

# Canada Weekly

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## Canada's relations with the countries of Africa

*The following excerpts are from an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, to the fifth Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of African Studies at York University, Toronto, February 19:*

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Our first concern regarding Africa is precisely the same as in every other area of the world, namely, the cultivation of mutually beneficial relations with the nations of the continent, who have undertaken to recast their ancient cultures in the framework of modern statehood....

...There are people who still question the wisdom of giving aid, in view of our own economic difficulties, not to mention the relative prosperity of some of those whom we are aiding. "What do we get out of it?" they ask. The answer to this is that in today's world we have no real alternative. To quote the report entitled *Partners in Development*, written by the Commission chaired by L.B. Pearson: "The simplest answer to the question is the moral one: that it is only right for those who have to share with those who have not."

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...This year we have allocated \$195 million of public funds for our bilateral programs in the independent countries of Africa, namely over 40 per cent of our bilateral aid budget. Of this figure, about \$85 million took the form of grants and the rest that of concessional loans. We will also be providing almost \$60-million worth of food aid to Africa this year. An additional \$26 million has been channelled into Africa through multilateral agencies such as the UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank, as well as non-governmental organizations such as the World Council of Churches. I should also refer to the special assistance program which we have undertaken in the Sahelian region of West Africa. This special program provides for disbursements over the next five years of some \$230 million. These disbursements are certainly justified by the magnitude of the problems found in that region of Africa, most of which are directly related to the severe drought

suffered there since 1968. Canada has played its part in meeting the immediate needs of the people stricken by this drought. What remains to be done now is a long-term effort, aimed at finding and implementing permanent solutions, in co-operation with the other aid agencies to the severe setback the drought has meant for the development of the Sahel.

There is a third element, however, which has a special relevance to Africa. That is our concern for human rights and dignity and self-determination. For a quarter of a century successive Canadian governments have condemned racial injustice and colonialism as they have been practised in Southern Africa. The situations prevailing in that area have in our opinion been totally unacceptable and an affront to the conscience of the world.

Our policies in this field have been dismissed by domestic critics as being mere rhetoric. But this is far from the case.

For example, we consider our bilateral aid programs in the independent countries of Southern Africa such as Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland show where we stand in relation both to them and to the white-ruled minority regimes.

We have also channelled substantial sums into the various multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the Commonwealth secretariat, which are carrying on humanitarian programs in this area.

Finally, we have initiated a policy of expanded humanitarian assistance in Southern Africa. Funds are given in the form of matching grants to Canadian non-governmental organizations and international bodies which have existing projects of this kind in Southern Africa. Assistance is being provided, for example, to an educational and health centre in Lusaka, a health centre in the Chiweshe Reserve in

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

### Canada and world communications

During the fiscal year ending March 1974, Canada prepared proposals on a wide range of telecommunications matters for bilateral discussions with France, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium.

The 1974 annual report of the Department of Communications, just released, states also that Canada was host to officials from a number of states, including Algeria, Australia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zaïre to discuss matters of specific interest.

The year under review marked the first full year of operation for the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) which operates the global communications satellite system established in February 1973. Canada, holding the sixth largest investment share in Intelsat, is represented on the Board of Governors.

The Canadian Transatlantic Telephone Cable, CANTAT II, linking Nova Scotia with Cornwall, England, entered into service on April 1, 1974. This cable, the first of a new generation of high-capacity submarine cables, is jointly owned by the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation and the British Post Office.

Canada is an active member of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations specialized agency responsible for telecommunications. At the organization's plenipotentiary conference in Torremolinos, Spain, in September-October, Canada was re-elected as one of 36 countries sitting on the Administrative Council, the ITU's governing body.

Canada also played an active role in the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference which met in Geneva during April 1973 to revise the regulations governing world telephone and telegraph communications.

In addition, Canada participated in the twelfth session of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) Sub-Committee on Radio Communications in December 1973, and in the third and fourth sessions of the IMCO Panel of Experts on Maritime Satellites. The object of the panel is to study the institutional, technical and economic aspects under which an international maritime satellite could operate.



Governor General's first female honorary A.D.C.

Canadian Forces photo

*Colonel Mary Vallance, the first woman to be appointed as honorary aide-de-camp to a governor general of Canada, is shown the proper method of wearing an aiguillette by Captain Neil MacNeil, a regular A.D.C.*

*As one of six honorary appointees,*

*Colonel Vallance will be called upon to attend Governor-General Jules Léger and Mrs. Léger on such occasions as the opening of Parliament, the levee, the annual garden party and other events that may occur from time to time.*

### Developments in Cyprus

"The Canadian Government has learned with concern of the announcement last week by the Turkish-Cypriot administration of its intention to establish a separate, secular and federated state on the northern portion of the island," stated the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, on February 18. As a major contributor to the UN's peacekeeping activities on Cyprus, he went on, Canada had sought to avoid taking sides on aspects of the dispute between the two communities. "Instead, we have tried to encourage representatives of the communities to engage in meaningful negotiations from which a permanent and generally acceptable solution might emerge." Negotiations were initiated earlier this year, stated Mr. MacEachen, but it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that they had received a serious setback by the recent

unilateral action of the Turkish-Cypriot administration.

The Minister said that since Canada had consistently supported the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, the Canadian Government had noted with satisfaction the Turkish-Cypriot statement that their action was not intended to constitute partition of the island nor to create a separate independent state.

"It was also noted," he concluded, "that the intercommunal talks have not been formally discontinued. In its Resolution 3212 of November 1, 1974, the UN General Assembly commended these talks and called for their continuation. It is our hope, therefore, that despite this latest complication the leaders of the two communities on the island will pursue their efforts through negotiation to find a solution that will adequately take account of the legitimate interests of all elements of the Cyprus population."

### Swiss/Canada air agreement

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen and Ambassador Dr. Erwin Bernath of Switzerland, signed a new air transport agreement on February 20 which replaces one that had been in existence since 1958.

The new pact, which increases and expands the number of routes granted to the two designated airlines of both countries, includes new traffic points such as Toronto and Geneva.

Swissair will be allowed, in addition to points already served under the present agreement, to have access to Toronto and to exercise intransit rights to Boston, New York, Guatemala, Panama, Quito, Guayquil and Lima. It will also be allowed, with intransit and stopover rights, to serve Havana, Caracas and Bogota. All these cities will have to be served from Montreal only.

Air Canada will be allowed to serve Geneva (from April 1977), as well as Zurich, and 14 points beyond Switzerland to be named by Canada with fifth freedom rights, (i.e., rights to take on passengers, cargo and mail at the Swiss points). These include four points in Europe, five in Asia including one or more cities in India, one in Kenya and four others in Africa.

### Eaton superblock in Toronto

After ten years of planning, costly redesigns and sometimes public controversy, T. Eaton Ltd and its development partners have announced in detail the plans for their 14.5-acre site in downtown Toronto.

The \$200-million first phase of the development has two tiers of small shops on the Yonge Street frontage between Dundas and Albert Streets, a glass-enclosed pedestrian square at Dundas and Yonge Streets, two office towers, a new Eaton's department store and a great enclosed galleria, with arched, transparent roof and three levels of climate-controlled shopping. The developers – Eaton's (20 per cent), Cadillac Fairview Corp. Ltd (60 per cent) and the Toronto-Dominion Bank (20 per cent) – say retail operations in the 1.5 acres involved in the first phase, including the new department store, will open in the spring of 1977.

The first of two six-sided office towers, sheathed in glass and white-coated steel, is to be completed at Yonge and Dundas Streets by next autumn. Most of the building's concrete service core is already in place. The second tower, about 30 stories high, will be completed in 1981.

### Emergency blood search successful

More than 200 Canadian peacekeepers were roused from their sleep in Ismailia, Egypt recently in an emergency search for B-negative type blood to save the life of an Egyptian in hospital more than seven miles away.

Gamal Ali Helmi began haemorrhaging internally in the Egyptian hospital in Ismailia, resulting in the loss of over half of his blood. The hospital, which did not have any reserves of B-negative blood, appealed in desperation to the Canadian contingent for help.

Captain Bill Wascz of Verdun, Quebec, staff officer for the Canadian commander, Brigadier-General Donald E. Holmes, Ottawa, accompanied a Canadian doctor, Captain Gary Jollymore, Truro, Nova Scotia, to the hospital to determine the nature of the emergency. The required blood was the same type as that of Captain Wascz.

Captain Jollymore extracted a unit of blood and the Canadians rushed back to camp to enlist the help of colleagues. They covered the 15-mile return trip in 30 minutes, roused over 200 Canadian soldiers, and found 18 with the blood type needed.

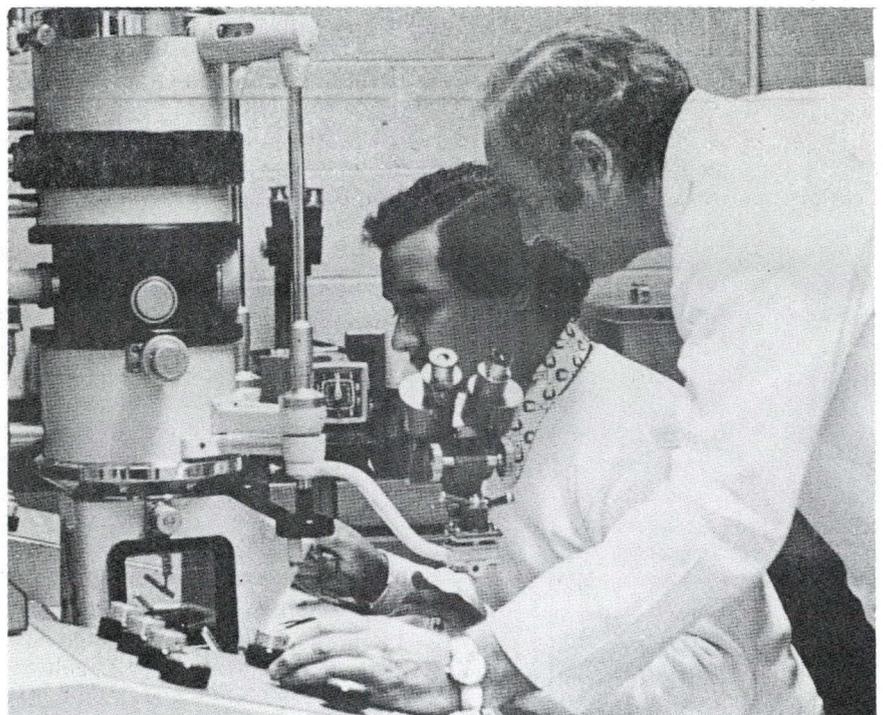
The whole emergency took place between 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Gamal Ali Helmi is alive and well.

### Biomedical learner from the Dominican Republic

*Fernando Ruiz (seated), electrical engineer for the physical plant of the Institute of Biomedical Studies in the Dominican Republic, was at Queen's University, Kingston, recently to learn about techniques and instruments in the pathology department. He is being shown the electron microscope by Edward Tyerman, head technician. As part of Dr. Sergio Bencosme's program for the Institute, exchange visits of technical, medical and paramedical personnel between Queen's and the Dominican Republic are planned. What Mr. Ruiz learns here, he will use at home to train others.*

*The Institute is moving ahead with plans to increase its clinical facilities with support from the Canadian International Development Agency, the Universidad Nacional Pedro Henriquez Urena and Queen's.*



**Mont Ste-Anne – a thriving ski resort**

Mont Ste-Anne, some thirty miles from Quebec City, is the site of the North American championship ski competitions to be held from March 21 to 25 for the combined jumping and cross-country category of Nordic skiing. Several important international alpine ski competitions, such as the Du Maurier international and the World Cup event in 1969, 1972 and 1974 as well as the 50-metre international jumping competition in 1973 have been held at this increasingly popular resort.

Mont Ste-Anne, which welcomes a considerable number of top European, American and Canadian skiers every year, rises to a height of 2,650. The park area, with ski trails, spreads over 25 square miles. Exceptional snow conditions at this altitude permit skiing throughout six months of the year, from November to May.

The Mont Ste-Anne site – close to the famous shrine of Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré – has rapidly become one of the most popular ski centres in eastern North America. Its extensive facilities include the only gondola lift east of the Rockies and the greatest vertical drop

in eastern Canada.

The 74 cars of the gondola lift carry skiers to the summit in just 13 minutes. The big mountain also has four double chairlifts – one on the new north side layout – a T-bar and two Pomalifts, as well as a 50-metre ski jump. The lifts can handle 6,545 skiers an hour.

The mountain is laced with more than 16 miles of well-groomed trails, and the vertical drops of its 21 slopes range up to 2,050 feet. There are comfortable chalets at the base and summit of the mountain, with restaurant and bar service, ski shops, baby-sitting service and an excellent ski school.



### Canada's relations with Africa (Continued from P. 2)

Third World is becoming monolithic, that it is ganging up on the West, that it is developing a blind automatic majority in international agencies. Africa is often singled out in these criticisms, as the numerous African countries are an essential component of any such majority. Well, this trend is quite understandable when we remember the history and background of the African countries. Perhaps we should not be surprised that they are using the most compelling argument they have, which is their voting strength in the United Nations and other bodies. Africa must be heard.

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#### SSEA to visit in April

There is some urgency, in my view, to expose and discuss more formally with African leaders the Canadian Government's views on these matters; even more urgent perhaps is that I, as Secretary of State for External Affairs, be briefed at the highest level on the approach of African governments to the

Second Special Session on Development of the United Nations General Assembly next fall. As you know, our Government found itself in a minority situation in the last Parliament; and the necessities of survival forced us to curtail drastically consultations with other governments. This situation has now been remedied, at least for a few years. Consequently, I am now making arrangements for a two-week tour of Western Africa in mid-April; and I am looking forward to this opportunity to acquire a first-hand knowledge of the countries along the Gulf of Guinea and of the drought-affected area of the Sahel. In view of the objectives of Canadian policy in Africa, I hope, in the course of the visit, to reinforce the ties that already link Canada to the newly-independent countries of Africa, to take stock of what has been accomplished so far, and to explain Canadian policies in the areas we consider vital.

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### Smashed potatoes – try them they're smashing

A new book, *Smashed Potatoes: A Kid's Eye View of the Kitchen* (publisher Thomas Allen & Son, Toronto), is a collection of recipes by kindergarten children compiled by their teacher, Jane G. Martel. It is available from Canadian Magazine Readers' Service, Department 131, 401 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2Y8, Canada, for \$3.95. The following samples from the book are recommended – for reading, not for eating:

#### Scrambled eggs on a flat dish

5 pounds of boiled bacon  
2 pounds of eggs  
3 pounds of ginger ale  
1 fat  
8 gallon of salt  
4 pounds of pepper  
Corn flakes  
1 knife of butter  
A fork, a spoon and a dish

First you open the eggs with your mittens. You only use the inside. Throw the rest in the sink.

Put the eggs in a 10-pound pan and cook the bacon in a plastic pan.

Get your pan real hot. If you get your pan hot first, you only have to cook for 2 minutes. But if the pan is not hot, you have to cook for 3 hours.

Get on the shelf and find the flat dish.

Eat it in the morning or in the afternoon. And you will sure need some orange juice after.

#### A whole turkey

1 big bag full of a whole turkey  
(Get the kind with no feathers on not the kind the Pilgrims ate.)

#### A giant lump of stuffin'

1 squash pie  
1 mint pie  
1 little fancy dish of sour berries  
1 big fancy dish of vegetable mix  
20 dishes of all different candies; chocolate balls, cherry balls, good'n plenties and peanuts

Get up when the alarm says to and get busy fast. Unfold the turkey and open up the holes. Push in the stuffin' for a couple hours. I think you get stuffin' from that Farm that makes it.

I know you have to pin the stuffin' to the turkey or I suppose it would get out. And get special pins or use big long nails.

Get the kitchen real hot, and from there on you just cook turkey. Sometimes you can call it a bird, but it's not.

Then you put the vegetables in the cooker – and first put one on top, and next put one on the bottom, and then one in the middle. That makes a vegetable mix. Put 2 red things of salt all in it and 2 red things of water also. Cook them to just ½ of warm.

Put candies all around the place and Linda will bring over the pies.

When the company comes put on your red apron.

#### Steak and smashed potatoes and apple pie

##### For steak

1 pound of steak with red meat in it  
5 potatoes or 10 pounds  
10 inches of salt

##### For gravy

A whole of flour  
6 inches of water

##### For pie

10 inches of dough  
3 apples  
7 pounds of sugar

Put the steak in a flat pan and put it on the stove at 8<sup>0</sup> (my mother thinks) or 10<sup>0</sup> (my father thinks) and cook for 4 hours.

Cut up the potatoes and smash them up and cook them in a big pot for the same time.

Then put the dough in a flat silver thing and smash with a potato smasher and then put on some more dough. Put in the oven at 9<sup>0</sup> for 5 minutes.

Put everything on the table and you could have company.

Serves 4.

And if my sister doesn't eat her carrots, she can't have any pie.

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*Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.*