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## BRIEFING FOR FRENCH-SPEAKING TEACHERS

*At the University of Montreal, Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, addressed a group of teachers who were being briefed before taking up posts in various French-language countries of Africa and Asia. The text of his speech follows in part:*

...I understand that one of the chief purposes of the briefing programme in which you have been participating has been to enable you to see your assignment in the proper perspective. This is not just a matter of knowing beforehand some essential facts about the countries to which you will be going or about the arrangements for maintaining you there. I should like, as the Minister for External Affairs, to talk to you about some broad perspectives of national policy.

I am not, of course, thinking only of your work in the immediate future while you are abroad on these special assignments. Your position as educators in Canada and your current involvement in a project of considerable importance to Canada will enable you to appreciate the significance of these broader considerations.

### AID TO AFRICAN NATIONS

First let me mention some points about our assistance to French-speaking nations in Africa. This is of particular interest to you, and has been a subject of discussion in Quebec generally. Since these nations became independent, Canada has co-operated actively in their social and economic development, particularly in educational development. There have been rapid and significant increases in this assistance, as in our aid programmes generally, in the

past couple of years. Of 320 teachers who took part in projects overseas in the academic year 1964-65, 72 went to French-speaking countries, chiefly in Africa. During the coming academic year, 164 of a total of 540 will go to French-speaking countries, 14 in Africa and three in Southeast Asia.

This significant increase in activity is apparent also in the total funds allocated for such co-operative projects. In the first three fiscal years, \$300,000 was allocated to assistance for French-speaking Africa but, in November 1963, the Government decided to undertake a larger programme and, in the fiscal year 1964-65, \$4 million was committed to this area of the world. I am now glad to announce that, subject to Parliamentary approval, the Government plans to increase its aid allocation to French-speaking Africa during the current fiscal year to a total amount of \$7.5 million. I am glad that this particular part of our aid programme is expanding at a higher rate than any other.

### A MARKED EXPANSION

There are fears expressed occasionally that the amount of aid is too small, or that funds committed are not spent quickly enough. The Government has been very much aware, as is clear from its declaration of November 1963, of the necessity of expanding its aid programmes rapidly while maintaining the control and efficiency in actual operations which is essential. There has been marked expansion since that time, and it will continue. As I have mentioned on other occasions, the fact that the current allocation for French-speaking Africa is non-lapsing ensures that all funds committed to projects will be used.

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I should add, since I have been speaking primarily about Canadian teachers going to Africa, that there are other points of particular interest to French-language teachers and to others here. Some of you are going to Southeast Asia, and it should be noted that the Colombo Plan covers assistance to French-language nations in that area too. We have tried, within the framework of the Commonwealth scholarship scheme, to interest as many overseas students as possible in the facilities for study in French available in Canada.

I am glad to note that, of the 1,800 students and trainees who came to Canada in 1964 under various parts of our aid programme, 500 were located in the Province of Quebec, the great majority of whom were studying in French. It is the policy of the Government to ensure that the bicultural nature of our country is reflected in all parts of our external policy and that the educational and cultural resources of our country are all used in the development of the most effective aid programme possible....

#### AID PROGRAMMES DEVELOP

There have been great changes taking place generally in aid programmes in recent years. These changes have been apparent in terms of financial allocations, geographical scope, the nature of the assistance and the involvement of individuals and agencies. In the past two years, funds voted for assistance generally have doubled in volume. In 1960, 83 Canadian teachers and advisers went abroad, in 1964 the figure was 545, and this year the figure will probably reach 650.

An increased emphasis on technical and educational assistance, the implementation of new loan and food-aid programmes, the extension of aid to African states a few years ago and the introduction in the past year of loans for Latin American countries have all added new dimensions to the earlier programme. The scope of current Canadian programmes and the efficiency of their execution have been commented on favourably by international agencies particularly concerned.

The motives and objectives of this policy of economic co-operation with developing countries are clear. We feel an obligation to assist the developing countries to deal with acute economic and social problems. We believe that more stable and peaceful international conditions will result from accelerated economic development. We believe that, in the long run, Canada, too, can benefit economically from the solution of these problems elsewhere.

#### GROWING VALUE OF CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

In carrying out a programme on such a broad front, we must ask ourselves where and how we can make our contribution most effectively. As more nations became independent, as new requests were made to us, as fresh opportunities for effective action became apparent and as more Canadians became convinced of the need to act abroad, the scope of Canadian activities, whether governmental or private, expanded. I believe that our programmes are well balanced and that, considering all factors of need, history or size on the side of the recipient country and of capacity for effective action on the side of the donor country,

Canada, we are making an international contribution of steadily increasing value on a broad front. You who are about to leave for assignments in French-speaking Africa and Asia, your English-speaking colleagues who were at Macdonald College last week and all Canadians who are taking part in this great enterprise can feel a real satisfaction in what is being done.

I referred to our motives and objectives in entering into these co-operative ventures and stressed that the basic motive was the desire to help those most in need of economic development. Since this is the case, we do not impose conditions on our aid, except the obvious one that it should really contribute to a permanent and significant improvement in economic conditions. We certainly do not lay down political conditions about internal affairs or the external policies of the country concerned.

#### RELATIONS WITH AFRICA

There are, however, close connections between economic and political relations. Our interest in newly-independent African nations, their role in the United Nations and in the search for racial equality and peace, lead us in Canada to increasing contacts, which, in their turn, raise questions of economic assistance. In carrying out aid projects, we develop fresh interests and expand our relations in all fields. For this reason, in reviewing the subjects of most immediate interest to you in your assignment, I should like to say something about relations with Africa.

The importance of Africa in the contemporary world is clear. Thirty-two nations have achieved independence there since 1945, and their governments are playing a role of increasing significance both in the United Nations and in regional agencies such as the Organization of African Unity. Their desire to assert their own identity, coupled frequently with a desire to maintain a heritage of links with the older nations of the West, not least through the use of the French and English languages, is impressive.

It is in the interest of all of us that African independence be aided and strengthened and that African nations be able to determine their own course, in accordance with their traditions and interests and to choose their associates freely. The energy and determination of African leaders in seeking better conditions and the cheerful courage, strength and ability of the African people all arouse the respect, interest and sympathy of Canadians.

We have considered it particularly important, therefore, to develop diplomatic relations with states in Africa. At present we have seven diplomatic posts and one trade commissioner's office in Africa, and we maintain relations with a number of other states through dual accreditations. It is, of course, very important that we should have our representatives stationed in Africa, both for the general political purposes indicated and to ensure the proper functioning of our aid programmes.

#### EMBASSY IN DAKAR

For these reasons it gives me particular pleasure to announce...that we have decided to open now a new embassy in Dakar, the capital of Senegal, where a

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## INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The Prime Minister welcomed the delegates to the fifty-fourth Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in the House of Commons. In his remarks he noted that, since the first meeting in Canada in 1925, the national membership of the Union had almost doubled, to a total of 75.

Mr. Pearson said that it was encouraging to see parliamentarians of all races working together to achieve "those things that must be secured and universally shared if our civilization is to survive peace, friendship and human betterment..."

The Prime Minister concluded his welcoming address by endorsing the message sent last year by the nine countries that had founded the Inter-Parliamentary Union 76 years ago that all national groups "use their influence so that their governments follow a policy of peace and disarmament, abstain from recourse to force in their relations with other states, and settle around the conference table, and not on the fields of battle, any differences which may occur".

...This is the second time that Canada has had the honour of welcoming parliamentarians of the world. The first was in 1925. There have been 40 years of dramatic international change since then - change both for better and for worse.

Indeed, change itself is almost the only constant characteristic of our times. This is reflected in your own Inter-Parliamentary Union, just as it is reflected in my own country. When you last met here, your delegates were from 41 national groups and Canada was a nation of 8 million people - not yet a fully sovereign state. Today, your national membership, at 75, is almost doubled, while 20 million Canadians are proud of their complete independence as a free and freedom-loving country, a member of a United Nations and of the Commonwealth of Nations. But, while we have achieved independent status, we know that all states and peoples are now more dependent on one another than at any time in human history....

I am impressed by the objectives of your Union, as I am by the agenda for this Conference. It is encouraging to see parliamentarians of all races and from all continents and ideological backgrounds joined in seeking together those things that must be secured and universally shared if our civilization is to survive - peace, friendship and human betterment. I share with each of you the deep conviction that this Union, representing the legislators of the world, offers a unique forum through which all our best hopes and our worst fears, can be frankly discussed....

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## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Canada's seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) rose by 0.3 per cent in June, to 226.1 from the revised May level of 225.5. The gain was attributable almost equally to manufacturing and mining, the former advancing by 0.2 per cent and the latter by nearly 1 per cent. Electric-power and gas utilities showed little change in June.

You meet at a time when humanity has conquered outer space but is enslaved by inner fears and conflicts, by emotions more feudal than futuristic, more atavistic than astral. In his last public utterance, Adlai Stevenson said that we cannot long remain a "squabbling band of nations before the awful majesty of outer space...This must be the context of our thinking, the context of human interdependence in the face of the vast new dimensions of our science and our discoveries".

Yet the problems of conflict today are very real, very frightening, very immediate, in Kashmir and Vietnam. These, I know, occupy your minds and engage your fears as we meet today.

You who are national parliamentarians represent also the international community. Only through the organization by that community, and more particularly by its United Nations, of international machinery to keep the peace, to stop conflict when fighting starts, to find solutions to political, economic and social problems which make conflict inevitable - only in this way can we avoid that general destruction which man seems at times determined to bring about by his own primitive and suicidal behaviour.

The international community has a duty to stop men from killing each other, through international peace-keeping arrangements. It also has a duty to remove the sources of conflict so that peace keeping can lead to peace.

My country's position in these matters is simply stated: We shall do anything we can in the service of peace. But we believe that there can be no enduring peace and security in the world without law and justice, and until all men have the right to determine their own form of political life, whatever it may be, and accept also the responsibility that alone gives meaning to freedom.

That is why Canada endorses wholeheartedly the message sent to you last year by representatives of the nine countries which 76 years ago founded the Inter-Parliamentary Union. That message appealed to all national groups "...to use their influence so that their governments follow a policy of peace and disarmament, abstain from recourse to force in their relations with other states and settle around the conference table, and not on the fields of battle, any differences which may occur".

In a world where war and destruction darkens the light of ancient cultures and old civilizations, and could destroy all hope of modern progress and development, you will join me, I know, in echoing these words as a guide to action....

On a quarterly seasonally-adjusted basis, the following percentage changes were indicated from the first to the second quarter for the total index of production and its main components: total index of industrial production, +0.4 per cent; manufacturing, +1.1 per cent; mining, -2.1 per cent; electric-power and gas utilities, -0.5 per cent; durables, +1.5 per cent; and non-durables, +0.6 per cent.



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number of you will be spending the next year. The embassy in Dakar, when it is opened, will help greatly to strengthen ties with Africa generally and will provide a third mission in French-speaking Africa, the other two being our embassies in Cameroun and Léopoldville in the Congo.

The expansion in our relations with Africa will continue during the next two years. We expect to be able to announce very shortly the opening of another post in addition to Dakar, and then to open four more posts in the next two years. The speed with which we can implement this programme will, of course, depend on the availability of administrative resources and on our ability to recruit suitable bilingual personnel who can both operate effectively in this area and reflect the bilingual and bicultural nature of our Canadian society. This is a particularly important aspect of our current planning...

When this expansion is completed, we expect to have 13 diplomatic missions and one trade commissioner's office in Africa. Five of these will be in French-language countries, five in independent Commonwealth countries and four in other countries. Furthermore, because of multiple accreditations to nearby states, we shall be able to use staff from these missions to attend to Canadian interests of all types in most parts of Africa.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

We have made an extended tour of the world in considering aid programmes and missions in Africa. The last point on the overseas horizon to which I would refer this morning is France and, with her, other nations where French is spoken. Our economic interest in African nations where French is spoken overlaps another very important part of our external policy, that of relations with the French-speaking world generally and with France. Our first interest, so far as aid programmes are concerned, lies in the needs of the developing countries concerned, but we are glad when economic co-operation can be parallel to, and even reinforce, political and cultural interests, whether expressed in French about former French colonies or in English about Commonwealth countries. France is, of course, carrying out a very comprehensive economic and cultural programme in Africa and we are glad to consult with the French about the way in which our efforts can be related to theirs.

Shortly after the declaration on increased aid in November 1963 which I referred to earlier, the Government took important steps to develop closer relations with France in all fields. The visit which the Prime Minister and I made to President de Gaulle and his ministers at the beginning of 1964 inaugurated what I am sure will be considered a new era in such relations. The consultation between the President and Prime Minister has provided the stimulus and set the framework for consultations at many levels on many subjects since.

I am glad to have had the opportunity to consult with M. Couve de Murville on four occasions, since I have found these meetings of great significance for our two countries. We expect to have economic consultations at a senior level soon. Only a few days ago, we had the pleasure of welcoming French members of Parliament to Ottawa before...their visit to many parts of Canada. They will create permanent connections with their Canadian colleagues.

I have always held strongly to the belief that Canada's foreign policy should reflect the bilingual and bicultural character of our country. I have already mentioned some of the ways in which I think we are making substantial progress in this direction. Canada, it seems to me, has a unique opportunity in relation to the developing countries of Africa and of Asia which, in the past few years, have become independent but have a heritage of British or French educational institutions. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us to take the opportunity that our history has given us at this stage in world affairs and to do all that we can to assist those developing countries in which English or French is the second language.

In addition, we must strengthen and develop our relations with the French-speaking countries of Europe, first of all with France itself but also with Belgium and Switzerland. For the past two years, the Government has been rapidly increasing resources devoted to promoting cultural and educational exchanges with the French-speaking countries of Europe. On the basis of the promising start made last year with the allocation of \$250,000, the Government has recently decided to spend during the current fiscal year \$1 million on these exchanges, most of it to bring students, and some professors, from the great French-speaking universities of Europe to our universities. In return, there will, no doubt, be increasing opportunities for French-speaking students from across Canada to study in European universities. At the same time, there will be an increasing flow of cultural visits and exchanges in both directions. Meanwhile, we are negotiating general cultural agreements with both France and Belgium and hope to have mixed commissions of experts representing both countries who will plan the expanding programmes to take account of the principal interests and opportunities on both sides....

Practical arrangements to give effect to the expansion of contacts and exchanges of all kinds between France and Canada at the federal, provincial or municipal levels have been facilitated and promoted by the Federal Government. Far from wishing to restrain such exchanges, we hope that they will grow and increase to the benefit of Canada as a whole. We recognize that the interest of Quebec is naturally stronger than in other parts of Canada, since Quebec has the highest proportion of French-speaking Canadians. As the External Affairs Minister, I consider the interest of all Canadians, whether the matter at issue be in the political, cultural or foreign-aid field. I am glad to see advances in external policy which are in accord with the interests, obligations, traditions and sentiments of all Canadians....

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