themselves undertaking tasks of all types throughout the continent. I have noted a report about a Canadian adviser in Malawi who has succeeded in doubling the output of one of that country's largest sawmills in less than six months. I recall that we were instrumental in securing the services of a Canadian who is now economic adviser to the President of Zambia.

## AID TO FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

I am glad to say that the programme for French-speaking African nations continues to enjoy a rapid rate of expansion. In 1961-62, for example, when the programme commenced, seven teachers were recruited. In 1965-1966, 166 teachers were under contract. The largest group of Canadian professors serving in French-speaking Africa is that composed of 36 men assigned to the University of Rwanda.

An eight-year paediatric training project will commence shortly in Tunis. Paper has been provided for textbooks in the Congo and work is about to commence on a pilot project livestock-feed plant in Cameroun. This project could lead to the establishment of a series of plants and clinics.

The University of Ottawa is undertaking in Canada an educational project of considerable interest. It is setting up courses for the training of middle-level management personnel. The Institut des Hautes Etudes d'Outre-Mer in Paris, which has a long-established reputation in the educational field, will give full credit to graduates of the University of Ottawa course who wish to continue at the Institute.

Our contribution to programmes carried out by international agencies has been an expanding one also.

## INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Last January, Canada pledged \$30 million (Canadian) to the World Food Programme for the next three years. This was the second highest pledge. Last

year we stood fifth among contributors to United Nations Technical Assistance and were fifth-largest contributor also to the other, or Special Fund, component of the United Nations Development Programme and to the UNDP as a whole, with a contribution of \$9.5 million (Canadian).

At the last annual meeting of the World Bank Group, the Minister of Finance undertook that Canada would co-operate fully in the proposed replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association. Canada has already, since 1960 committed more than \$85 million (Canadian) to the Association. During the last two years we have made available \$35 million (Canadian) to the Inter-American Development Bank (of which \$20 million is for loans on 50-year, no-interest terms). We shall be subscribing \$27 million (Canadian) to support the Asian Development Bank in its developmental operations in Asia.

We also give substantial support to other multi-lateral aid bodies, which have a very important developmental role on behalf of the international community. In this way, Canada assists programmes designed to fill needs as diverse as those of children in the developing countries, through UNICEF, and refugees in Palestine....

When African states drew up a charter of unity in Addis Ababa in 1963, they naturally devoted a good deal of attention to economic problems. They noted, among others, the considerations that "economic development, including the expansion of trade on the basis of fair and remunerative prices, should tend to eliminate the need for external economic aid, and that such external economic aid should be unconditional and should not prejudice the independence of African states".

This statement expresses some of the chief concerns of developing nations in Africa or elsewhere. It is clear that they want to derive the benefits of trade under the conditions which we in the developed nations consider normal. They want to obtain for their peoples the standard of living which technology, education, hard work and political stability can obviously, under contemporary conditions, produce. They want to bolster a highly-cherished political independence with economic strength....

## AFRICAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The violent struggles which preceded and accompanied in some cases the end of colonialism, the subsequent problems of instability and adjustment, dramatic problems such as those arising in the Congo - these have all focused attention on political developments in Africa. I should say, however, that I have been just as much aware of the achievements of newly-independent African nations. These include the creation, out of rival groupings, of a single Organization of African Unity spanning the entire continent. These countries have made Africa's voice strongly felt at the United Nations and in other international organizations.

Some people maintain, because of continuing problems of colonialism and racial relations, that the

## NEW SOVIET WHEAT PURCHASE

Trade Minister Robert Winters announced on June 20 that he and N.S. Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. had signed in Moscow a protocol extending the Canada-U.S.S.R. trade agreement for a further period of three years. The agreement, which expires April 17, 1969, is subject to renewal by mutual consent.

At the same time, the Minister also announced that agreement had been reached between the Canadian Wheat Board and Exportkhleb, the Soviet Grain Trading Agency, regarding trade in wheat and flour during the next three years. Under a contract signed in Moscow between the Board and Exportkhleb, the Soviet Grain Agency has undertaken to buy 9.0 million long tons (about 336 million bushels) of Canadian wheat and flour for shipment from Canadian ports during the next three crop years commencing August 1, 1966. No intergovernmental credit arrangements are involved.

As part of the total quantity, the Board has concluded a specific contract with Exportkhleb providing for shipment of 3.0 million long tons (about 112 million bushels) of wheat and flour during the first year of the arrangement.

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

"I am very pleased that negotiations have been brought to a successful conclusion", Mr. Winters commented. "It is most gratifying that the U.S.S.R. has again decided to purchase such substantial quantities of Canadian wheat.

"I think that the trade agreement reached here in Moscow constitutes a further significant step in developing our trade with the U.S.S.R.

"This further substantial Soviet purchase and the assurance which it gives for marketing of wheat and flour to the U.S.S.R. will provide important returns to

farmers of Western Canada. Wheat growers will be able to take these assured sales into account in planning production.

"The impact of this record sale will extend throughout Canada, and will be felt not only by wheat farmers and millers but by grain handlers, longshoremen, elevator companies, railways, shipping companies and the economy generally."

### LARGEST SINGLE SALE

This is the largest single three-year commercial contract for a fixed quantity of Canadian wheat and flour ever concluded. Since 1963, the Soviet Union has purchased 478 million bushels, valued at approximately \$1 billion. The new contract, worth approximately \$800 million, will bring total Soviet purchases to about 814 million bushels.

The trade agreement provides for continued exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

Under the protocol, the two governments undertake to continue to give sympathetic consideration to any representations either may make concerning implementation of the agreement or other matters affecting their undertaking to facilitate visits for business purposes between Canada and the Soviet Union.

In addition, Mr. Winters and Mr. Patolichev exchanged letters concerning their discussions on trade relations and noted the importance attached by the Soviet Government to expanding its exports to Canada.

During negotiations, the delegations of Canada and the U.S.S.R. carried out a detailed review of trade between the two countries. It has been agreed that the trading framework which has been established should provide increased opportunities for further development of mutually advantageous trade.

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## IMMIGRATION DISCOVERS GLAMOUR

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration is looking for six attractive young women to serve, on an experimental basis, as immigration receptionists at Montreal's International Airport. "There has long been a need for immigrants, returning residents and visitors to be welcomed upon arrival in Canada and to be guided through the examination process in a friendly and organized manner", said Mr. Jean Marchand, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. "Immigrants particularly need considerable assistance and advice to ease the strangeness of a new country and to meet such immediate needs as arrangements for onward travel to their destination."

### TRAINING PROGRAMME

Each receptionist, who will be able to speak several languages, including French and English, will take part in an extensive training programme before assuming her new duties. Included in the course will be

such subjects as the care of children and the aged, the psychology of human relations, problems and customs of immigrants, grooming, first aid, and techniques in speech, public speaking, conversation, correspondence and telephone use. Instruction will also be given in Canada's geography, social, economic and political environment, immigration organization, policies, regulations, operations and procedures, customs and medical procedures, and the identity and functions of voluntary agencies.

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## NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced the appointments of the following Canadian high commissioners and ambassadors: Mr. Alfred John Pick, first Canadian Ambassador to Tunisia; Mr. John Alexander McCordick, Ambassador to Austria; Mr. Charles Eustace

McGaughey, High Commissioner to Pakistan; Mr. Ronald Macalister Macdonnell, High Commissioner to New Zealand; Mr. Albert Frederick Hart, High Commissioner to Ghana; Mr. William George Marcel Olivier, Ambassador to Indonesia; Mr. James Russell McKinney, High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago; Mr. Arthur John Hicks, Ambassador to Costa Rica, with concurrent accreditation to Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama.

The appointment of Mr. Herbert Owen Moran as Ambassador to Korea was also announced. His appointment as Ambassador to Japan had been announced previously. He will be resident in Tokyo.

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#### CONDITIONS FOR PEACE IN AFRICA AND THE WORLD

(Continued from P. 2)

interests of the black and white races are essentially opposed. I do not agree. Black and white have a basic community of interest in economic development and in the goal of racial equality and co-operation. This community of interest is reflected in a remarkable way in daily personal relations between black Africans and the white people living among them. To my mind this is the overriding reality in relations between Western countries and the countries of black Africa, not political difference and memories of past struggles.

To relate these general considerations to specific problems in Africa, I would point out that the Canadian Government is in general agreement with the leaders of black Africa that the objective throughout Africa, as elsewhere, should be majority rule. This shared view has enabled us to adopt a common approach with African leaders on many issues at the United Nations and also at meetings of Commonwealth prime ministers. We do not, however, agree in all respects with African countries.

Our disagreement with the Africans about problems in the southern part of the continent is not on objectives but on methods and timing. We do not agree that military force and coercion should be used to bring about the necessary changes in that area. Nor do we believe that all the problems in the southern part of Africa should necessarily receive similar treatment.

#### RHODESIAN PROBLEM

We believe the problems in this area should be kept apart as far as possible because there are significant points of difference between them. We also believe that the problem of Rhodesia should be kept as isolated as possible for tactical reasons. That is one reason why we do not believe that, in present circumstances, United Nations mandatory sanctions should be applied to the illegal régime in Rhodesia. Such a step would seem likely to drive Rhodesia, Portugal and South Africa closer together and therefore to delay rather than speed up a satisfactory solution of the Rhodesian problem.

This is an important problem for Canada as a member of the Commonwealth. I do not need to outline in detail to this audience Canadian policy and its basis. They are well known to you.

Although we do not favour mandatory UN sanctions at present, we do strongly support the most widespread application of voluntary economic measures against the illegal régime. We have imposed a total embargo on Canadian trade with Rhodesia and we believe that time should be allowed for these sanctions to work. We believe they are the best means to achieve what we along with the African states desire, that is a solution looking to majority rule with safeguards for the minority.

The first step to this solution is to end the illegal situation. Economic sanctions may bring about this solution by persuading white Rhodesians that their illegal declaration of independence was a grave mistake.

The underlying reasons for our policy are also well known. The Prime Minister and I have, on a number of occasions, pointed out the importance of the maintenance of the multi-racial Commonwealth of a solution in Rhodesia acceptable to Rhodesians as a whole and to the members of the Commonwealth. We have pointed out that Canada's sanctions policy is pursuant also to the Security Council resolution of November 20 and is thus consistent with our general policy of support for the United Nations.

We have pointed out also a third major reason for our policy, a reason which is in fact at the root of the other two factors. I refer to the moral roots of our policy. We disapprove of the illegal régime because it seeks to perpetuate a political system which denies effective political rights to about four million Africans who constitute about seventeen-eighths of the population of Rhodesia. The white settlers, who number about 200,000 wish to be independent on the basis of a constitution which, although in theory is non-discriminatory, sharply discriminates in practice between white and black.

It is because of this discrimination in politics, in economics, and in education that Rhodesia, under its present régime, is unacceptable to the multi-racial Commonwealth. It is for these reasons that an acceptable solution of the Rhodesian problem may well be an indispensable condition for the continued health and even existence of this valuable association between different races, religions and continents.

These specific problems in Africa indicate some of the conditions required for peaceful development in the world. Relations between races, some remaining problems of colonialism, the assumption of sovereignty by a number of nations within a short period, economic growth and trade - all are developments or subjects for discussion of the greatest importance in world councils. Many of the associated problems arouse deep emotions and involve cultural and internal political and economic matters which have not often been the concern of diplomacy in other periods. They are matters for concern now, whether the forum be an African one, or a Commonwealth one, or a United Nations one....